

HISTORIES OF UTAH MUNICIPALITIES

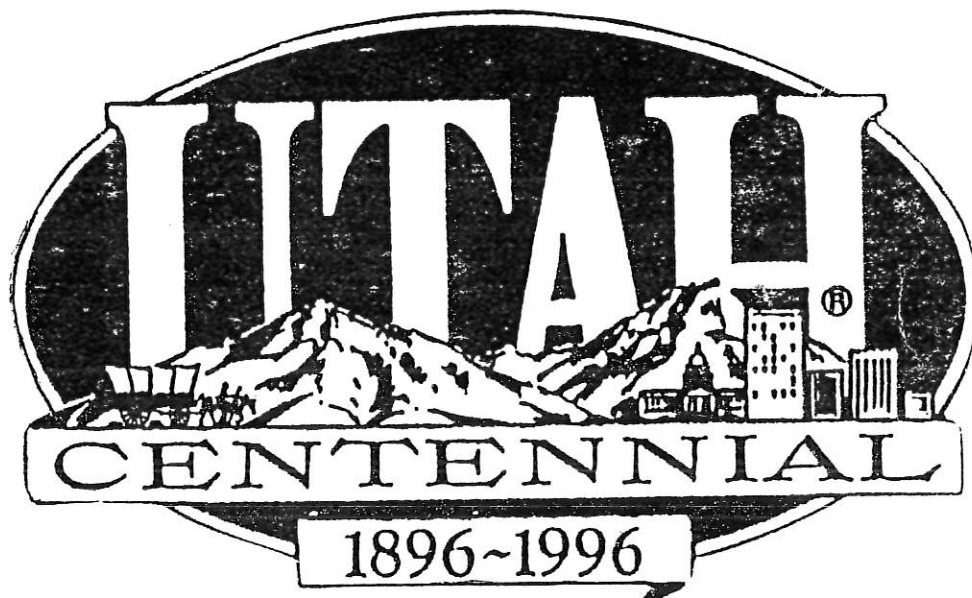
as prepared by

THE UTAH MUNICIPAL CLERKS ASSOCIATION

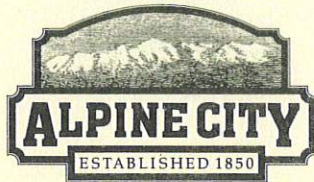
in commemoration of

THE UTAH CENTENNIAL

1896-1996







## A BRIEF HISTORY OF ALPINE, UTAH - March 1996

George Martin Burgess was one of the first white men to enter Alpine, originally known as Mountainville. As a young lad he herded cattle in Fort Canyon having had this area granted as grazing land. Others were granted grazing rights, but Mr. Burgess was the only one that later returned and built a home on Main Street. They were the forerunners of the settlers of Alpine. The high mountains to the north and east, the high rolling hills on the west and several running streams of water made it an ideal location for cattle. From the hills south of Alpine, one could see across the entire valley including Utah Lake which was nearly eight miles away.

In September of 1850 Wm. Shin Wordsworth and 6 other families (29 people) came to Mountainville. Because it was so late in the year they lived in wagons and dugouts in the side of a knoll during the winter of 1850. On December 13, 1850, the first death occurred and the body was buried just north of the settlement. This started the Alpine City Cemetery. In contrast to this, the first marriage took place in January 1851. The first births were recorded on February 26, 1852 and March 9, 1852.

In December 1851 the first public building, a log meeting/school house, was built and completed and moved into Fort Wordsworth. In 1855 the Old Fort Wall was built around the Fort which stood until 1868.

A post office was established in Mountainville in 1852. The mail and one weekly newspaper, the Deseret News, was brought to American Fork then on to Mountainville by ox team. The people would gather at one of the homes to receive their personal mail and to hear the newspaper read. Later mail was distributed from the Alpine Co-op until it closed. Several years later a delivery route through the American Fork Post Office was established, which to this day is the way the residents of Alpine get their mail.

On September 18, 1852, Mountainville became a ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. As of this writing, there are 11 wards.

The Utah Legislature granted a charter on January 19, 1855 to Alpine, which became the 17th city in the Utah Territory. The name Alpine was suggested by Brigham Young because the mountains reminded him of the Swiss Alps. Among the many unique provisions of this charter was one authorizing the City Council to provide a fine "not to exceed \$100.00" against a person who should refuse to accept a public office. The Mayor and City Councilmen were required to serve without pay until 1878.

The historic pioneer Relic Hall was constructed in 1857 within the Old Fort Wall and its granite rocks were hauled over the snow on sleighs from nearby mountains. A levy of 21% of all belongings was assessed on the citizens to be paid in labor to build this building. Many went days without bread. It was dedicated in 1863 by Pres. Brigham Young. It was used as a church, school house, social hall, and City Hall until the present day City Hall was completed in 1936.

By 1869, 209 people were residing in Alpine. The pioneers were plagued with crickets and grasshoppers for over ten years and the winter of 1855-56 was the most severe on record. The snow was so deep that nearly all the livestock died. Food was scarce and the pioneers survived on wild onions and a little milk. Many settlers left.

ALPINE is now a closely knit community of approximately 5200 people with residents who enjoy the great pioneer legacy left them. Traditions were established that live on today. People are willing to put forth special effort to help preserve and keep this a wonderful and peaceful place to live.

Mayor Joel S. Hall  
Recorder Janis H. Williams  
Treasurer Linda L. Smith

City Council  
Rob Bateman  
Pheobe Blackham

Kent W. Hanson  
Don N. Watkins  
Sheldon G Wimmer

20 North Main  
Alpine, UT 84004  
(801) 756-6347



## AMERICAN FORK

Mountain Men such as Jedediah Smith, Jim Bridger, Peter Ogden, and William Ashley, among others trapped furs along the streams and shores of the lake. (Utah Lake) It was these men who were responsible for naming many of the places in the valley. The main streams running into the lake were called "forks". Spanish Fork, Timpanogos, (Provo) and American Fork. The American Fork received its name because of the use of the stream by the trappers from the American Fur Company.

The meadows near the lake provided excellent grazing for livestock, while American Fork Creek provided abundant water. Many settlers came including the Chipman's, Adams', and Caldwell's. The community was incorporated as a City on June 4, 1853. It was called Lake City until 1860 when it was decided to change the name to American Fork to avoid confusion of mail with Salt Lake City. From a single log cabin, American Fork has grown to a City of 20,000 inhabitants.

Today American Fork is a thriving community providing opportunities for every citizen to achieve a superior quality of life. Recreation, cultural activities, excellent schools and opportunities for employment combine to make American Fork a great place in which to live.



# *Bear River Town Corporation*

BEAR RIVER CITY, UTAH

Bear River City is a small town in Northern Utah. It is situated at the foot of the Rocky Mountains and is nestled between two rivers, the Malad and the Bear River. The Malad River derived it's name from the word malady. People became sick from drinking it's water. The Bear River was named because early explorers saw large groups of bears along it's banks. The town took it's name from the Bear River.

A group of Scandinavian Mormon Pioneers settled Bear River City in 1866 to build an irrigation project on the Malad River. The first years they lived in dugouts along the banks of the Bear River. They then built a fort with log cabins where they lived until the danger of Indians was lessened. (One of the log cabins has been preserved by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers and can be seen at the city park one block east of the church.) From the fort, the settlers spread out to form their little town.

Bear River City is only thirty miles from Promontory Point where the Golden Spike was driven on May 10, 1869 to connect the Union Pacific and Central Pacific in the first transcontinental railroad. (A very nice visitors center is there now.) There were residents who worked on the railroad as it was being completed.

The residents built a school, church, and several stores and established a thriving community. Their first attempt to irrigate crops from the Malad river proved to be disastrous and they suffered until water from the Bear River was brought to their farm ground. There is now a beautiful farming community.

For twenty years the community was run by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day-Saints. Then in 1886 a township was chartered and the town is now run by a Mayor and Town Board.

Most of the homes in Bear River City are located on large lots with room for pastures and gardens. The soil is very rich and irrigation water usually plentiful. Many of the youth belong to 4-H clubs to learn about animals, cooking and sewing.

There is a large city park which is very busy in the summer months with baseball games, soccer games, and family reunions. An all-day celebration is held on the 24th of July commemorating the arrival of the pioneers in Utah and the settling of the community.

Twenty miles away is Thiokol, a provider of rocket fuel for space operations. Many from the community work at this establishment. There are also many farmers and dairymen.

There are less than one thousand people who live in Bear River City, but they are all a very industrious and unified group.



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## BLUFFDALE CITY

14175 SOUTH REDWOOD ROAD • BLUFFDALE, UTAH 84065 • (801) 254-2200

### BRIEF HISTORY OF BLUFFDALE CITY, UTAH

Bluffdale is a historic city. It's roads and waters hold many stories. The Pony Express traveled through Bluffdale. The Orem Railroad came and went leaving behind only train tracks and memories. Once located near the Utah State Prison, Porter Rockwell's place no longer stands. Indians came through on a regular basis. Bluffdale is unique not only for it's history but for it's location at the southwest end of Salt Lake County. Seven canals provide a rich supply of water for irrigation and the Jordan River runs through it.

Bluffdale was first named "Oliver" after the first railroad section foreman. It was later named "Mousley" after the first bishop and the many Mousleys that lived here. The name was later changed to Bluff; but the Post Office notified the residents there was a town in Southern Utah with that name. As a result the name was once more changed to Bluffdale due to it's landscape of many bluffs (small hills) and dales (valleys).

Bluffdale was an L.D.S. settlement and the precinct was created in 1883, and contained 25 square miles. Most of the early residents settled along the Jordan River bottoms because the land was fertile and springs provided water. There was a total of 25 families at that time. The community revolved around the Mormon Church. Building the first church house was an example of this. Agriculture played an important part in the lives of the residents of Bluffdale.

Bluffdale grew at a very slow pace with many of the original families staying here. In the 1970's more people started moving "out" to get away from the urban lifestyle. From a population of 120 in 1886 to 3000 people in 1996 the City of Bluffdale continues to grow.

In the late 1970's Bluffdale underwent one of it's greatest challenges. The town faced the decision of becoming an incorporated city or merging with Riverton. In October 1978 an election was held and Bluffdale officially became a city. At that time Lee G. Wanlass was elected Mayor and Connie Rice was appointed City Recorder. Connie ran the Bluffdale City offices out of her home until the city hall, which was built by volunteers, was finished in 1990. Both Connie and Lee have served in these positions since incorporation.



## BOUNTIFUL

On the 27th day of September, 1847, Perrigrine Sessions with his family moved about nine miles north of the newly established Mormon settlement of Salt Lake City and camped. He had traveled beyond the Hot Springs to find feed for his flocks and herds. Here he constructed a dugout with skins for a roof and wintered, he and his family being the sole occupants of the place until the spring of 1848. This dugout was located at approximately 250 North and 280 West. He was thus the founder of Utah's second settlement and the first white man to make a home in what we now know as Davis County.

Sessions was not left long in seclusion, for in the spring and summer newcomers arrived in droves and by the end of the year some three score heads of families were definitely located in this beautiful spot. These settlers were all Mormons and most of them claimed English descent. A roster clearly bears out this thought: Call, Barlow, Hatch, Moss, Tolman, Holbrook, Stoker, Pace, to name a few, indicates their origin.

Though rudely taught themselves, they believed in education, for in the fall of 1848, Anson Call and Joseph Holbrook built a house of bulrushes and clay on the banks of the Jordan River and their children were given the rudiments of the three R's (reading, writing and arithmetic) by the latter's wife, Hannah. In November, 1849, at a ward meeting the people voted to erect a school house and one John C. L. Smith was hired to teach at \$30.00 per month. Thus was also established the second school in Utah.

The place was first known as Sessions' Settlement, but with the ecclesiastical designation of North Canyon Ward, both titles being employed rather indiscriminately until 1855, when it was officially named Bountiful. A more fitting appellation could not have been chosen for what was even then called the garden spot of Utah.

The townsite had been laid out by Jesse W. Fox and the people wished to have it enclosed as a precaution against hostile Indians. They voted in 1855 to build a wall entirely around it. This was done and the result was an earthwork of mud and straw some three miles in length, eight feet high on the outside and four feet thick at the top, rather an imposing undertaking for those times. Assessments were made according to ability to pay, one man being assessed \$1,100.00. The wall when constructed encompassed generally that area commonly bounded by 4th North, 2nd West, 5th South and 4th East.

Settlers continued to pour in from the Western states and from England. They came with ox teams, with handcarts and afoot and they were welcomed with that hearty spirit of brotherhood that only the pioneer knows how to display. Increased population demanded larger places of worship, so the foundation of the Bountiful Tabernacle was laid in 1857, the work proceeding until 1863, when the edifice was dedicated by President Brigham Young. Most of the timber came out of Meeting House Hollow in Holbrook Canyon and the adobes were made from clay in the "Dobe Yard down on the bottoms". At the time of its construction this Tabernacle was the finest in the Church. No other building in Utah has finer acoustic properties than this imposing old monument to pioneer enterprise.

The Sixties, the Seventies and the Eighties saw the young community continue to grow. Secular and religious interests were inextricably mixed; the Church increased in numbers, the schools flourished and multiplied. Instead of the original one ward, there were now four: Centerville and East, West and South Bountiful. School districts were laid out along the same broad lines, the parents paying personally for the tuition of their children. East Bountiful came to be known as Bountiful; and West and South Bountiful had the post office designation of Woods Cross, so named, it is reported, because Daniel Wood, enraged because the railroad had diagonally crossed his farm, had exclaimed, "Yes, and pretty damned cross too!"

By 1890 the citizens of East Bountiful determined that they needed something stronger than precinct government to take care of their increasing population. They petitioned the Territorial Legislature and were granted a charter to organize a city corporation. This was in 1892 and Joseph L. Holbrook was elected the first Mayor with the following as Councilmen: Edwin Pace, Thomas Briggs, Stearns Hatch, J. L. Fackrell and Arthur Riley, with Joseph T. Mabey as City Marshal, R. E. Egan as City Recorder, and Jed Stringham as Treasurer.

During the seventy-two years since it was organized, the City has met every obligation imposed upon it. Its officials have been wide awake and forward looking; they have been honest and painstaking and there has never been a hint of graft or incompetence. It has been an honor to serve the people, and pay has been no consideration.

During that time elementary schools have been established and junior high schools and two high schools have been built. Streets have been cleared of weeds and debris; oiled surfaces have supplanted the mud, and sidewalks have been laid. A water system was begun in 1906 and it has increased in capacity until today most of the water of the mountain streams goes into city reservoirs, to say nothing of other rights acquired from owners of pumped wells and the use of water from Weber Basin Water Conservancy District.

In 1907 electric lights came to Bountiful through the efforts of its citizens. This system was purchased by the City, which now owns its own plant. The first real hard surfaced road in Utah was laid down between the town and the Salt Lake County line through the efforts of officials of Bountiful, who also were able to induce private property owners to permit the cut through the bluff at the Hot Springs. Other citizens of this flourishing community organized and carried out a campaign to acquire the Cemetery and beautify it. Now it is one of the most beautiful spots dedicated to the dead in the state.

Possibly no other place in Utah is growing so rapidly as this city set on the hills between the mountain and the sea. Other people have finally discovered that, for a dwelling place—an ideal spot in which to rear a family—it has few equals and is surpassed by none. The result has been homes by the hundreds in the last fifteen years, modern homes that please the eye and satisfy the desire for comfort. One is safe in prophesying that, shortly, family dwellings will be built to the topmost lake terrace, where contented inhabitants will gaze down upon the City of Bountiful and the shimmering salt sea as the setting sun gilds the sky and the mountains with gold and exclaim, "Here at last is paradise on earth!" — (Charles R. Mabey)



## HISTORY OF BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH

### Early Settlement

William Davis first came and explored the area around Box Elder Creek in 1850. He returned in March 1851 with James Brooks and Thomas Pierce, and all three brought their families with them. More families arrived later the same season, so that first winter eight families lived in the crudely-constructed Davis Fort, which became infested with insects. In the spring of 1852 they moved out of the fort onto farm plots. In October 1853 there were 24 Mormon settlers living along Box Elder Creek under the leadership of William Davis.

In the General Conference of the L.D.S. Church, Brigham Young directed Lorenzo Snow to bring 50 families to Box Elder. They arrived in the spring of 1854, and the Box Elder settlement became a town and was renamed Brigham City in honor of Brigham Young.

Elder Snow became the political and ecclesiastical leader of the community. Several small businesses were established during the 1850s, including a cabinet shop, a water-powered saw mill, a tanyard and a grist mill. Construction of the Box Elder Courthouse began in 1855. It was completed in 1857 and was used for city and county business and theatrical productions.

The Box Elder Tabernacle was under construction from 1868 until 1890. Six years after the dedication of the building, it was destroyed by fire in 1896 and had to be rebuilt.

### The Co-op

In 1865 Lorenzo Snow asked all the Brigham City merchants to unite their businesses for the common interest of the community in order to provide employment for everyone and to become self-sustaining. Most supported the request, and on December 7, 1865 the cooperative enterprise was formed.

In 1870 Brigham City's population was 2,000, and that year the cooperative began the first of its home industries, a tannery. A boot shop and woolen factory were soon added to the company. The mid 1870s were years of rapid expansion with the cooperative adding many departments, including farming, a harness shop, a carpentry department, a butchery, and adobe and brick yards. The cooperative venture became a model for other Mormon settlements trying to implement the United Order. The Co-op maintained a high level of success until the late 1870s when a series of disasters occurred. Some of the problems were crop failures due to drought and grasshoppers, loss of the woolen mill to fire, and loss of the saw mill to the federal government. In 1878 a tax was levied on the scrip used for Co-op trade, and \$10,200 had to be borrowed to pay the assessment. The combined losses were so great that after 1878 only the company's mercantile business remained in operation. In 1884 the government returned some of the tax money, and the new Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing store was built and opened in 1891. It continued until the Co-op went into receivership in 1895.

### Industry

A document dated March 4, 1890 designated certain property for public uses such as parks, streets and public buildings. All other lots were sold for \$5 each, and many citizens purchased land for homes and orchards. The fruit growing business was initiated in 1855 by William Wrighton who went to Salt Lake City and bought 100 peachstones for \$1.00 and planted them in Brigham City. The fruit business was thriving in the 1890s. In fact, peach production was so successful that the annual harvest celebration started in 1904, the first such celebration in Utah, and was named Peach Days. The first sugar beets were planted in the area in 1891, and dairy and creamery operations were successful.

By 1910 Brigham City's population was 4,000, and its industries included the new cement plant, the knitting factory and the Milling and Elevator. Hotels, cafes, saloons, shoe repair shops and a wagon and machine company were among the local businesses. In the 1920s and 30s Brigham remained a small agricultural town specializing in fruit production.

### Population Changes

Bushnell General Hospital, built in 1942 to treat soldiers wounded in WWII, brought some drastic changes to the quiet community. The 60-building facility constructed on 235 acres brought a major boost to the economy. It provided new jobs for many local people. After Bushnell closed in 1946, the facility housed the Intermountain Indian School from 1950 until 1984, with its staff and students adding more cultural diversity to the citizenry.

Brigham City's growth rate increased rapidly with the construction in 1957 of Thiokol Corporation, the largest manufacturing enterprise in Box Elder County's history. With its initial workforce of 150 growing in 1,425 to 1959, housing construction in Brigham City boomed. A total of 187 homes were built in 1958, twice the number built the previous year. In 1983 a merger with the Morton Company changed the enterprise to Morton-Thiokol, and by 1984 Thiokol was the largest private employer in Utah with 5,750 employees.

The population of Brigham City in the 1990 Census was 15,644.

### Government Activity

Brigham City was incorporated in 1867. The city now operates under a mayor-council form of government with five councilmembers and the mayor elected for staggered four year terms. In 1995 Brigham City employed 105 persons and operated on a budget of \$21,270,676.



## *Cedar City Corporation*

*P.O. Box 249 • 110 N. Main St. • Cedar City, UT 84721  
Business Office • (801) 586-2950 • Fax 586-4362*

**Mayor**  
Harold G. Shirley

**Councilmembers**  
David E. Bentley  
Dale Brinkerhoff  
Alan Hamlin  
Mike Slack  
Evan Vickers

**City Manager**  
Joe Melling

### HISTORY OF CEDAR CITY

Cedar City is located in the southern part of the state, and situated in Iron County. The city sits on the rim of the Great American Basin and is 5,800 feet above sea level. In November, 1849, Governor Brigham Young and the Legislative Assembly commissioned a party of over 50 men to explore the unknown regions of southern Utah. A small settlement and fort was established that was called Little Muddy, and then changed to Coal Creek, but it was not until November 11, 1851, that Cedar City was first settled by 35 families. Cedar City was about a distance of one mile due north from the other settlement, and its name was given because of the abundance of cedar (juniper) trees in the area.

In December of 1851, coal was discovered, and with the abundance of iron ore, a 500-acre parcel was surveyed for the community, and preparations were made for fencing, exploring, farming and building homes and etc. Food was plentiful, but clothing was scarce. The first pig iron to be produced west of the Mississippi River was poured from the blast furnace in Cedar City in 1852, with the first andiron castings being on March 17, 1853.

On February 10, 1852, Cedar City was incorporated and shortly after, municipal government was established. In October of 1852 a town plot was surveyed (Plat A - 650 North 1500 West), which was located on the south side of the creek about half a mile southwest of the Fort, which lies north of the creek and about a mile and a half from the mouth of the canyon. The town consisted of 208 lots. At the October Conference in Salt Lake City, a call was made for 100 families to come to the area as farmers and iron workers.

In July of 1853 news arrived of martial law being proclaimed, and a Ute war broke out in Utah County. It was quickly decided by resolution to move from the north fort to the new city plot (Cedar Fort, Plat A), but nothing came of it beyond continual guarding and consolidation of interest in occupying the new town plot. The town was now 1000 strong and the new settlers were settling in the new town plot. Roads and bridges had been built across the creek in many places, and businesses established. However, on September 3, 1853, there was a flood and it buried the site of the Iron Works to a depth of three feet, and the water carried away the charcoal, lumber and tools.

The following years flooding continued to be a problem, and the Iron Works became a failure, and by 1860 a great number of people had left the area. Because of the dangers of the flooding, along with the advise from President Young, it was determined that the city should be situated in Plat B, which was one mile closer to the mouth of the canyon, or the present location



of the city. It was considered to be free from floods. Several years elapsed before the old city fort was finally vacated.

The old city charters had become impractical, and on April 10, 1868, new ones were granted to both Parowan and Cedar City. The legislature of 1882 passed a state law creating Iron County, and permanently fixed the County Seat at Parowan, and it went into effect on July 1, 1882.

The City continued to progress, and in 1897 a Branch Normal School for higher education was opened in Cedar City, and in 1913 it was changed to a Branch Agricultural College.

In 1913 the City bonded for its first water system, and in 1914 voted prohibition and was the first town in Utah to "go dry". Cedar City also established their electric lighting system in 1910. The railroad came to Cedar City in June of 1923, enabling agriculture and livestock activities to increase, and tourist travel and iron mining moved forward as major industries.

Today Cedar City has a population of over 18,000 people, and Southern Utah University continues its academic excellence for higher education. We are known for our cultural and recreational events, and have low business operating costs, plus a highly educated work force. Cedar City is proud of our heritage, and continue to strive for excellence. Cedar City will soon become one of the first communities in the State to become an "Electronic Village", which enables access to the world-wide web of information through the internet system on a computer.

## CENTERVILLE CITY HISTORY

Centerville is located on the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake just twelve miles north of Salt Lake City at an elevation of 4,250 feet. The city is about 3.25 miles long by 2 miles wide with a total area of 7.5 square miles.

Thomas Grover and his family were the first settlers to locate in Centerville in the fall of 1847. They located on what later became known as Deuel Creek (400 North between 200 and 300 East). William and Osmyrn Deuel joined the Grover family in the spring of 1848. The settlement was first named after the Deuel brothers and later the name was changed to Cherry Creek after another settler. In 1849 the name was changed to Centerville because the settlement was located halfway between Bountiful and Farmington.

Early homes were built of logs with dirt floors. Later, handmade adobe bricks were put together with mortar similar to brick houses of today. Many of these early adobe homes are still standing. Some of the most beautiful homes of the early days consisted of rocks that had been washed down from the mountains or left in the beds of old streams. These homes were cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Most homes had a large fireplace built in one end of the main room, which were wide enough for a shelf on each side of the grate where food could be kept warm.

The migration of gold seekers was a blessing to early pioneers of Utah. Gold seekers brought shoes, clothing, cloth, wagons, tools, sugar and flour. Settlers traded their fresh meat, eggs and butter and sold horses and mules for as much as \$200. In the winter of 1948-49, the first wheat flour was made in Centerville by Samuel Parrish, Sr. Two large stones were brought from the canyon, dressed, and fitted. The wheat was placed between the stones and crushed to make flour. Later, Anson Call built the rock flour mill which was located at 300 South 300 East.

The first school house was built in Centerville in 1851. In 1864 a school house of adobe was built. This was filled with long benches for seats and boards hung around the walls on hinges so they could be let down. The school was replaced in 1875 by a rock building.

One of the first stores in Centerville was a log building on the northeast corner of 200 South and Main Street. In 1869, a co-op store was built which was owned and operated by a number of leading citizens connected with ZCMI in Salt Lake City where they got their goods.

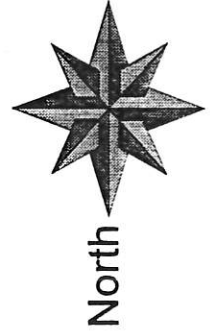
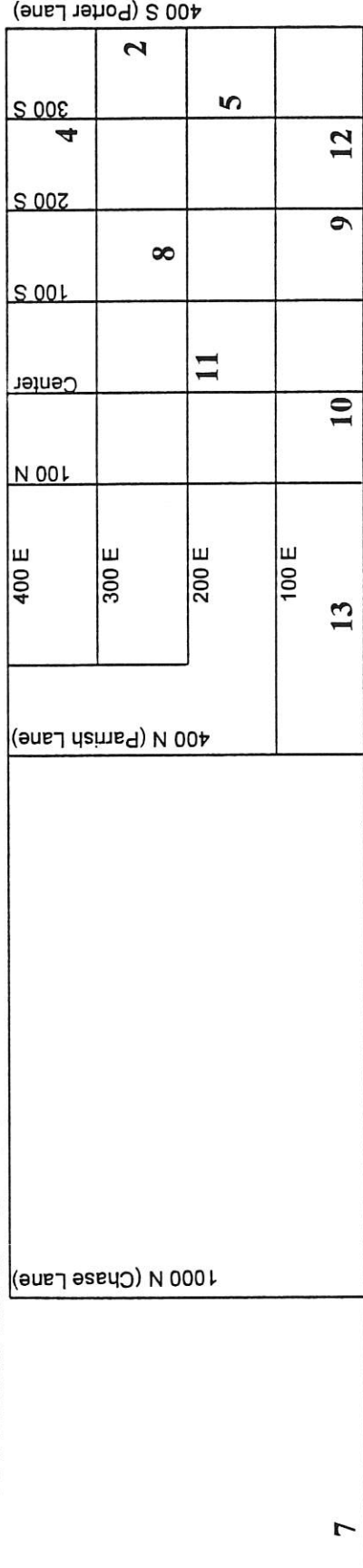
There was a Wells Fargo Livery stable and Pony Express Station on the southwest corner of 200 East Center Street which was later remodeled into the Elkhorn Hall. Later, the north end of the hall became a stage for early dramas complete with curtains and scenery. The main part of the hall was built with a hard wood dance floor. The post office was established in 1854 at 300 South and Main Street.

In the year 1896, Utah was admitted to the Union as a state. Since that time Centerville's growth has been steady. Centerville was incorporated as a town in May of 1915 and received Third Class City status March 8, 1956. The city is currently governed by a Mayor-Council form of government. There are over 250 businesses, four parks, four elementary schools and one junior high school. The population as of June 1995 was approximately 15,000.



# Centerville Historical Sites

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Deuel Creek - 310 S 400 E                 | 8. South School - 150 S 200 E      |
| 2. Deuel Creek - 400 N between 200 & 300 E   | 9. First Store - 200 S Main        |
| 3. Deuel Cabin - 400 E between 100 N & 300 S | 10. Co-Op Store - Center & Main    |
| 4. Rock Mill - 300 S 300 E                   | 11. Wells Fargo - 200 E Center     |
| 5. Fort Wall - 144 E 300 S                   | 12. First Post Office - 300 S Main |
| 6. First School - Parrish Lane & Main        | 13. New City Offices - 250 N Main  |
| 7. North School - 1248 N Main                |                                    |



## CLAWSON

The settling of Clawson was somewhat later than that of most of the communities of Emery County. It was not until the spring of 1897 that the first homesteads were taken up. Two or three years previously a canal to carry water from Ferron Creek had been started. This was completed in 1896. The little community was then called Kingsville. It lay about two miles east of the present Clawson. In these days people had to depend upon their own resources. They supplemented their diet with wild sego lily roots, bottle weed, and grease wood greens, which grew in abundance on all uncultivated land and on the hills.

Much time had to be spent in keeping the canal and irrigation ditches in repair, and battling grasshopper invasions. For about 5 years, during the winter, residents were compelled to haul their drinking water from the Ferron Creek at Paradise Ranch, three miles to the east.

The first school in the community was conducted in 1898 in the home of Guy King with Florence Barney as the teacher. She made the fourteen-mile daily round trip from her home in Ferron on horseback.

About 1902, the president of Emery Stake, Reuben C. Miller, requested the Ferron Bishopric to come to Kingsville to help select a permanent town site. Bishop Hyrum Nelson, and his counselors John L. Allred and George Petty responded to the call. There was some disagreement over where the site should be. Some wanted it where their homes now were and others thought it should be about two miles west, near the farms of John and James Westingskow.

Bishop Nelson, his counselors, and some others got into his buggy to look the situation over. He had a new buggy and new harness and a lively team of horses, and when he came to the hill just east of where the Church house stood, he stopped the team to look around, but when he went to start again, the clip on the singletree broke. Bishop Nelson got out of the buggy, wired it together and started out again, but had gone only a few feet when the other clip on the singletree broke off in the same manner.

So he got out of the buggy and said, "This is proof enough for me. This is the place." When the people were informed of the decision, some were dissatisfied, but Bishop Nelson told them that they had better move their houses up to the new location soon, because from observations he had made of the drainage in that locality, that by two years from then, some of the land would be so swampy that they wouldn't be able to move their houses out, and this proved to be true. Everyone then agreed to move to the new town site, and since all had simple log houses this was possible. The land was purchased from the Westingskow brothers and laid off in blocks and in no time the houses were moved.

On October 25, 1904, Apostle Rudger Clawson of the Council of the Twelve, came and organized a ward. In his honor the name of the town was changed from Kingston to Clawson.

The first store was a small grocery owned by Mr. & Mrs. Herman Thieded. Robert King had the first post office in one corner of a room in his home. In 1917, a water system with a cistern large enough to supply each family with running water was installed. March 1927, the Utah Power and Light Company extended its line through this end of the county and Clawson was glad to discard its old gasoline or coal-oil lamps to enjoy the convenience of electricity.

Clawson was finally incorporated in 1981 after more than three-quarters of a century as a district but unofficial community.

In 1994 Clawson was annexed into the Castle Valley Special Service District, and a secondary water system was installed. A new sewer system will be completed in 1996-1997.



## CLEARFIELD CITY HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Clearfield City is located in Northern Davis County with a population of 25,000 and is the third largest city in Davis County. The city's slogan is "Proud of the Past, Keeping Pace with the Future." Clearfield has a vibrant community atmosphere and has Freeport Center and Hill Air Force base providing a composite of over 20,000 jobs. The character of Clearfield is best represented by hard-working people with a balanced quality of life.

Clearfield was once known as "Sandridge." There were no streams of water running through the sand, and no one thought crops would grow here. It was among the last of the northern Davis County communities to be settled. In the early days before the advent of the railroad, the trail of the ox and horse-drawn freight wagon trains passed through the eastern part of Clearfield, just under the brow of the hill.

In the earliest days of Clearfield, land could be purchased in any amount for as little as twenty-five cents an acre. It was inhabited only by lizards and an occasional jack rabbit or coyote.

The first permanent settler of Clearfield was Richard Hamblin and his wife, Emily, who had just emigrated from England a few years before. They lived with relatives in Layton for a few years and finally in 1877 decided to make their home on a quarter section of land in what is now the southern part of Clearfield. A little dugout was shoveled out of the hillside on their land a short distance west and south of the junction of the State Highway and 700 South Street. A thatched roof of sagebrush covered with dirt was built over the little room. Here the young father, mother and two children lived for a few years. Moroni Hamblin, their first child, was born October 12, 1878 and was the first white child born in Clearfield. Because all water had to be hauled from Kays Creek in Layton, the father, Richard Hamblin, dug several surface wells without success. Finally, in 1881 he struck water in a 100 ft. well that supplied not only the drinking water, but through a hand-made windmill, the first irrigation water for the parched soil. Mr. Hamblin planted strawberries and sold them in the Ogden markets.

The event which played the greatest part in transforming "Sandridge" into a fertile valley was the coming of the Davis and Weber Counties Canal in 1884 after the completion of the East Canyon Dam. Now crops could be grown almost anywhere and many people came here to live. They plowed up the sagebrush, cactus and prickly pear and homes began to appear all over the area. Most of the people moved into the part that is now called Syracuse.

A small, one-roomed school was built on the Richard Venable farm. Miss Minnie Christensen (later Mrs. Hughes) was the teacher and was responsible for naming the City of Clearfield. The idea came to her as she viewed the far-reaching land full of promise and possibilities. When her brother, who was a school district trustee, asked her advice as to naming the new district, she answered without hesitation, "Clearfield." The first school house was used for all kinds of gatherings - school, church and business. People lived on their farms and since there were no buses, they had to furnish their own way to school. Some rode horses, some parents brought their children in buggies or wagons and some walked.

The Utah Central Railroad with its "Iron Horse" came through Clearfield in 1869. The track ran through the exact spot where the old Clearfield State Bank was located at 38 South Main, going to the point known as Syracuse Junction. In 1905 another railroad, the Bamberger Electric, made its advent into Clearfield and transported people to Salt Lake City or Ogden. This same year (1905) the first school house was built in Clearfield, but in 1923 burned to the ground. This school was built in the same spot where the Pioneer School was located which has now been turned into the Pioneer Adult Rehabilitation Center at 435 South Main.

A monument identifying the first settler has been erected by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers and can be found at the present city Central Park near the bowery at 140 East Center Street. This monument reflects some of the information about Clearfield's early heritage.



## CLEVELAND

Told by Vernese Wells

The little town of Cleveland just seven miles southeast of the settlement of Huntington, was named in honor of Grover Cleveland, who was president at the time.

In 1884-85, Henry A. Oviatt, Samuel N. Alger, Jacob Johnson, John Eden, Robert T. Litster and Martin Mortensen took up homesteads here in spite of the great handicap they faced in the matter of water. They found that a canal would have to be built for a distance of 15 miles, but they went ahead with their irrigation project. Soon other settlers came to cast their lots with them: John R. Williams, Ollie Jensen, John Alger, Lewis Whippey, Sampson Potter, Joseph Dumayne, Thomas Davis, Einer Ericksen, Thomas Farrish, John Lewis, William Cowley, Rasmus O. Rasmussen, Charles Clawson, Peter Johnson, Sr., and others, who were a great help in building of the canal.

In spite of the hard work on their ditches, there still was time for pleasure, jokes and laughter as they ate their lunches at camp. One day Nielson's herd of pigs paid them a social call and foraged their grub boxes.

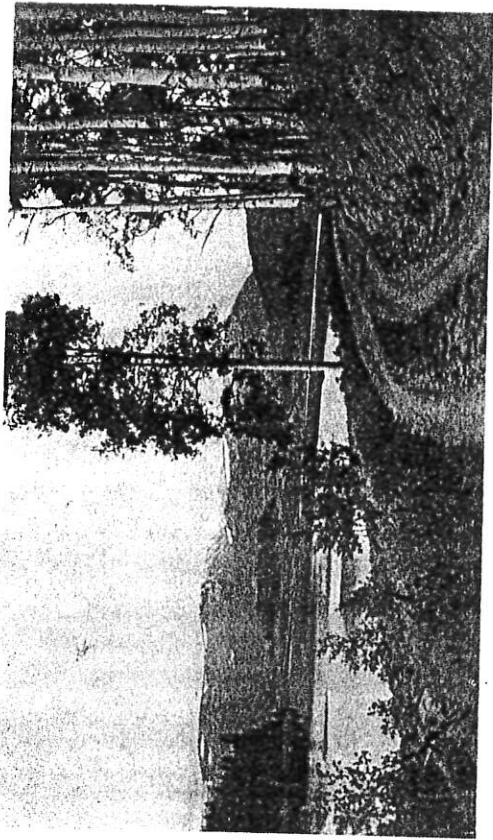
The fare of these people was simple. A sack of flour, some baking powder or soda, a piece of bacon and a can of molasses, satisfied the appetite.

Because so much money was necessary for the big job ahead, many returned to the coal mine during the winter months, mostly to Schofield, to help finance others who were working on the canal to have shares in the water.

After three long years, water finally reached Cleveland on May 1, 1888. Up to this time culinary water was hauled in barrels from the Huntington river or from Miller creek. Cattle were driven every day to the river or to a seep wash to drink.

A canal company was incorporated November 15, 1889, filed and recorded December 30, 1889, and was known as the Cleveland Canal and Agricultural Company. The following were elected as canal board members: Lewis Larson, president; Henry A. Oviatt, vice president; John Eden, secretary; Rasmus O. Rasmussen, treasurer. Trustees were: Sampson Potter, Lewis Whippey, Lewis Larsen, Henry A. Oviatt and Einer Erickson.

Another difficult project was started in 1890 when work began on a reservoir for storing water for irrigation. This was the first of its kind in this part of the state. Samuel N. Alger did the work on it to hold the claim, followed by John Eden and Hans Jensen.



Thomas Davis was appointed cook for the camp because, "Davis was the cleanest looking man in the group." At nights they gathered to talk, visit, and play cards. One night crawlers in their beds made more excitement than pigs in a swill barrel. Mountain salamanders had taken over. They had to move to higher ground to sleep.

The families who stayed the entire year were those of Samuel N. Alger and Henry A. Oviatt. On March 10, 1886, a baby girl, the first child to be born in Cleveland, was born to the Algers, named Adella. She later became the wife of William Ramage.

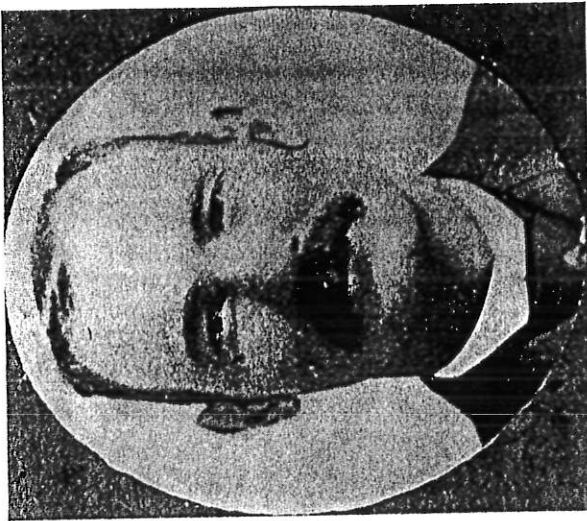
Other settlers were John E. Ward, Christian Mortensen, Pars P. Larsen, Eric Larsen, Hyrum Otterstrom, Lars P. Oveson and their families.

As elsewhere, dugouts were the shelters. Several families spent part of the summer of 1887 getting logs out of Miller Creek for more substantial homes. It wasn't until much later that frame and brick buildings were built.

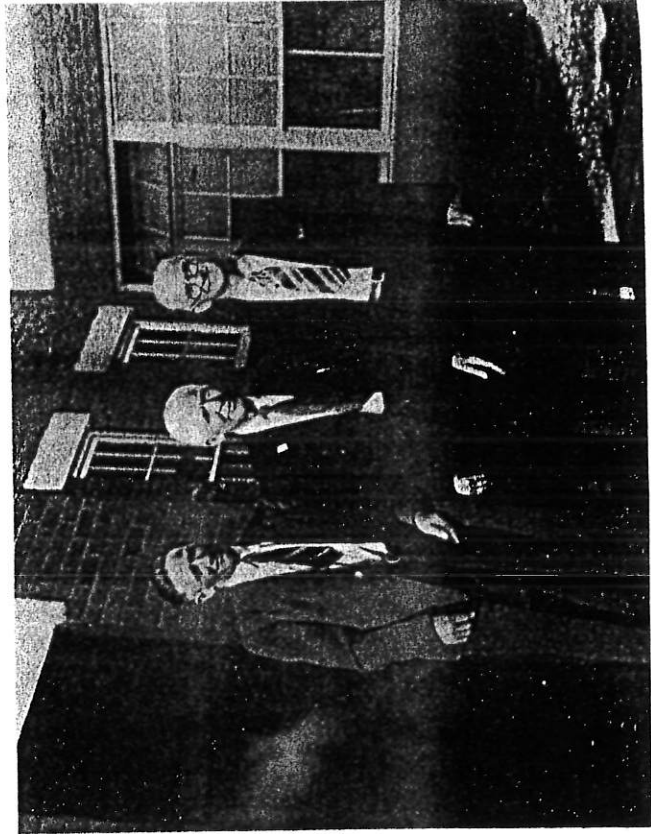
As there was no special building for a church, meetings were held in the home of John Cowley, then later in the home of William Cowley. Samuel N. Alger acted as Presiding Elder.

On August 10, 1890, Apostle Anthony H. Lund and Abraham H. Cannon came from Salt Lake City to organize the Cleveland Ward. Lars P. Oveson was sustained as Bishop with Henry Oviatt, Jr., and Thomas Parris as counselors. Einer Erickson was chosen as Sunday School Superintendent with Beletta Johnson as secretary, and Jane Litster was chosen Primary President.

On March 12, 1891, the Relief Society was organized with Mary A. Alger as president and Lousia Oveson and Ann Eden as counselors. Harriet Eden was named secretary and held the office until her death in 1917. The Relief Society erected a frame building with



Samuel N. Alger



Bishops—Left to right: Wm. F. Eden, Lars P. Oveson, Joseph J. Larsen

one large room and a stage which served as a church house for many years. It also had a set of steps for the choir to sit on and one of the best pedal organs in the country. It burned on April 14, 1938 when a moving picture film caught fire.

There have been three Bishops of the Cleveland Ward up to the present time. Lars P. Oveson, who served for 20 years, Joseph J. Larsen who served for 20 years, and William F. Eden who was sustained in 1930 and is still bishop.

Samuel N. Alger was called on a mission to the Southern States Mission. The first lady missionary was Velma Mortensen, who was called in 1929 to labor in the East Central States Mission, and was also the first lady chorister in the ward. She later became the wife of Bishop William F. Eden.

#### BURIAL COMMITTEE

Under the direction of the Relief Society president, Mrs. Ruth Whimpey, the following seamstresses were chosen as a burial committee: Adalade Rasmussen, Adeline Madsen (the Oviatt twins), Mary Ann Richards, and Ruth Nielson. Mrs. Nielson still remains on this committee.

Daniel A. Johnson, Edward Larsen and many others gave assistance in preparing for burial, the male members of the ward. Early carpenters who made caskets were: John P. Johnson, John E. Ward and Antone Cramer. Mr. Cramer also imported caskets.

#### SOCIAL EVENTS

The first social events were dances. Music was furnished by violin and organ. The violinists were: Thomas Davis, Peter Johnson, Sr., and William (Bub) Burgess of Huntington, while Thomas Richards played the organ. Two favorite tunes were: "Turkey in the Straw," and "Don't You See My New Shoes." Quadrilles, the Polygamy dance, Heel and Toe Polka were popular.

The first Christmas program was held in the home of William Cowley. It was also here that the funeral for a Marsing child from Desert Lake was held. Shortly thereafter another Marsing child died, and a child of Thomas Wells and one of Samuel Wells. These four died of Diptheria. Their graves were the first graves in the cemetery.

The first wedding was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Cowley when their daughter Adella became the bride of Earnest Gibson, January 11, 1890. Carl Valentine, Justice of the Peace from Price, Utah, performed the ceremony.

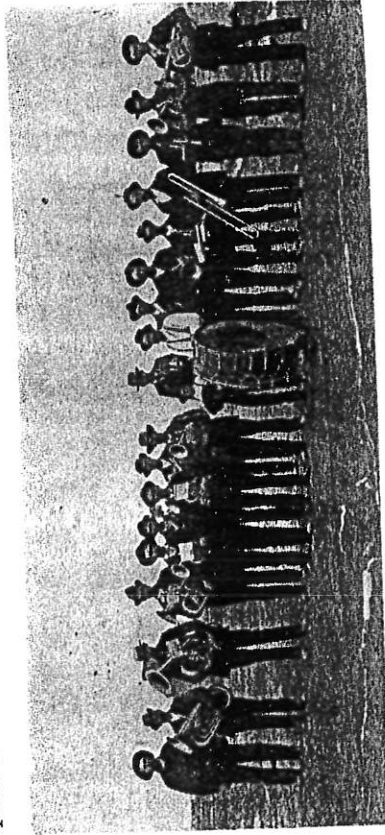
Another noted event was when Thomas L. Hardee of Huntington came in 1895 and trained our singers. They joined the Hunting-

ton choir and gained fame and honors at the Eisteddfod at Schofield and again three years later at Salt Lake City.

Joseph Derious, together with his school duties promoted stage acting. He directed the "Gay Nineties" with a cast consisting of: Del Larsen, Adolph Axelsen, Joseph Derius, Hyrum Brusen, Louis P. Oveson, Florence McMullen and Orilla Oveson. Olivia Bryson acted as prompter. Later a dramatic club was organized which provided the main entertainment for the community, townspeople taking parts in the plays.

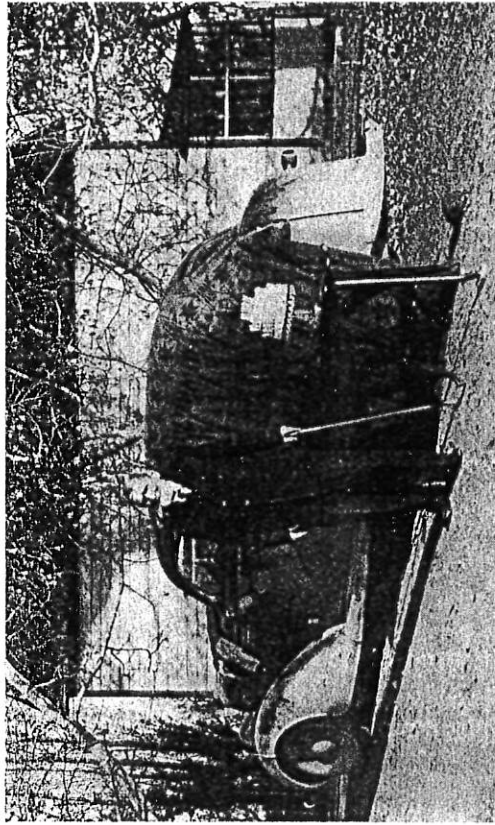
In April, 1910, Earnest E. Davis erected a large frame building as an amusement hall. At first he had pool tables and sold confections. The building was equipped with a stage and a curtain, and often outside dramatic companies came with vaudevilles or other performances. The Walter Stock Company often played here. This hall had the reputation of having the best dance floor in the county. On April 1, 1923, a silent moving picture machine was installed, with a player piano to furnish music for the shows. In 1928, this machine was exchanged for a talking picture machine. Since 1937, roller skating has been the main attraction.

Skating on John Eden's ice pond and bob-sleigh riding, with spills on the snow created a lot of fun and excitement.



Thomas Richard organized a brass band in 1892 with about 19 male members. For the 4th and 24th of July celebrations it was a grand sight to see them on a float going around town, adding their bit to the day's celebration with the wonderful old tunes they played.

Music at church and funerals was furnished by John Eden, with a melodion which, at first, he carried to church in a wagon, but later in a white-top buggy drawn by a pair of white mules. These mules, Mack and Jake, learned the way so well, that they often ran away and went straight to the tie post in front of the church house and stopped.



*Ward Organist, John Eden*

After a few years, Mr. Eden, with the help of the ward, bought an organ. He was ward organist from 1888 until his death in 1933.

This little community did not lack visits from the red men. They invited themselves, feeding their horses what they saw fit, then walked right into the homes for their own meals. You may be sure that they always ate heartily.

Women raised their own gardens and had fruit trees planted and did most of the milking and making of butter. Many also made their own cheese. Bread was made from German live yeast or salt-rising bread. The main meat dishes were venison, rabbit and pork.

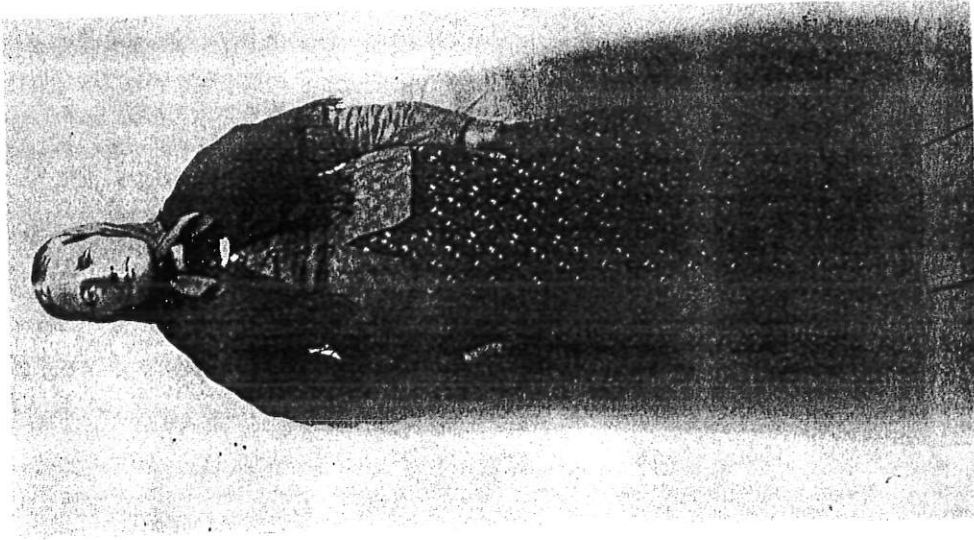
Mrs. Christian Mortensen made shoes out of burlap and leather. Mrs. Lewis Whimpey made woven rugs. The Oviatt women and Mrs. Halder Johnson had spinning wheels and made cloth. Mrs. Adeline Madsen and Mrs. Adelaide Rasmussen carded wool for most of the quilts that were made in the community.

In 1889, and for several years thereafter, Florence McMullin kept a hotel. Her main patrons were U. S. Mail carriers, peddlers, salesmen, and politicians, of both the Democratic and Republican parties. Two or three dentists roomed with her while doing work for the town people. On one occasion she fed seven of the members of the Robbers Roost gang and their horses. For this she received \$15.00. She baked her own bread, raised her own garden and meat, cooked and served too. There was one room in her establishment, however, which she reserved for sewing, and there made dresses and hats to sell.



## EARLY NURSES AND DOCTORS

Doctoring was rather crude. A few women undertook the responsibility of caring for the sick and in being midwives. Mrs. Jane Griffins Davis, known to all as Granny Davis, was the first nurse



and midwife, followed by Mrs. Sarah Ann Cowley, Mrs. Maria Christensen, Mrs. Adelaide Rasmussen, Mrs. Sylvia Oviatt, Mrs. Dasenia Johnson, and Mrs. Freda Thordensen.

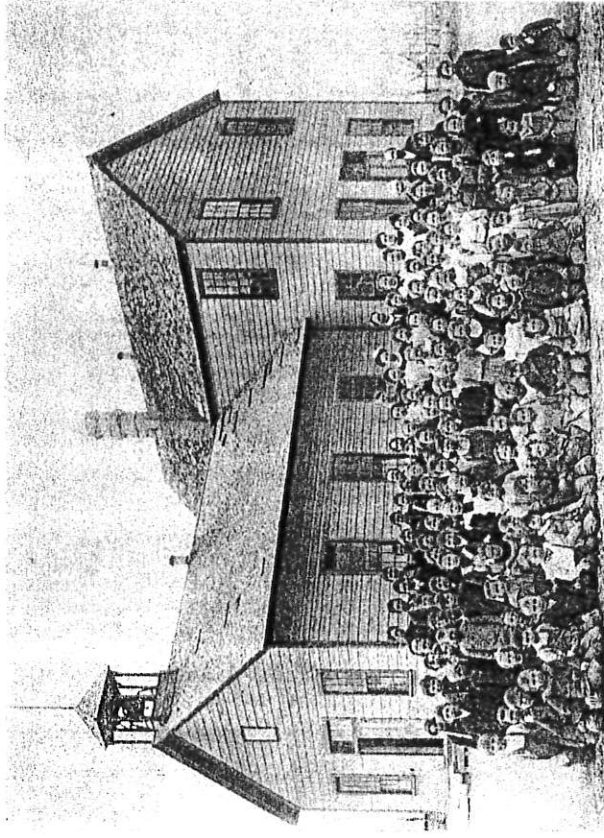
Doctor Fisk from Price was the nearest doctor. He came horseback in making his calls. Since 1909, Doctor Thomas C. Hill, of Huntington, has been our doctor. At first he rode the seven miles on horseback, then in a buggy and of late years by automobile.

Among the deaths which occurred during the terrible "Flu Epidemic of 1918," were Bert Davis, Abraham Blood, Lee Smith, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Jensen, Mary Stokes Anderson, Alma E. Larsen, Annie Williams Eden, wife of Henry Eden, Melvin, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Larson.

During the worst part of the epidemic all schools and public buildings were closed, even the post office. Ida V. Litster was postmistress at the time. She and her entire family were stricken. The office had to be transferred for a few weeks to the home of Joseph J. Larsen, a former postmaster.

## SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES

By 1890, a log cabin, a one room building with plank benches was made ready for school, church and all public gatherings. The first school teacher was Miss Temperance Brasher of Huntington. Some of the later teachers were, E. E. Cox, a Mr. Day and Mr. Boyd.



In 1893, another building was erected for a school house, a frame building of one room with a small stage. Later a two story structure, one room on each floor, was added. Now the community had the accommodations of the three rooms in the one building and the one room in the log cabin for school use. The first teacher in this new frame building was Eliza Johnson. Some of the early teachers were: S. Joseph Dorius, Orilla Oveson, J. LeRoy Johnson, Louis P.

Oveson, William B. Fitt, and Warren A. Bradey. One of the outstanding teachers was Louis P. Oveson. It was he who saw the need of bettering the school system. He segregated the pupils into classes and class rooms according to age and past experience. This was in 1904. In the spring of 1905, the first eighth grade graduation exercises were held. The graduates were: Carrie Mortensen, Sophia Timothy, Maud Eden, Helga Johnson and Hans F. Mortensen. The teachers were Sebren Golding and Zina Larsen.

Mason Snow, Eric Larsen, Henry A. Oviatt, and John Eden served as school trustees for many years.

In 1912, a new 8 room brick school house was built by outside contractors. When completed, school was transferred to this building. The ninth grade was then added and later the tenth grade.

Harry B. Mortensen, a local teacher, helped promote a Junior High School Competitive Day where Junior High students competed in music, speech and track. Mr. C. Leslie Bennett was principal at this time.

In 1933, the ninth and tenth grades were transferred to Huntington. Mr. Mortensen went along and is still serving as a teacher in North Emery High School. Besides being the head of the mathematics and science department, he has been president of the Emery Teachers Association on two occasions. At present, he is secretary of the association. During 1940-41-42 he was a member of the credential committee of the Utah Educational Association.

#### MAIL AND MAIL SERVICE

Henry A. Oviatt, Sr., became postmaster in June 1889. Others holding this office at later dates were the following: Solphus Olsen, Maria Christensen, Joseph J. Larsen, Ida V. Litster, and Ruth Nielson. Mrs. Nielson served for 24 years and ten months. The present postmistress is Mrs. Grace Stokes.

In the early years the mail was brought through Cleveland to all the other towns in the county in a white canvas topped buggy pulled by four horses. Mason L. Snow kept a feed stable for these horses, the tired teams were replaced by fresh ones.

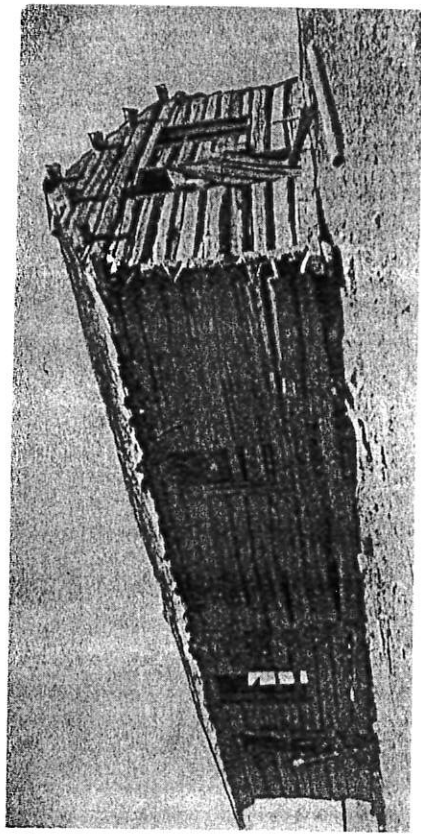
Later the mail route was changed to go directly to Huntington from Price. A sub-contract was let and mail was carried from Huntington through Cleveland to Desert Lake, Victor and later to Elmo.

One of the early carriers was Charles Winders. His horses were of the desert mustang type, small, wild and not too well broken. On several occasions they became frightened and ran away, upsetting the buggy and driver, scattering the mail bags far and wide. Once Jack Franklin was driving when such a thing happened, driver and mail bags were left in a heap to the side of the road. A man came along and asked why he was sitting there

so calmly. He was informed that the team had run away but that someone would bring them back, so why worry.

Other mail drivers were Samuel Wells, Jr., and Thomas Wells, who was the first to haul the mail by automobile.

#### EARLY INDUSTRIES



*This house was built by O. Rasmussen and is one of the very first houses built in Cleveland. It is still standing but has long since been abandoned. It is situated northeast of Cleveland and on the road toward Elmo.*

Moses Tucker started with one colony of bees about the year of 1897 and by 1905 he had 150. Others who had large apiaries were Lewis Whimpey, John E. Ward, Jedediah Knight and Joseph J. Larsen.

A shingle mill was built in 1905 by Samuel N. Alger. Here most of the shingles were made for the first homes.

The implements of farming were hay rakes, mowers and plows. A group of men bought a threshing machine on shares. These were William McFarlin, John Eden, John Alger, Henry and Delbert Oviatt. The first grain binder was owned by Joseph and Niels Nielson. With this they did a lot of custom work. Lewis Larsen was the first blacksmith and made his living entirely by this trade.

In 1909, John E. Ward built a greenhouse where he raised cabbage, tomatoes and other plants to supply the entire community. He did this for many years.

Lucerne seed was a very profitable crop until the fields became infested with alfalfa weevil.

Cattle and hogs have always ranked high.

#### EARLY MERCANTILE VENTURES

The first store in Cleveland was established in the home of Rasmus O. Rasmussen—a little log cabin.

The next mercantile venture was launched by Solphus Olsen. It is said that often the boys and girls would take bad eggs to trade for candy. He made a practice of keeping these and if any of the young people bothered him at nights, which they often did, he would throw back their eggs at them.

In 1892, a Co-operative Mercantile Association was organized with Lars P. Oveson as manager. The store was at first kept in a little log cabin. Later a large brick building was erected for this purpose, located in the southeast section of the town. January 13, 1908, this association was incorporated with Erick Larsen as president, John Eden, Secretary and Treasurer, and Lars P. Oveson, Manager. In 1910, Mr. Oveson moved to Castle Dale, and John J. Thordensen took his place. When the business part of the town was shifted to the west, a large frame building was built there for the store.

Among the early enterprises of this community was the millinery of Mrs. Jane Litster. Her hats sold as far away as Sunny-side. Later she branched into most all kinds of merchandise.

At the time of Mrs. Litster's death her entire mercantile stock was taken over by her son William T. Litster. When the William T. Litster store was first opened it was kept in one room of their home. A larger building was later erected for this purpose on main street. This has grown into one of the leading mercantile establishments of the community.

The Mutual Creamery Company of Salt Lake City installed a cream station. This station was also operated by William T. Litster and family and was the means of bringing many thousands of dollars into the community. Before, there were no facilities for caring for cream.

#### POLITICAL AND TOWN EVENTS OF INTEREST

Until 1916 the leadership of the town was headed by the Bishop of the Cleveland L.D.S. Ward, and the leaders of the different ward organizations. In that year a group of progressive citizens petitioned the County Commissioners for the right to effect a town organization. The County Commission reacted kindly to the petition and appointed Edward Larson, President of the Board with Evan Thomas, Erick Larson, Lars P. Larsen and William D. Stokes as board members.

The men gave freely of their time in drafting a set of ordinances but had no money to pay the expense attached to such work so went to the bank and borrowed \$150. When the taxes were collected it was found that the County Commissioners had failed to levy required four mill town tax on a lot of the town property. President Edward Larson reported in their meeting of July 3, 1917 that they would not get taxes on this property for 1917. As a result, arrangements had to be made for the bank to carry the note another year.

Other means of tax collection were adopted to raise money, such as licenses of stores, rooming houses, and amusements, the poll tax and dog tax. Everyone in town must have had dogs since in the Marshal's report to the Town Board dog taxes supplied a big part of his collections for the month.

Other officers appointed by this board were: Christian Mortensen to replace Evan S. Thomas as board member; J. M. Hansen, Marshal; William T. Litster, Attorney; William T. Lamph, Justice of the Peace; and N. C. Oveson as Chairman of the board of health. Einar Erickson was appointed Clerk and Ida Litster, Treasurer.

On August 6, 1918, the board was presented with a petition signed by most of the residents of the town, asking that the town build a flood-way to keep the flood water from Potter's wash out of the town. This project was accepted as a responsibility of the town. The cooperation of the Cleveland Canal Company was gotten so jointly they built this. Most of the work was voluntarily done.

On June 3, 1918, William P. Stokes petitioned the town board in behalf of the young for a tract of ground in the Cramer subdivision for use as a baseball park. The board approved the plan and appropriated \$50.00 toward this. The new ball park was received enthusiastically. In a board meeting September 17, 1919, the Board agreed to pay the balance of the purchase price, \$87.50 to obtain a legal title as a town park.

That year, under the leadership of Mr. Stokes and the sponsorship of the town, an excellent baseball team was developed. They won their share of games against Huntington, Castle Dale, Orangeville, Ferron, Rochester and Emery. Members of this team were Glen Johnson, Carl Alger, Milton Cowley, James Stokes, William P. Stokes, Robert Whitehead, Louis Timothy, William Eden, Merrill Alger, Albert Johnson, etc.

In 1920, Ovon Johnson, then a member of the Emery County school board, asked the town board to consider putting in a water system. The clerk was ordered to see if money could be borrowed from loaning companies for this purpose. Evidently the reports were not favorable for the minutes show that on June 20, 1927, a member of the board was sent to Huntington to find out more about that city's system. On August 15, 1935, Evan Jones, J. H. Osterstrom, Robert Whitehead, and William T. Litster petitioned the board again to investigate the possibility of getting a water system. Committees waited on them again on September 3, 1934, February 4, 1935, and August 5, 1935. However, no real results were achieved until November, 1935, when the board, consisting of E. H. bishop, president; William D. Stokes, James Stokes, Leonard Litster, and Dave Timothy petitioned the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for money to put in this system. This board was granted a sum of \$11,500.00 for such a program. The board made the plans and set up the necessary organization for expenditure and repayment of this loan.



That fall, 1935, William D. Stokes, Dave Timonthy, H. F. Mortensen, Andrew Larsen, and J. M. Hansen, with Edward Larson as Clerk and Harry B. Mortensen, Treasurer, completed the loan. In May, 1936, Mullins and Wheeler contracted the work. They finished it so that water was turned through the system about November 1, 1936. At that time this was the most modern culinary system in the county. It had a storage capacity of 360,000 gallons, a settling tank and a chlorinating machine.

The town board minutes of March 12, 1928, shows that a motion was made that Niels C. Oveson, Harry B. Mortensen, and William T. Litster make a canvass of the town to see the attitude of the people toward electric lights.

This committee reported in the meeting of April 2, 1928, that they had made the survey and that nearly all had agreed to take the lights if a suitable agreement could be made with the Utah Power & Light Co. The agreement was made which provided that each consumer of electricity should purchase an electric stove and advance \$30.00 in cash to the company. This \$30.00 was to be repaid in service. Enough consumers signed and the light system was installed in 1929. The board members who sponsored this project were: N. C. Oveson, president; William T. Litster, Wilford Larsen, Hans F. Mortensen and Wilford R. Jensen.

In appreciation for the help given them in carrying on these projects, community parties were held where all celebrated in a big way. On August 5, 1919, a party was planned to honor the veterans of World War I. This party was planned jointly by the Town board and the local Red Cross representatives, Mrs. James P. Johnson and Mrs. J. H. Otterstrom. Written invitations were sent to all the soldiers. Mrs. Otterstrom wrote the program, Mrs. Johnson planned the banquet, and a big dance at night in the Davis hall was sponsored by the town.

A celebration for the installation of the light was held on the 9th of May, 1930. Harry B. Mortensen arranged the program, William T. Litster and N. C. Oveson arranged for the dance, Wilford R. Jensen, Hans F. Mortensen and Wilford Larsen arranged for the refreshments.

The town organization has not always been able to keep abreast of the times. Many recall that on March 3, 1926, an ordinance was passed making the speed limit in Cleveland 12 miles per hour.

The present board is planning improvements. A lot has been purchased on which they plan to build a combined city hall and library.

In 1938, a Cleveland boy, William Lee Stokes, got himself a national reputation and brought considerable fame to his home town, when he interested, himself first, then Princeton University, in the Dinosaur beds about 8 miles east of Cleveland. These beds contain the fossil remains of grotesque animals that roamed this

country 60,000,000 years ago; animals that grew to 40 feet in length and stood 20 feet high, and can best be imagined in a nightmare.

This history of Emery county thus is but a tick of the clock of time, in comparison with its real history.

### CENTURY-OLD RIFLE IS FAMILY HEIRLOOM WEAPON HAS STORY ROOTED IN HISTORY

A 51 inch muzzle loading rifle that is probably more than 125 years old, that is sought after by public and private interests as an historical curio and that has commanded purchase offers of as much as \$1400, reposes as an heirloom in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Franklin Allred of Cleveland, Utah.

Handed down from father to son through five generations, and prized by its present owner above all his material possessions, the rifle has a colorful story that is interwoven with the rise of Mormonism in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri.

Its small stock bedecked with metal insignia of the Free Mason Lodge, the rifle, according to family tradition, was a gift of that Lodge to Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church, who at one time was reputedly one of its members. Judging from its design and construction the weapon was undoubtedly costly, one of the best procurable in that day, and it is believed the lodge presented it to Joseph Smith in recognition of his good and active membership. Though Joseph Smith later severed his connection with the Lodge, he kept possession of the rifle and during the few hectic years of his life before he was killed, the weapon was carried by those of his followers who acted as his bodyguard.

Amongst those guards were Jimmy Allred and Wylie Allred, great-great-grandfather and great-grandfather respectively of the gun's present keeper. These two—the story runs—had the gun in their hands many times when doing guard service and they probably became very familiar with it and learned to cherish it for its beauty of design and its firing accuracy.

After Joseph Smith was killed at Carthage, Illinois, the gun somehow passed into the possession of a tribe of Indians. Whether it was sold or given to the Indians by Emma Smith, wife of Joseph or whether it was stolen, is not known.

Some time subsequent, Jimmy Allred learned that the gun was had by the Indians and forthwith he gathered a band of horses, rode to the Indian encampment and traded ponies for the gun.

So the weapon was carried across the Great Plains to Utah. It was carried south through the mountains and valleys of Utah when, at the direction of Brigham Young, Jimmy and Wylie were commissioned to go into Sanpete valley.

From Jimmy to Wylie, from Wylie to Parley P. Allred Sr., from Parley P. Sr. to Parley P. Jr., and then to James Franklin Allred, the rifle and its story have descended.

In each generation its owner and his family have duly cherished it, both as a family heirloom and as something "the Prophet Joseph's hands have rested upon."

The present owner has had it since 1934 and he declares that if his house should take fire, he would act first to save the rifle.

He recalls that his grandfather, speaking of the accuracy of the weapon, used to say: "I can hit the white of an Indian's eye at 200 yards." He recalls, too, the admonition of his grandfather that the weapon must remain always in the Allred family.

—Vernese Wells

## THE HISTORY OF CORNISH

The first settlement in Cornish was in March of 1870. This area of Cache Valley was known as the Big Range. It started as a farming community and still is. It was all called Trenton at first. Of almost everything that happened in "Trenton" before the mid-1890's took place in what is now Cornish. The two towns formed one community from 1878-1907. It was 8 miles long and 3 wide.

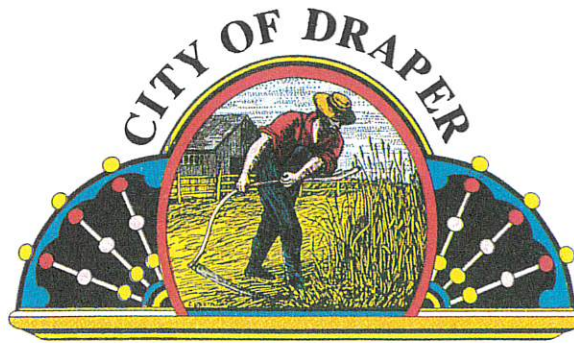
When the Trenton Ward was divided on July 28, 1907, Cornish, to the north, became a ward and a town. The county commission had just divided Trenton, on July 1, 1907, into two school districts, Trenton School District No. 16 and Cornish District No. 26.

The town of Cornish was named in honor of William D. Cornish, vice president of the Union Pacific Railroad, which railroad ran through the town. The White Brick School (built in 1910 and enlarged in 1920) contained four rooms and a library. It was located in what is now the park. But the two towns still continued to form one single voting district, with a single justice of the peace and a single constable. Then on April 1, 1909 the county commission created the Cornish Precinct district.

Conditions for growing sugar beets were so favorable that in 1917 a company moved a sugar factory to Cornish from Raymond, Alberta, Canada. The factory sliced beets during 1917, 1918 and 1919. Then it was idle for some years. By May 9, 1917 over 100 men were working in the buildings and on the grounds. The factory operated 24 hours a day. In 1927 the factory was moved to Missoula, Montana. But farmers still continued to grow beets for years. 1917 was the same time electricity came to part of the town. Many people didn't get it until a few years later. During 1917, two rows of houses were built on what was called the "factory alley". This was where the factory workers lived. Today we refer to that part of town as the "alley". The "alley" also had its own water and sewer system. The town itself had a water system dug by hand by the WPA. Melvin Buttars, the first mayor, and Bill Dobbs arranged for the town to use the springs for the town water system. Because of the population growth, Cornish could boast first two stores, then three (one east of the tracks and two west of the tracks) and a barbershop with a pool hall behind it. Mr. Barker of Newton was the barber. He also brought picture shows once each week which were shown in the one room LDS church house. The factory also owned a hotel which they later gave to the Cornish Ward. But this building couldn't be used until 1936 when it was remodeled into a church house.

A railroad station was built in 1914. When someone wanted to go somewhere they could flag down the train with a swinging lantern. At one time the station was open 24 hours a day employing two agents. The station's two regular stops were at 10:30am (the Yellowstone Flyer) and 3:30pm. In 1929 only two families had the first two phones in town. Between 1931-1937 Joseph Petersen owned the school bus. Driving in -44 was quite a challenge in those days. The roads were graveled or dirt until 1934 when the main roads were graveled and tarred. In 1953 the town school was closed and the students went to Lewiston Elementary. By the 1970's the only store left was the Cornish Merc. It is now gone. The old school house and the old church house were gone to make way for a park. For many years Cornish could boast its own ball team. But farming is still the main occupation.



**AYOR**

AINE REDD

**COUNCIL MEMBERS**DOUGLAS H. BEDKE  
MELANIE T. DANSIE  
G. LYN KIMBALL  
D. PAUL LUNT  
DARRELL H. SMITH**CITY MANAGER**

DAVID C. CAMPBELL

**CITY RECORDER**

BARBARA L. SADLER

**FINANCE DIRECTOR**

RICHARD K. ELLIS

12441 SOUTH 900 EAST • P.O. BOX 1020  
DRAPER, UTAH 84020  
(801) 576-6500 • FAX (801) 576-6511**Draper City**

Nestled in the southeast corner of Salt Lake Valley, Draper became one of the first communities settled after the Pioneers entrance into Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Originally, Draper included all of the settlements from Jordan High School to the point of the mountain, east to the Wasatch Mountains, and west across the Jordan River, including Riverton and Bluffdale.

In 1847, scouts from the first Pioneers found this area to be good pasture land. Ebenezer Brown, his wife Phoebe, and five children came to Draper in 1849 to raise and fatten cattle to sell to those rushing to California's gold fields. The community began to grow from this time.

Draper's first name was "South Willow Creek." It came from the Indian name "Sivogah" which described the topography of the land. Four streams from the mountains flowed into the valley. Many willows grew along the banks. Wild hay flourished along with native grasses and other plants.

With the coming of the postoffice in 1854, the name was changed to Draperville in honor of William Draper, its first presiding elder. It was later shortened to Draper.

Draper citizens have always given education, the arts, and culture a high priority. Dr. Park, the great educator, taught his famous Village School here. Then he was called to head the University of Deseret in Salt Lake City, which became the University of Utah. The last remaining historic public building, the old Draper Park School, was named for this great early educator. It now houses our City offices and is listed on the National and Draper Historic Registers.

Successful businesses in different eras of time have helped build and shape our City. Farming has always been a major force. Around the turn of the century, sheep were important. Later, the dairy and poultry businesses were big. Still later, raising mink became a significant part of our economy.

Draper has had its famous and important citizens, but every generation and each person who has ever lived here has had an influence on the character of the community as it is today.

Tangible ties and reminders of our rich heritage and Draper's history can be seen along our streets in beautiful old homes, tall century-old shade trees, and markers which designate historic sites. These bind us to our past, give us enjoyment today, and build a bridge to our future.

# ELSINORE TOWN CORPORATION

15 EAST 200 NORTH - BOX 408

ELSINORE, UTAH 84724

Incorporated February 22, 1892

Form of Government : Traditional

1990 Population Census: 608

In the spring of 1874, a small group of nine men who were residing in Richfield felt that now was the time for a new venture and decided to come a few miles farther south in their quest for farmland. Six of them were heads of families, the others single men, but all had the common goal of a livelihood to earn and a life to build for themselves in this new place.

The land these men took up was east of the present town site. In the fall of 1874 a suggestion was made that a settlement be made where they could bring their families. The men selected as a town site a spot above the Richfield Canal. They knew that this would mean building another canal, an enormous task. The first cabin was built by Hans Nielson, and was used during the winter of 1874 by the men while they worked on the canal.

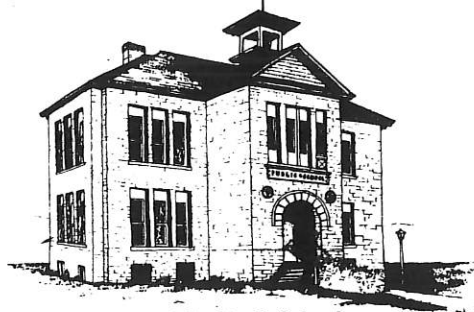
In January of 1875 the town site was surveyed in to thirty-two lots, each 15x15 rods, with the streets five rods wide. Each man was allowed one lot. Soon other cabins were built. The first child born in the community was Sophia Peterson, daughter of Soren Peterson.

A name for the settlement had to be decided. A committee went to consult President Joseph A. Young. His answer to their query was "I have passed by here several times, coming from Clear Creek Canyon, and every time I turn on that bend of the road, I think of my visit to Denmark and the city of Elsinore." He felt that this name was appropriate and his suggestion was met with approval of the settlers, as most were Danes. Through the years Elsinore has been called "Little Denmark".

## Historical Highlights :

- 1876 Cemetery site selected; worst of Indian threat over
- 1877 Elsinore Ward organized July 15th. The first threshing machine purchased by a farmer.
- 1880 Elsinore Roller Mill erected (burned down in 1957)
- 1884 A diphtheria epidemic struck the town, 15 children died.
- 1892 Elsinore was incorporated February 22.
- 1896 July 21st the first Denver & Rio Grand passenger train pulled into town on its first run.  
The Opera House was built. Silent movies and local productions featured.  
Several wells dug for drinking water. Water had been obtained from the canal.
- 1898 The White Rock School House was completed, housing grades 1-8.
- 1903 Business district growing
- 1908 Water piped off the West Mountain from Oak Springs.  
Census taken 869 people lived in Elsinore.
- 1910 Construction of the Utah Idaho Sugar Company factory built, 50 people employed, processing of sugar beets

- 1911 Elsinore Ward chapel dedicated
- 1913 Alma Frandsen owner of first automobile
- 1914 Red Brick School Building completed housing grades 4th-8th.
- 1917 WW I 40 young men serviced
- 1921 EARTHQUAKES - September & October, Elsinore sits on the Elsinore Fault.
- 1925 - 29 Radio, drought forces Sugar Factory to close, great depression began
- 1941- 49 WPA labor built Recreation Hall, Co-op potato plant in old factory (1943-55)  
Denver & Rio Grande last passenger train
- 1955 - 59 Korean conflict ends (53 served), Three businesses destroyed by fire - Hardware, Drug Stores and Roller Mill
- 1961-77 State Highway, Beautification projects (2500 iris planted along Main St.), Summer Story hour started, Street lights, Danish Round Up, White Rock School restored, Centennial Celebration, Fire Department Organized
- 1980-89 White Rock Roof replaced after fire, Fire Station built, new LDS Chapel, LDS Ward split, I-70 completed, more earthquakes originating from the east side of the County
- 1990-95 New post office building, new bridge over Richfield Canal, 28th Mayor elected is a woman, LDS Wards combined; Civic League Ogran.; working to increase water storage capacity for town.



White Rock School  
Elsinore, Utah  
1898

## ENOCH, UTAH

Enoch, situated twelve miles west of Parowan and six miles north east of Cedar City with Iron Mountain on the west and Little Salt Lake on the east, was first known as Elkhorn Springs. The Old Spanish Trail, which was opened up in 1829, came through the valley and it was one of the early companies which gave the springs the name of "Elkhorn Springs".

Picture in your mind's eye a beautiful wooded hillside with oaks and cottonwoods under which cool, delightfully tasty water flow from springs. The lush grasses flowing in the wind are fed by the refreshing waters seeming to run everywhere. Tall sagebrush forests climb skyward with their roots continually watered by a watertable close to the surface. To the north, west and south you can see the high desert scenery before you. This one spot stands out as a haven in all the land. Two ingredients for a great life are found here -- cool, clear wonderful water and grasses to feed livestock.

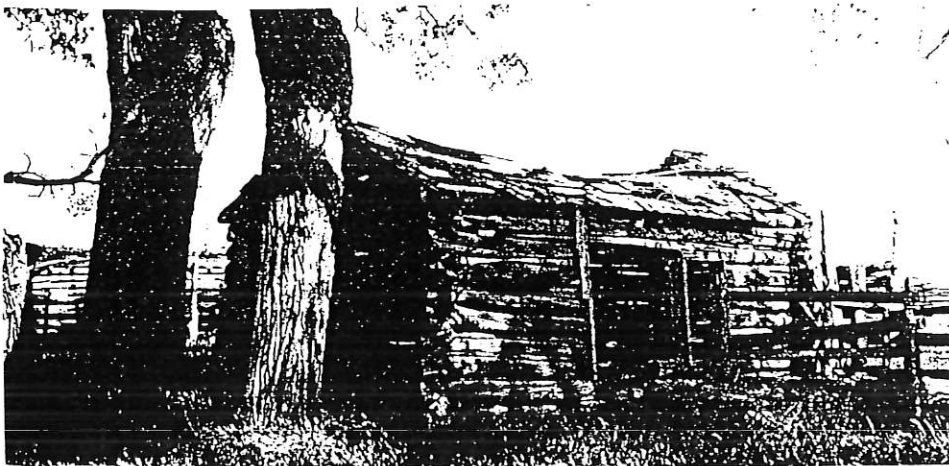
Joel H. Johnson an explorer with a Mormon expedition claimed the beautiful valley of lush meadows in 1850. A year later Mr. Johnson was called into the Iron Mission to explore and colonize the southern half of Utah. He arrived in the Enoch valley area in the spring of 1851, and began to build a stockade at the spring site for the cattle that were to be driven south that summer.

The landscape needed to be changed with the removal of the tall sagebrush. The grass needed to be cut and stored for the long winter months. It was hard back-breaking labor. By the end of 1852, seven families were living among the cluster of cottonwood trees and the site became known as Johnson's Springs. The small but flourishing community built a large wall around the makeshift home in 1854 and renamed the area Johnson's Springs or Fort Johnson. More and more settlers moved into the area in the latter half of the 1800's and the community eventually moved one mile east to the present site of Enoch. The early settlers built their homes close to the springs so that they could make wooden pipes and divert the water flow into their log or adobe brick homes. Barns, stack yards, homes and cellars were constructed.

It is evident that those who chose to live here were a special brand of people who were intelligent, capable, and innovative or they would not have lasted. Livestock of every kind was raised by the locals; beef cattle, sheep, milk cows, horses, chickens, dogs, cats, turkeys, and pigs. They were people who made, made over, made do, or did without--living their humble lives with integrity and humility. They faced untold hardships and sacrificed much to call this place home.

In 1890, when the community applied for a post office, they had to change their name since another town called Johnson's

Fort was located in the state. After great deliberation it was decided that the new name of the community should be "Enoch" because the people considered themselves "Zion" people (of one heart and one mind).



Nestled under several large cottonwood trees was this pioneer structure built long ago by early settlers. Despite its simple construction, the home is still standing after encountering numerous harsh winters, spring winds and summer heat spells.

Not much remains of the actual site where Johnson's Fort once stood. The spring has dried up and the fort walls are gone and only some of the cottonwoods remain. Part of a wooden building still stands, having stood for over a hundred years of harsh weather and wind.

Enoch became an incorporated city. More and more people are discovering Enoch. We are continuing to grow at an accelerated rate. Approximately 2,500 people reside in Enoch at present. It's likely that people will continue to move in by the hundreds. Our future will be impacted by those seeking those beauties and values we have all come to appreciate more and more and we will probably be as reluctant to see them come as the first settlers were to see "outsiders" come in and "spoil things", but they will come and our lifestyles will change again and again.



# CITY OF ENTERPRISE

P.O. Box 340  
Enterprise, Utah 84725  
(801) 878-2221  
FAX (801) 878-2311

THE CITY OF ENTERPRISE IS LOCATED IN THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE STATE. IT IS 37 MILES NORTH OF ST. GEORGE AND 45 MILES WEST OF CEDAR CITY WHICH GIVES US ACCESS TO I-15 FROM BOTH THE SOUTH AND WEST. WE ARE SURROUNDED BY DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST AND BLM LAND. OUR ELEVATION IS 5700 FEET WHICH MAKES FOR WONDERFUL SUMMERS AND SOMETIMES, SNOWY WINTERS. THE AIR IS CLEAR AND AT NIGHT THE MILKY WAY AND STARS ARE BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL.

THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL RUNS THROUGH OUR VALLEY AND MANY HISTORIC SITES ARE LOCATED IN THE AREA. WE ARE SURROUNDED BY HILLS AND MOUNTAINS AND THE AREA IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE ESCALANTE VALLEY. ENTERPRISE IS THE ONLY CITY THAT ACTUALLY SETS ON THE RIM OF THE GREAT BASIN.

WE ARE THE LARGEST AGRICULTURE SITE IN THE STATE OF UTAH. LARGE FARMS SUPPLY POTATOES, CORN AND HAY WHICH ARE SHIPPED TO THE WEST COAST IN LARGE QUANTITIES. TOURISM IS POPULAR DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS BECAUSE OF THE CLOSE PROXIMITY TO TWO RESERVOIRS NEARBY WITH GOOD FISHING AND BOATING.

ENTERPRISE IS MADE UP OF A FAIRLY EQUAL BALANCE OF RETIRED PEOPLE AND YOUNG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN. IT IS MAINLY A LATTER DAY SAINT COMMUNITY BUT THERE IS A BAPTIST CHURCH IN THE BERYL VALLEY WHICH IS ELEVEN MILES TO THE NORTH.

BRIANHEAD SKI RESORT AND OLD NEVADA MINING TOWNS ARE WITHIN A TWO HOUR DRIVE. HUNTING, FISHING, HIKING AND HISTORICAL SITE SEEING ARE ALL WITHIN A TWENTY MINUTE DRIVE. WE ALSO ARE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO ALL THE NATIONAL PARKS IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

FOR THE LAST FEW YEARS ENTERPRISE HAS HELD THE BICYCLE TIME TRIALS FOR THE HUNTSMAN SENIOR GAMES. A CANYON CLIMB AND DUTCH OVEN DINNER ARE HELD IN JUNE AND CONSISTS OF A BICYCLE RIDE TO THE UPPER RESERVOIR AND INCLUDES DUTCH OVEN COOK OUT.

AN ANNUAL "CORNFEST" IS HELD THE LAST SATURDAY OF EACH AUGUST WHICH FEATURES MELODRAMAS, DANCES, RODEOS, DUTCH OVEN DINNER, FARMERS MARKET, HORTICULTURE DISPLAY, CRAFT AND FINE ARTS DISPLAY, FOOD BOOTHS, CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.

THIS YEAR ALSO CELEBRATES THE 100TH. BIRTHDAY OF ENTERPRISE AS WELL AS THE STATE OF UTAH SO ACTUALLY THE STATE WILL BE CELEBRATING OUR BIRTHDAY AS WELL!! A NUMBER OF PAGEANTS AND ACTIVITIES ARE PLANNED THROUGHOUT THE COMING YEAR IN CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL.

THE SCHOOLS IN ENTERPRISE OFFER A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS. MOST OF THOSE WHO GRADUATE GO ON TO COLLEGE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE STATE. MOST DO SO WITH HONORS. THE SCHOOLS ARE ON A TRADITIONAL SCHEDULE.

THE CITY OFFICE IS OPEN FIVE DAYS A WEEK FROM 8:00 A.M. TO 4:30 P.M. FOR INFORMATION CALL 801-878-2221.

## ESCALANTE

The settlement of Escalante began in the spring of 1875. A number of brethren from Panguitch desired to change their place of residence to a country where the climate was more mild, and decided to settle "Potato Valley", having been impressed by reports of the explorers from Beaver.

Before making the decision, however, a group of the men made the trip to Potato Valley to determine the merits. The men were delighted with the expanse of grassy plains which seemed well suited for grazing livestock. They liked the deep sandy loam of the valley and thought the water in the stream could be increased to allow for considerable farming. They returned to Panguitch with a favorable report.

Just what sort of people were these "Mormons from Panguitch" who decided to settle Potato Valley in 1875-76? It is safe to say that no group of pioneers had suffered more rough usage in attempting to make homes in difficult places than had these people and those who followed them.

They had battled flood and drouth in the hot, arid lands of the St. George country and in the basin of the muddy river in Nevada and in the deserts of Arizona. They had been literally starved out of these parts and had moved to Panguitch in hopes of gaining a foothold there. When their crops froze, they decided on the move to Potato Valley, hazardous but promising.

As to how the town got the name of "Escalante". There is some doubt that the Father Escalante for whom the river was first named ever actually passed directly here, but it is thought that the romance and beauty of the name made the choice a popular one for the town also.

People from all over the U.S. are recognizing Escalante as an ideal place to retire. The population has been steadily increasing over the last few years.

Escalante has a great climate, not too cold in the winter and not too hot in the summer, but a definite change of seasons. A favorable growing season permits abundant vegetable gardens, and a wide variety of fruit.

Hunting, fishing, hiking, back-packing, and of course the most gorgeous scenery to be found. Escalante is the heart of the Grand Circle, within easy driving distance to five National Parks, not to mention the new "Escalante Grand Staircase National Monument", and numerous State Parks.

From the Mountains with it's lakes and streams on the north, to the desert, with it's canyons and arches, on the south, there is something for everyone.

The quiet beauty and serenity found in Escalante is proving to be very attractive to people wishing to get away from the fast pace and hub-bub of City life, and they are impressed by the friendly welcome they receive in Escalante.

In short Escalante is a great place to live, and to retire, there is a noticeable absence of smog, pollution, noise, crime, litter, rudeness, traffic, earthquakes, and tornados.

# HISTORY OF FERRON

Ferron is a town in western Emery County located in the mancos shale lowland's region known as Castle Valley. The original townsite occupies a series of rising terraces on the north side of Ferron Creek, but more recent residential developments have spread to the flats south of the creek as well. They named both the creek and the town for Augustus D. Ferron, early government surveyor sent to the area to decide the country into sections and quarter sections.

In the mid-1870's, stockmen from central and western Utah had discovered that Ferron Creek was favorably within a natural grazing drift between the Wasatch Plateau and the winter range on the San Rafael Swell to the East. Mike Molen and four Swasey brothers, Joe, Charles, Sid and Rod were among the first to move their livestock into the region. Their names are attached to numerous landscape features in the region.

In 1877 fifty families were called to settle the area by the Mormon Church. The pioneers had flour enough to last a year, bacon, dried peaches, currants, apples, ground cherries, cabbage, onions and carrots. They traveled for 21 days to reach Ferron Creek, selected a place to settle and made dugouts by digging in a bank and walling the inclosure with logs. The weather was pleasant and they started work on the Molen ditch.

Earlier Mormon colonies in Utah had begun as compact, sometimes fortified villages. They settled Ferron, however, under laws designed primarily for the agricultural regions of the Midwest. These laws required homesteaders to reside on their farms to obtain title to the land. Thus, from the beginning Ferron represented a mixed settlement pattern combining elements of the Mormon village ideal with the dispersed settlement pattern encouraged by homestead laws. Farming and stock raising, have been mainstays of the Ferron economy throughout its history. Several families have continued into the fourth and fifth generation the tradition of grazing range livestock on the high plateau in the summer and on the San Rafael Swell in the winter. The Southeastern Utah Junior Livestock Show began in Ferron in 1939 and continues to this day.

They conducted the first school in a small log building found midway between Ferron and Molen, a farming settlement lower on the creek. The same building, later moved into Ferron and served as a Mormon meetinghouse and general community center. This structure was replaced in 1889 by the "blue frame school," which was superseded in its turn by a much larger brick building completed in 1916. A Presbyterian mission school established in 1904 was housed in an imposing brick building in 1913 and continued to offer a high-school level education until 1927. It attracted many students from the predominantly Mormon community because of the quality of its teachers. Ferron was home to South Emery High School from its establishment in 1916 until its closure in major Emery County school consolidation of 1962.

In 1900, 660 people were living in the Ferron precinct, which included the town and surrounding farms. By 1910 the population had grown to 1,022 and Ferron enjoyed the amenities of a substantial country town, including schools, churches, a flour mill, hotel, stores, and several craftspeople. For the next half century, the community exported virtually all of its natural increase, and the 1960 census showed population numbers almost identical to those of 1900.

Despite Ferron's 6,000-foot elevation, the air circulation patterns at the mouth of the canyon provide favorable conditions for fruit growing. The distance from major markets and lack of good transportation proved to be insuperable barriers to commercial success, and most of the orchards have disappeared. Ferron peaches, however, still have an excellent reputation in local markets and Peach Days celebration has been held each September since 1906.

The decade of the 1970's brought dramatic changes to Ferron as it did to other Emery County communities. The completion of the Mill Site Dam and Reservoir at the mouth of Ferron Canyon 1972 only improved the water supply for agriculture and domestic purposes. It also made water available for the Hunter Power Plant, some five miles northeast of Ferron. Construction of the Hunter plant, with the development of coal mining operations to fuel its three massive steam-electric generating units, brought a tripling of Ferron's population between 1970 and 1980 to peak more than 2,000. The Mill Site project also had important recreational benefits, including fishing and boating facilities at the lake and Emery County's first golf course, with greens and fairways winding picturesquely among mancos shale cliffs and pinnacles. The 1990 population has leveled to approximately 1800. We have a lovely quiet lifestyle that encourages good clean living and offers many opportunities to those who make their home in Ferron.



## HISTORY OF GRANTSVILLE CITY

The first permanent settlers of Grantsville were two men who were brothers-in-law, James McBride and Harrison Severe. They were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. On October 10, 1850, the two families made camp in a grove of willows. The McBride family consisted of James, his wife Olive and their two sons, Thomas Aaron and Amos. The Severe family also had two children, Ann Jannette, who was six and her baby sister Arminta.

The first homes were made of willows. They stuck the ends into the ground and wove them together and coated them with mud. This made a warm weather tight shelter. Soon after, two log homes, sixteen by sixteen feet, were built. There was no door the first winter, but a blanket was hung over the opening and a piece of furniture pushed up against it at night. They had stone chimneys and windows of muslin soaked in oil.

The two families thought they were the only inhabitants. However, they soon met two men who were living in a wagon box and herding cattle. Their names were Thomas Ricks and Ira Willis. They too built a log house, but it was of a temporary type.

On August 30, 1852, Benjamin Baker, president of the Willow Creek Branch, wrote to President Brigham Young. He said there were only eight white men with their families and 45 Indians. He asked that a dozen more families might be sent there to strengthen the settlement. This would add sufficient children to make a good school possible. More than 20 families settled at Willow Creek. In 1852, the birth of the first child in the settlement occurred. Hyrum Severe was born February 6, 1852, the son of Dorus McBride Severe and Harrison Severe.

Willow Creek became a political entity that summer. The County was divided into two precincts on July 3, 1852. The survey of the townsite was done by Jesse W. Fox, a Salt Lake City man, who worked under the direction of George D. Grant.

The Indians were a constant problem to the settlers. They not only stole cattle and horses but did a lot of malicious mischief. During the years of 1852 to 1854, the cattle had to be kept under constant guard both day and night. Even though the pioneers gave the Indians meat and grain, they could ill afford the forays that seemed to be a form of sport to the Indians. Hundreds of cattle were killed and only a small portion was used for meat. Two men had been killed in different parts of the valley. An appeal for help led to the arrival of George D. Grant with a company of 25 men on February 19, 1851. On June 20, 1851 another group led by Williams H. Kimball arrived. These companies followed the Indians and killed two of them. Major Grant returned to Salt Lake and the *Deseret News* states, "They had killed eleven Indians and burned up tons of beef laid out to dry by the Indians." In gratitude, the name of the settlement was changed from Willow Creek to Grantsville in honor of Major George D. Grant.

*Gunnison City*  
38 West Center  
P.O. Box 790  
Gunnison, Utah 84634

The history of Gunnison follows essentially the pattern of Mormon settlements throughout the intermountain region. The leaders were frontiersmen - sons of a bold and hardy race that had pushed past settled regions and conquered the wilderness. Or, they were emigrants from Europe - particularly Scandinavia - most of whom had spent a few years in frontier communities where they had been able to learn frontier ways and adjust to frontier life. But more important is the fact that they believed in the future and had faith in their ability to conquer the unconquered.

In the spring of 1859, a party led by Jacob Hutchinson settled the area they called Chalk Point, known today as Gunnison. At first the settlers tried a site just west of the present town, a place which they found to their dismay tended to flood with spring high water. The place was also called HogWallow, due to the watery, soft ground. The name used today, of course, is in honor of Captain John W. Gunnison, the government explorer, who lost his life with six of his men in 1853 when his party was attacked by a band of Piutes. This incident, however, took place in Millard County, not in Sanpete. In the fall of 1865, the western boundary of the Twelve-Mile Indian Reservation was extended to include Gunnison, thus making settlement of land titles impossible in Gunnison Valley until June, 1878.

For 34 years, Gunnison was a precinct of Sanpete County, and did not attain "town" status until 1893. Efforts to incorporate were made in 1878, as soon as the Indian title was removed, and again in 1881. These attempts did not materialize, and Gunnison remained a precinct for thirty-four years.

The first town council meeting was recorded in January 1st 1894, in which President Anthony Metcalf was instructed to purchase a town seal and a set of town books. They proceeded to have drawn up a set of town ordinances and appoint officials. The town began to take on the appearance of a more important city. Plans were made to build a new city hall and a school house. Improvements were made in street upkeep, and Main Street was changed onto the highway running north and south.

Gunnison became the mercantile center of the Valley. In 1909, a town meeting was called to consider putting in a water system. This project required floating a bond, so they applied for, and in September 1909, obtained a franchise that created a third class city. In 1910, water was turned in, and also, a franchise was given to supply electric power to the city. The town has lived up to it's motto ever since, "Progress with Purpose".

## HARRISVILLE CITY

In 1850, just three years after the Pioneers entered the Salt Lake Valley, Urban Stewart built the first house in Harrisville. Urban planted a garden and on the night of Sept. 16, 1850, he heard a rustling in the corn patch. He fired, and to his dismay, he found he had killed Terikee, a chief among the Shoshones. This led to a general indian uprising and the people were advised to move into the Bingham Fort.

In 1851, Martin Henderson Harris (nephew of Martin Harris of Book of Mormon fame) built a log home west of Four Mile Creek. More settlers came. The settlers would work on their farms during the day, carrying guns to protect themselves from the indians, and stay in the Fort at night. They knew they needed water to be successful farmers, so after much effort, they received a charter and grant to take water from the Ogden River. This was given to North Ogden and Harrisville, but North Ogden was not ready so Harrisville started to dig their own canal. Where there was once only sage brush, lizards and sand, now with irrigation, new life came with fields of wheat, alfalfa, flowers and green lawns. Martin Harris taught school in his home but in 1863 they finished the first school house. In 1875 there was a saw mill and molasses mill on the banks of the Four Mile Creek. They used the water for power to turn the wheels to run the mills. The farmers raised a lot of sugar cane. Because of the clay soil in this area, our largest industry is Interpace Brick Yard.

In 1976, the Bicentennial year, the City bought some property originally owned by Martin Harris Family for a memorial park. With help from many citizens, a log cabin was built, which is now the Senior Citizen Center on W. Harrisville Rd. Included in the park is a centennial grove of trees planted by Martin Harris in 1876 to commemorate the nation's 100th birthday. Therefore, our City logo is "City of the Centennial Trees".

Harrisville decided to incorporate and on April 9, 1962, we became a township. After permission for a special census count, Harrisville became a third class city on January 30, 1964 with a total of 867 citizens. Twelve acres of land were purchased from Martin Harris on the east side of Highway 89/91. A portion of this property became the site of the first small city hall which was a home from Verdland Park (World War II housing) moved onto a foundation and rejuvenated. This was accomplished by volunteer labor and equipment.

Forty four acres adjoining the twelve original acres were purchased for park development. A pavilion was erected with picnic tables and benches. A baseball park was created in 1972 and also tennis courts. When we outgrew this building, a new City Office Building, which includes the Court & Police offices as well, was constructed in January 1989 just a block South of the present building.

Harrisville still has a rural atmosphere despite the tremendous growth these past few years. Population has grown from 867 to over 3400. Our neighborhoods are close-knit and friendly which explains our motto of "Our strength is our People".



## HISTORY OF HEBER CITY

Before 1857, the area now known as Wasatch County, of which Heber City is a part, was the occasional abode of Indians that roamed through the territory. The first white men to traverse the county were Spanish Friars who were looking for a passageway between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Monterrey, California. Between the summer of 1776 and the beginnings of settlements in 1858, only hunters and trappers frequented the area in search of beaver and mink. Often they followed in the trails and footpaths worn into the earth by Indians.

In 1858, approximately ten years after the Mormons arrived in Salt Lake Valley, William M. Wall, George W. Bean and Aaron Daniels established ranches in Heber Valley. In that same year, J.W. Snow, a surveyor from Provo, Utah, laid a section of land north of the present city and divided it into 20 acre farmsteads. Also, during 1858, a road was constructed through Provo Canyon, connecting Heber Valley and Utah Valley. By Spring of 1860 there were over 200 people busy and working the valley and by winter 1860, eighteen farmers had decided to make Heber Valley their permanent home.

In 1862, the legislature established Wasatch County with Heber as the county seat. Most of the early settlers were Mormons from Utah Valley. They appointed William M. Wall as their leader.

Heber City, named after Heber C. Kimball, a Mormon official, was incorporated in 1889. Most of the people who settled this valley were emigrants from England. Heber C. Kimball was a missionary in that certain part of England where these immigrants came from. The people respected and admired him and thus named this valley after him. Before this time, it was simply called Upper Provo Valley.

In 1889, a branch of the Denver & Rio Grand Western Railroad connecting Heber City with the "outside" world was completed and in 1909, the people of the valley completed construction of the Heber Light and Power generation system. A telephone exchange was set up in a private home in 1901 and served 12 telephones, mostly to doctors and professional men.

The current Heber City Office Building was formerly the Wasatch Stake Tabernacle. The building was built with donated labor and materials starting in 1887. Cost of the building was more than \$30,000. The red sandstone was quarried by hand from mountains east of Heber in Lake Creek and the shingles, on the tower of the building, were cut from sheet metal. The building was dedicated on May 5, 1889.

In 1964 the future of the Tabernacle building was in jeopardy. Church leaders announced the building would be torn down to make room for a new Stake Center. Signatures of 1,366 were obtained and presented to the First Presidency of the L.D.S. Church and a decision was made to preserve the building if an alternate site for a new Stake Center could be found. An alternate site was found and the building was saved. A *Wasatch Wave* report dated September 3, 1965 announced that the deed to the Tabernacle was presented to Mayor Raymond Jiacoletti and the Heber City Council. The Tabernacle was used as a summer theater for a few years but gradually fell into disuse. Again there was a threat of the building being torn down. On July 18, 1987 the *Wasatch Wave* reported the outcome of a special bond election: "In a history-making bond election Tuesday, Heber City residents approved the City Council's proposal to issue \$350,000 in bonds to restore the Heber City Tabernacle for use as a City Hall." The beautiful building was saved and restored. The building stands proudly in the center of town as a reminder of those early pioneers, as a point of interest to those passing through, as a foundation for those living in the Valley and as a symbol of strength and pride to future generations.

# HEBER CITY CORPORATION

## Mayor Councilmembers

Scott W. Wright  
Bob Morris  
Harris Parcell  
Robert K. Giles  
Terry Wm. Lange  
H. John Rogers

75 North Main  
Heber City, Utah 84032  
Phone (801) 654-0757  
FAX (801) 654-1662

Recorder Mark K. Anderson, CPA, CMC  
Treasurer Nioma Duke, CMFA  
Business Lic. Paulette Thurber  
Attorney James J. Smedley  
Police Chief Jimmy Joel Matthews  
Public Works Bret L. McPhie  
Cemetery/Parks Karl R. Nelson  
Building/Zoning Brian Alan Preece  
Animal Control Mike Clegg

## HISTORY OF HEBER CITY

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In 1889, a branch of the D & RGW Railroad connecting Heber City with the "outside" world was completed. Then in 1909, the people of the valley completed construction of the Heber Light and Power generation system which made it possible for nearly all of the people in the valley to enjoy the new convenience.

Tourism is becoming a major industry in Heber City. Recreation resources abound in Wasatch County. Reservoirs, parks, golf courses and an excellent climate all help to make this a tourist haven.

Significant changes have taken place within the state of Utah during the past few years which will reflect on Wasatch County and on Heber City. Wasatch County is a relatively unspoiled area. It is situated within 50 miles of most of the state's population and has great potential as a center of recreation and leisure time activities. Community leaders are mindful of this potential and are taking steps to guide the development that comes to the city in a manner that will make the city an increasingly better place in which to live.



## HIGHLAND'S HISTORY

For many years, the bench between American Fork, Lehi, and Alpine sat windswept and barren as pioneers passed through it and settled in more sheltered spots where they could find water. Each spring, the bench became green and lush with grass. Farmers from the surrounding communities would bring their cattle to the bench to graze.

One of these farmers, Alexander Adamson, had come from Scotland to American Fork. When he brought his cattle to the bench it reminded him of the Highlands of his beloved Scotland so he called the place "Highland," and soon, others, too, were bringing their cattle to Highland to graze in the spring.

In 1853, men from Lehi turned the first shovels in Highland's rocky soil as they hand dug a ditch from the Canyon to Lehi--a distance of seven miles. The first home in Highland was built in 1875 by John Poole. Other homesteaders soon followed the Poole family. Fifteen families made up the first settlement. The story of growth in Highland is written almost entirely in water. The first settlers built near the Lehi ditch so they could have water, but, of course, the Lehi farmers downstream were not always eager to share their water. The Highlanders finally won the rights to some water in the courts and then bought other water from the Provo Reservoir Company--known as Murdock water. Then in 1930, they also bought Deer Creek water when it became available.

Like all pioneers, the early Highlanders made many sacrifices. In an eight-month period in 1880, John Poole buried, in his family grave yard, five of his children. In May of 1894, George Y. Myer's wife and three of their children died of diphtheria, leaving him with seven children. Other families also lost many to this dreaded disease. Stephen Beck recalls, as a small boy, seeing the children put into homemade coffins, loaded into buggies and taken away. They could not even hold funerals for fear of spreading the disease.

In 1888, a little one-room brick school was built where the Highland Church now stands. For many years this building was the center of the community--it was school, church and social hall. As the community grew it was enlarged several times. One of the early teachers was James C. Orr. He walked several miles to school each day, taught all eight grades, did the janitor work, and made fires in the big old stove. In addition to this, he was presiding Elder of the Highland branch of the L.D.S. Church.

In 1957, sixty families in the community organized a culinary water system. With the assistance from the State Board of Water Resources they drilled a deep well which was assured a steady water supply and made possible the dramatic growth Highland has seen over the past several years.

The town of Highland officially came into being July 13, 1977 with the swearing in of the first Town Council. An election was held the following fall, and in January of 1978 the first elected officials of the town took office. Highland became a third class city by proclamation signed by Governor Scott Matheson dated January 31, 1979.

Highland has continued to grow in population from its inception as a City, having gone down in previous years as the fastest growing community in the State, as well as families with the largest number of children per capita. The 1980 census indicated a population of 2,818 and the 1990 census showed a population of 5,002. The estimate for 1995 is approximately 6,500. Highland is comprised of approximately 4,500 acres, or 7.03 sq. miles. Highland's current facilities include the Highland City Building; six L.D.S. Chapels; an elementary and junior high school, with current construction of a high school; the Alpine Country Club and Golf Course; two city parks; and a commercial district at two corners of U-92 and SR-74. The year 1995 will be noted for expanded growth, development, and planning for the future infrastructures of sewer and pressurized irrigation within the City.

Highland is a community that is accessible to Salt Lake City and Provo, and is a hub and home for many who commute to work. It has attracted many outstanding citizens, is surrounded by beautiful mountains, and has immediate accessibility to the American Fork Canyon.



## CITY OF HONEYVILLE

P. O. Box 142  
Honeyville, Utah 84314

When the Mormon Pioneers settled in Utah in 1847, President Brigham Young immediately started sending settlers to the outlying areas to settle. Crops were first planted in the area now known as "Honeyville" in 1862. Joseph Orme built the first permanent residence here in 1866.

The Mormon church was organized into groups known as "Wards" and the leaders of these groups were usually also the community leaders. When the Ward in this area was formed (August 19, 1877), someone suggested the name "Hunsakerville" as Abraham Hunsaker was the first "Bishop" or leader. But after some discussion and consideration of different names, the name "Honeyville" was chosen and used from then on. (Many people think this was because there are several beekeepers in the town.) An area at the north end of town was known as "Madsenville" after it's first settler, but is now incorporated within the Honeyville City limits.

Honeyville City is a rural, farming community located 70 miles north of the state capital of Salt Lake City. It is approximately 2 miles from east to west and approximately 5 miles from north to south. Honeyville is bordered on the east by the Wasatch Front of the Rocky Mountains. Honeyville has an LDS Church, a Buddhist Church, post office, convenience store, elementary school, auto-repair shop and a fire station/city hall building. There are also several small businesses in people's homes. In the north part of town is located Crystal Springs, a hot springs resort that is open with swimming, water slides, and camping year round.

Honeyville City was incorporated July 8, 1911, and is located in Box Elder County, in the extreme northern part of the State. The 1990 census lists Honeyville as having 1100 citizens.

Farmers in the Honeyville area raise a lot of wheat and hay and crops like corn, potatoes, and tomatoes. Several have dairy herds and we also have sheepmen. Some of the major employers in the area include: Thiokol Corporation which is 30 miles west, (near the Golden Spike National monument), where the booster motors for the Space Shuttle are built; Morton International, building airbags for automobiles; Hill Air Force Base in Ogden, and other government agencies; Lazy-Boy; Nucor; Vulcraft, and local businesses.

Our children from grades Kindergarten to 6th grade attend elementary school here in Honeyville. Middle school, Junior High and High School students have to travel to Brigham City (8 miles south) or Tremonton (12 miles north) to attend school.

Honeyville is a third-class City with a mayor-council form of government.

## PRESIDENTS AND MAYORS OF IVINS

by Emma H. Fife (February 1993)

A mass meeting was held in Ivins on December 5, 1934 for the purpose of forming a non-profit corporation to hold the title to the culinary water and pipe line to be used by the people within the town of Ivins. The corporation will do all things necessary or incidental to or connected with the ownership, management, distribution and control of culinary water in the town of Ivins, Utah. Articles of Incorporation was signed on December 14, 1934 by Harmon Gubler, Jr, Leo F. Reber, Reuben Ence, E.J. Reber, and Milo Ence.

February 6, 1936: Voted and carried by a two - thirds majority that all rights and priveleges of the Ivins Culinary Water Co. be turned over to the Town Board of Ivins

Harmon Gubler Jr.	8 Dec 1934 - 1 Jan 1946
Max E. Hunt	1 Jan 1946 - 7 Aug 1949 (moved)
Rueben Ence	7 Aug 1949 - 27 Mar 1950
Floyd Ence	28 Mar 1950 - 15 Jan 1954
Nolan Lee	15 Jan 1954 - 11 Aug 1956 (moved)
Milo Ence	11 Aug 1956 - 20 Dec 1957 (death)
Andrew Dee Hunt	1 Jan 1958 - 1 Jan 1966
Bill Irwin	1 Jan 1966 - 16 Jun 1970 (death)
Andrew Dee Hunt	20 Jul 1970 - 1 Jan 1974
Robert Marshall	1 Jan 1974 - Spring 1975 (moved)
Roosevelt Gubler	Spring 1975 - 2 Jan 1978
Jack Reber	2 Jan 1978 - 9 Apr 1980
Sylvia Stewart	1 May 1980 - 1 Jan 1982
Roosevelt Gubler	1 Jan 1982 - 6 Jan 1986
Lynn Henke	6 Jan 1986 - 20 Jul 1989 (Bishop)
Chris Blake	27 Jul 1989 - (current)

## IVINS - HOME OF THE RED MOUNTAIN

by Emma H. Fife: Ivins Town Historian (8/20/95)

Surrounded by magnificent mountains and red sand, Ivins is home of Tuacahn in the Canyon of the Gods, National Institute of Fitness, Padre Canyon and Snow Canyon to the northeast, and the Red Mountain to the north.

Myrtle L. Gubler wrote, "As you travel north and west of the Santa Clara valley, you suddenly come upon a view that defies all nature to surpass. There is the snow capped Pine Valley Mountain rising in the distance in it's majesty of sapphire blue. Underneath in a gradual slope God has lavishly bestowed his colors of purple, black, gray, and red. Then comes an abrupt decline of red cliffs that tower for hundreds of feet in the air. The light and shadows playing on it's rugged surface brings out the colors more vividly. To the west and south high mountains raise their towering peaks in the distance, and in the center of all this lies a flat open bench land known as the Santa Clara Bench. To the north and nestled underneath these perpendicular cliffs lies the town of Ivins. (Under the Dixie Sun", pg. 431)

Prior to Ivins being settled, the pioneers of Southern Utah used a road up through Snow Canyon to go to Pioche and the Enterprise Desert. Hyrum Gubler, a resident of Santa Clara, owned land just below the park. Mr. Gubler said, "Where Ivins gets it's water used to be called Snow's Spring or Benelli Springs." (Washington County News, Feb. 2, 1977)

In the fall of 1909, Leo A. Snow and Clarence S. Jarvis conceived the idea of bringing water from the Santa Clara Creek on to the Santa Clara Bench for irrigation purposes. Men from Santa Clara and St. George helped to promote this project. Begun in 1911, the canal was finished in 1914. Later, Edward R. Frei, Sr. conceived the idea of building a storage reservoir, just east of the Indian Reservation. It was finished May 1918. Since then it has been raised twice.

Three families homesteaded in the early 1920's: Edward Tobler, Edmund Gubler, and Harmon Gubler, Jr. The Edward Tobler land is where Tuacahn is now located.

The first family to move to Ivins was Alden and Matilda Gray, on January 15, 1922. A week later Edward and Lula Tobler moved into a one-room lumber cabin they brought from their homestead. This cabin served as the first post office in Ivins. Lula was the first Postmaster. Later Fern M. Hafen was second Postmaster, serving over 42 years. Their only pay was when the stamps were cancelled in the Ivins Post Office.

The irrigation company promised a free lot to the first ten families. Two families moved up the same day so eleven families obtained free lots. According to my research, the following families moved to Ivins before February 20, 1924: Samuel and Viola Gubler, Leo F. and Tessie Reber, Clement and Audra Gubler, Edward R. Frei Jr. and Rhoda Frei, Rueben and Mata Ence. Milo and Lillie Ence, Rulon and Grace Stucki, Martin J. and Jennie Gubler, Ernest J. and Jetta Reber,



Loren and Fern Stucki. Between 1926 and 1935 the following families arrived: Harmon and Myrtle Gubler, Robert and Lillie Stucki, Joseph and Maude Stucki, Walter and Martha Hafen, Joseph and Clara Mortenson, Venn and Olive Tobler, Gideon and Nettie Graf, Weston and Fern Hafen, and Loren and Alene Poulsen. A Barnum family lived in the Loren Stucki home, but they did not stay. Some stayed only a short time, but others stayed and helped to pioneer the town of Ivins under very difficult conditions.

The first organization in Ivins was the LDS Woman's Relief Society, organized on February 20, 1924. Matilda Gray was the first president and served until her death in January 1929. Presiding Elders were Edward R. Frei, Jr., Harmon Gubler, Jr., and Rueben Ence. Rueben was made the first bishop in May 1941. At first the families traveled to Santa Clara for church until their chapel was built in the fall of 1926. The leadership of the town and the church was interwoven when planning the annual Christmas program and Easter picnics, dancing, community singing and parties, dinners, bazaars, plays, fund raisers, and volunteering their time on community projects. All of the residents of Ivins were of the LDS faith. Town meetings were held in the church house or homes.

Deciding their town should have a name other than "Santa Clara Bench", several names were sent in by the new settlers. However, the name chosen was sent in by Edward H. Snow. He suggested the new settlement be named after President Anthony W. Ivins, who had endeared himself to the people in this part of the country through his missionary work with the Indians. President Ivins contributed one hundred dollars in cash toward a new chapel and sent a bell, which called people to worship for many years.

In the fall of 1926, the first child, a baby girl, was born at Ivins to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gubler. She was named Mary. This same fall, a shadow passed over the community as they had their first death when the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Rueben Ence contracted pneumonia and died.

In the fall of 1927, under the leadership of Harmon Gubler, Jr., many of the citizens asked the school board to establish a school in Ivins. They had been promised that when they had ten families, they would have a school. However, the school board had "transportation and consolidation" in their heads. No school was established.

The winters of 1927 and 1928 were very severe. Ice became so heavy in the large flume that carried the water across Wild Cat Canyon, that the trussel work gave way and large sections fell down. There was no water, not even drinking water in town, since piped water was nonexistent. Everyone dipped water from the ditch to be used in the homes. Under the direction of Luther M. Winsor, the diversion dam at Shem built in 1933, through the Civilian Conservation Corps helped so the dam wasn't washed out as often..

The first modern convenience - electricity - was brought into town in 1930; a cooperative effort between citizens and the power company.

Articles of Incorporation of the Ivins Water Company was signed December 14, 1934 by Harmon Gubler, Jr., Leo F. Reber, Reuben Ence, E. J. Reber, and Milo Ence. Later members of this board voted to become incorporated as a town. The first recorded minutes for the town of Ivins was August 31, 1935, with elections held November 1935. Harmon Gubler, Jr. was the first town president and clerk. He was assigned to get loans for a culinary water system, which he did from President Heber J. Grant of the LDS Church and from the Works Progress Administration. Weston Hafen wore out his new red pickup carrying the pipes out to Snow Canyon in the winter of 1935-36. "Four men - Reuben Ence, Harmon Gubler, E. J. Reber, and Milo Ence - as well as myself helped to put the pipe in place by the use of pulleys. There were other men and several boys working on the project," said Weston Hafen. (Weston Hafen History, 1981) On May 29, 1938 the town board voted to build a tank of concrete for culinary water, piped from the springs in Snow Canyon. These springs were bought from Vern and Ed Tobler by the town of Ivins.

Candidates were either on the Citizen's Ticket or the Progressive Ticket when Max Hunt became president. They were voted on as a group, rather than as an individual. Reuben and Floyd Ence were able to get B&C Road funds to gravel and oil the main road on 200 East from Highway 91 to Center Street in 1948. Projects to get culinary water and to maintain the lines, took priority. Although the citizens were enjoying a satisfactory culinary water system by 1950, there were still days - sometimes weeks and months - they went without water. It took time to repair the lines as this was done on a voluntary basis.

In 1954, the town was informed they were going to loose their post office. Nolan Lee, town president, had Harmon Gubler Jr. write a petition signed by the citizens that helped save the post office. During the time Milo Ence was president, eight lights were installed on street corners and roads to Snow Canyon for the movie people were improved.

When A. Dee Hunt was appointed, the term "Mayor" was used, rather than town president. He served two different terms. Applications were made for a cemetery and for a flood control around the Red Mountain. Working with Weston Hafen, he helped the town to acquire 10 feet of property along 200 East for widening the road. Also, land for the town house. The first town house was constructed, using the old wooden church bought in 1961 for \$1000. The road on 100 South was built up with gravel, and oiled. Water meters were repaired and a better fence built around the springs in Snow Canyon to keep the cattle and children out.

During Bill Irwin's term of office he connected the water system to the Gunlock wells, which was owned by St. George. He worked with Weston Hafen to build a pipeline from Highway 91 to Center Street. He advised Emma Fife how to get

better telephone service. She worked on this in 1968. On January 20, 1969 underground cables were installed and private phones were made available. Prior to 1969, there were two, eight-party lines for our telephone system and new people to the town were unable to obtain a telephone.

Charles Hafen was appointed as first Fire Chief in 1973, followed by Rodney Ence, Steve Goeser, and Chris Blake. The people of Ivins have volunteered to help with fires from the beginning. Three women served on this first volunteer fire department: Dianna Morwood, Carla Shipp, and Emma Fife. During Robert Marshall's term in office the first Fire Station was built by the volunteer efforts of David and Charles Hafen, Rodney Ence, Charles Hill, and Rodney Christiansen. Mayor Marshall moved from Ivins in 1975.

Anna Belle Reber wrote, "On January 6, 1970 annexing of property began. St. George drilled three wells in Snow Canyon and from these wells, and wells from Gunlock we have water up to the headhouse at the base of the red mountain, north of town. A new flood control had been built north of town which protects us against flood damage. A new irrigation was begun in the summer of 1975 and completed in 1977. The water situation looks bright for 1978. The Ivins Irrigation Company has opened up the Circle Cliff subdivision in northwest Ivins. Our town is having growing pains, and our population has increased from 83 to approximately 500. We have building contractors living here as well as electricians, roofers, cement finishers, brick layers and many other professions are represented. Our biggest necessity is water and our biggest asset is people."

W. Roosevelt Gubler served as Mayor two different terms. Ivins was in a flood plain until the dike was built at the base of the Red Mountain. Roosevelt met with Governor Rampton and Mr. Gilbert of Washington D. C. for approval of building the dike. He obtained a grant for \$650,000. A Mr. Winston from Hurricane built the dike. This opened up the way for the town of Ivins to begin to grow. During his terms of office he also did repair work on the water system, obtained materials for the town park, received cemetery property donated by the Irrigation Company while Weston Hafen was it's president, installed street lights on each corner, recapped the main road with oil, and pushed for the town's own power system. Roosevelt was 12 years old when the culinary water was piped into town. He, Jack Reber, and other boys helped dig the trenches. Roosevelt and Jack spent many winters repairing the steel pipes. Roosevelt served on the town council for 40 years and knows more about the town of Ivins than many others.

During Jack Reber's term as Mayor, the Ivins City Park was completed. He received donations for a chainlink fence and sprinklers. The Donald Hafen Nursery donated the trees. It was a labor of love as he helped to build the City Park. He acquired 10 acres of land, at no cost to the town, from the Allen Blood Estate, with the thought that it would be a good location for a school. He was able to pay off all major



bills, to improve the modern culinary water system, and made application for four wells for a future water supply. Weston Hafen's well water rights in Snow Canyon were drilled by the City of St. George. More water for the town of Ivins was acquired at this time.

Sylvia Stewart was the first woman Mayor. Being a business woman, she introduced the purchase order system to Ivins and went through the city records to clear past debts.

During Lynn W. Henke's term the following projects were accomplished: resolved the public power issue and property rights issues near the dike, construction of a new firehouse and town hall, comprehensive zoning ordinance due to rapid growth, increase in pay and benefits for town employees, construction of a dog pound, graveled and oiled a number of roads, began a traditional Easter Breakfast and Egg Hunt, enhanced the baseball park, and worked with an outstanding council of hardworking individuals whose team effort accomplished much.

Mayor Chris Blake continued on with projects started by Mayor Henke. Projects completed or underway are: sewer, master plan for a city park, Five County AOG petitioned for a grant to double the water supply available, Town Impact Fee Ordinance, purchase of a Class A fire truck, construction of a firehouse/town hall complex, construction of a new town hall, completion of Tuacahn, and helped the Washington County School District to purchase land for future school sites. He helped the descendants of the early settlers of Ivins to find a place for their monument. With the many new subdivisions in progress in 1995, a need for a master plan for the town of Ivins has been developed.

Over the years Ivins has been known for the friendly people who live here and their willingness to help their neighbors and their community. The Ivins Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers was organized July 2, 1975 with Fern M. Hafen as Captain. Since the women in Ivins first met to organize the Relief Society, service to others has been important in the town of Ivins. In 1995, the Lion's Club was organized in Ivins as a service club. At one time, a group of concerned citizens met and formed the volunteer clean-up committee called "IVINS", which means "Ivins Volunteers In Neighborhood Settings." There are still a few who clean up the town streets in front of their homes and help neighbors to clean up their property. I would encourage this type of volunteerism in Ivins.

As we enjoy the monument the descendants of the Ivins pioneers built, under the direction of Shirley Reber Stratton, let us remember the heritage we have acquired from the Swiss pioneers: religious freedom, educational pursuit, hard work, helping one's neighbor, community volunteerism, making ones own fun, teaching of family moral values and lifeskills, and endurance through trials. Remember, it's the people in Ivins who make things happen - hopefully in a positive way.

Sources of Information can be obtained from Emma H. Fife



# Kaysville City

Kaysville City Corporation  
23 East Center, Kaysville, Utah 84037  
(801) 546-1235 • FAX (801) 544-5646

Hector Caleb Haight is unique in that he is claimed by two towns, Farmington and Kaysville, as their first settler. Shortly after the pioneers entered the Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847, Hector Haight was sent north to find grazing for the stock. On a beautiful stream in the Kaysville/Farmington area, Haight built a log cabin and brought his family there to live.

In the fall of 1849, a spot not quite two miles north was chosen by settler number two, Samuel Oliver Holmes. Two of his friends, Edward Phillips and John Hyrum Green, who were living in Salt Lake, decided to travel north to Brown's Fort (Ogden) to find a permanent place to settle. When they reached a sandridge, the snow was so deep and crusted that their horses were unable to carry them through. The men returned to Holmes cabin and spent the night. The next morning they decided that this was where they wanted to locate. They spent the winter in Salt Lake and then the next spring brought their families there to settle. That same spring, their friend, William Kay, and his family arrived.

Many more families must have arrived during the summer because according to the 1850 census, there were over three hundred settlers in this part of the valley and it was time for the organization of a ward. On January 27, 1851 Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball came to the Phillips home for that purpose. Edward Phillips was asked to be Bishop, but feeling unworthy he suggested William Kay, who was appointed. It was not until September of 1852 that the ward formally began to function with William Kay as Bishop, Edward Phillips as first counselor, and John H. Green as second counselor. This little settlement became known as Kay's Ward. "Little" really isn't the word to use because the settlement covered a great deal of territory - from Haight's Creek (Farmington) on the south to the Weber River on the north, and from the mountains on the east to the lake on the west. In 1856 William Kay was called on a mission to Carson Valley, Nevada.

After Bishop Kay left there was a desire on the part of some of the people to have the name of the settlement changed from Kay's Ward to Freedom. The request was presented to President Brigham Young and when he bluntly asked, "When did Kay's Ward get its Freedom?" his reply was taken as disapproval and the matter was dropped. For a time, the settlement was called "The Fort" or "Kay's Fort".

There had been trouble with the Indians in the south and central section of the territory, so an edict had come out from Brigham Young that each town should build a fort for protection. Early in the spring of 1854 Jesse W. Fox, Church Surveyor, came to Kay's Ward for the purpose of laying out the fort, which was later to become the center section of the town, encompassing approximately 15 square blocks. The Spanish adobe wall was to be built of clay (dug from the outside forming a ditch) which was shoveled by hand into lumber forms. The plan of the wall was five feet at the base, tapering to three feet at the top, with a height of six feet. Each able-bodied man would be assigned to build a certain section of the wall himself or hire it done. Only part of the project was ever finished, the south and west sides. Around 1870 the fort was torn down.

There was no trouble with the Indians in this vicinity, so a fort was really not needed. The Indians in this area were of the Gosiute Tribe, commonly called "diggers" because they depended for their very existence on what they could dig from the ground in the form of roots and bulbs, or reap from the grasses and berry bushes. They were too busy trying to stay alive to make war. Then too, the settlers carried out Brigham Young's policy of "bread instead of bullets." There were times when this was a real trial, for often there was no bread in the humble home to which the Indians came begging, but what little there was, was shared.

Kaysville was settled in 1850 and on March 15, 1868 it was incorporated, becoming the first city to be incorporated in Davis County and the sixth city to be incorporated in the Utah territory.





# LINDON CITY

383 WEST LAKEVIEW ROAD - TELEPHONE (801) 785-5043  
LINDON, UTAH 84042

## LINDON CITY

The early history of Lindon is greatly entwined with that of Pleasant Grove. Early Mormon pioneers arrived in the evening of September 13, 1850. The "Pleasant Grove Precinct" included all the territory from the mouth of American Fork Canyon to Provo Canyon.

During the early years, there was some tension between the settlers and the local Indians, and a few encounters resulted. But as a general rule, the Utah Indians were peaceful and responded to the kind treatment of the settlers.

In 1861, a few families from Pleasant Grove moved out into the land south of town, settling along a wagon route which had once been an Indian Trail. They lived in dugouts and later built homes of logs hauled from the nearby mountains. This string of homes became known as "Stringtown." An old **Linden** tree growing within Stringtown inspired the current name. A spelling error, when applying to the U.S. Government for mail delivery, created the city of **Lindon**.

The Town of Lindon became incorporated in April of 1924 with a population of "458 souls." Lindon City is located in north Utah County about 45 minutes from Salt Lake City. The City is approximately 8 square miles in size and extends east to the Wasatch Mountains and the Great Western Trail and west to Utah Lake. On the south, Lindon shares a border with Orem and on the north, with Pleasant Grove.

**CITY OF LOGAN**  
"A Beautiful Place to Live and Grow"

*"I wish you could see these mountains drenched in moonlight--no clouds--or glowing sunset--the irrigation streams, the rich green of the valley below us with Lombardy poplars and maples which give a Corot look to the landscape; and the two steeples of the grey stone Mormon Tabernacle which rise from eminence in the valley with the gold and green mountainside as a background." (Frederick Jackson Turner)*

The first white men who came to Cache Valley were interested almost exclusively in fur trapping, but it was only a matter of time before the rich forest, fertile valleys, rugged mountains and plentiful water supply would lure more than mountain men into the area. In 1856, Brigham Young, leader of the Mormon pioneers, organized a party of seven families and sent them to establish a colony in Cache Valley at Maughan's Fort the present site of Wellsville.

In June of 1859 several companies converged on a site near the Logan River. They found a satisfactory field on the "Island," plowed the land and planted three acres of wheat. Other settlers joined them, and all united to found Logan. Here they built log cabins in two rows facing each other extending west along present-day Center Street. The area had been visited by Ephraim Logan, a trapper, (some say an Indian Chief) whose name clung to the place (although the river in those days was often called Willow Creek). During the land rush of 1860 the town was surveyed and selected to be the county seat. By the time the town charter was drawn up in 1866, the books were cleared of a \$35 debt incurred for a new flag and Logan was off to a flying start.

In those early days, the Valley depended on Logan as an industrial center as well as a commercial one. Blacksmith shops, tanneries and lumber yards grew along the new, dusty South Main Street. Beyond payment in kind, early firms relied on tithing scrip, territorial or co-op scrip and occasional cash. Many of the industries were operated under the United Order.

At the turn of the century Logan was called the "Athens of Utah," referring to both its interest in architecture and its interest in learning. The Cache County Courthouse, the LDS Tabernacle and Temple, the Old Lyric Theater, the Thatcher Opera House and many of the beautiful Queen Ann/Victorian style homes found on West Center Street were constructed in the late 1800's. The first schools were the responsibility of the wards, and each ward built its own school. Logan High School is on the site of the Brigham Young College, built in 1874 on part of L.D.S. Church Farm land. Utah State University, a land grant college, was established in 1888. No longer the "A.C" (Agricultural College), USU is now a major center for learning and research with a student enrollment of more than 20,000.

Logan made early and wide-spread use of electricity. The first electric power plant in the state was constructed here in 1880. The city struggled with private industry and got into the electric light plant business in 1882. In 1925 electrical bills were drawn up according to the number of 40-watt light bulbs used in a household; in 1926, light meters were installed. (Logan still maintains and a successful municipal power system, supplying electricity to its population of 38,000.) In 1883 telephones were brought to the city. By 1905 there were 363 telephones in town.

Initially, by territorial law, Logan was classified as a precinct and provided with a meager sort of government, a justice of the peace who tried minor violators of the peace, and a constable who brought the violators in. The vacuum created by the lack by local official political leadership was stepped into by the "Mormon" bishop, thus forming an unofficial precinct-ward type of government. After the city's incorporation in 1866, the government prescribed consisted of a mayor and a council of three aldermen and five councilors elected for two year terms from five "wards." The first ordinances to be passed regulated drinking and other behavior considered to be detrimental to the place. The city abandoned the *mayor-councilor form* of government in 1912, when it had a population of 7,500, for the *three-person commission form* in which a mayor and two commissioners held both legislative and administrative offices.

Since 1975 Logan has been governed by a full-time mayor and five council members under the *council-mayor form* of government, patterned after the federal system, which separates the executive and legislative functions. Logan was the first city in the state to adopt the council-mayor style after the State Legislature passed the Optional Forms of Government Act.

Logan is now considered an "urban community," continuing to lure "transplants" who add rich dimensions to our cultural diversity. Logan's history is one of hard work, progress and innovation, with continued commitment to remain "a great place to live and raise a family."

TOWN OF MANILA  
FIRST EAST & HIGHWAY 43  
P.O. BOX 517  
MANILA, UTAH 84046  
801-784-3143

Although county records list five precincts, Manila, Bridgeport, Antelope, Greendale, and Linwood, only Manila is a true settlement, the other precincts being occupied rather by scattered stock raisers. Manila was laid out in 1898 at the point where the settlers had located in Lucerne Valley.

The survey of the townsite was made in the summer of 1898, by Adolph Jessen. According to Harry C. Jessen of Salt Lake City, son of Adolph Jessen, the name of Chambers, doubtless in honor of R. C. Chambers, had been decided upon for the settlement, and Jessen had the plats all packed and ready for mailing to Washington, D. C., when news was received that Admiral Dewey had just won the battle of Manila Bay. To commemorate this victory, Jessen unpacked the plats and changed the name to Manila.

Manila has several distinguishing characteristics. Very few counties in the United States boast only one real settlement, and few can have so small a population as Daggett County, or so small a county seat. Until Manila was incorporated in 1936, there was no incorporated town in the county. Then the town did not function as a town until it was again incorporated in 1958. The original condition for the survival of the town was sufficient water to supply the town; this water was secured by boring a tunnel fifty feet into the mountain near the original location, and piping the water thus obtained about a thousand feet into a tank in the townsite from which the whole village obtained culinary water. Cottonwood trees were planted because their roots soaked up so much moisture and the town was very swampy. The original houses were of log construction, and mostly of one and two rooms.

Progress in the town has been greatly aided by Civil Works Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and Works Progress Administration projects. The first electric light was brought into the county in 1934 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Power was supplied by an individual motored unit. Since July of 1938 the town has had a daily mail service; previously mail was received twice a week.

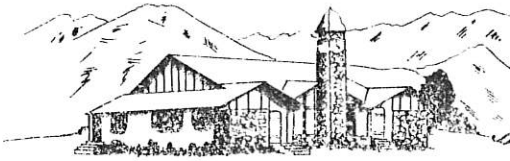
Congress passed an enabling act on April 11, 1956 to build Flaming Gorge Dam. Work started almost immediately. By March of 1959, the diversion tunnel was holed through. The first bucket of concrete was poured in September 1960; and the dam was topped out in November of 1962. The first of three generators was installed and on September 17, 1963 President John Kennedy threw a switch in Salt Lake City to motivate it. On August 17, 1964, Flaming Gorge Dam and Lake were dedicated by Mrs. Lyndon Johnson.

The Dam & Lake are located in the county, but because of the lake, three quarters of Manila population is made up of recreational people.



# Midway City

75 North 100 West Midway, Utah 84049 (801) 654-3223



Midway City was settled in 1860 and incorporated on June 1, 1891. The population is approximately 1554.

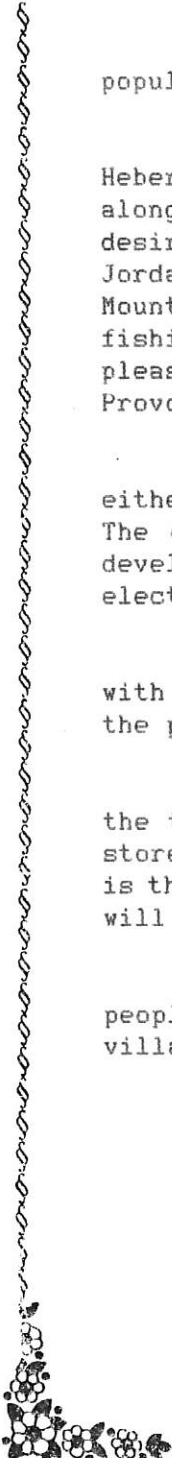
Midway is nestled at the base of Mount Timpanogoes, three miles west of Heber City, Wasatch County. The uniquely beautiful physical setting of Midway, along with its proximity to excellent recreational opportunities, makes it a desirable environment for family life. Four major reservoirs, including the new Jordanelle, are within the county, two golf courses (one being the Wasatch Mountain State Park) and resorts are located in Midway along with nearby hiking, fishing, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling trails all contribute to a pleasant lifestyle. Add to this rural atmosphere a less than hour commute to Provo or Salt Lake and you have a perfect formula for population growth.

Dealing with the population growth and two factions of the citizenry that either want or don't want growth has been an interminable and onerous struggle. The city has annexed several outlying areas in an effort to control nearby development and is now faced with a "Growth Limitation" proposal at the next election. Midway is indeed feeling its "growing pains".

The city has been diligently striving to upgrade its culinary water system with additional storage tanks, improved looping, and upgrading service lines over the past five years.

Midway does not currently have a lot of commercial enterprises. Besides the two resorts, there are two restaurants, one grocery store, one convenient store\gas station, one dairy queen, and one lounge. By far the largest employer is the Homestead Resort. There are several current projects on Main Street that will increase the commercial base and the Swiss flavor of the city.

The Swiss Days celebration every Labor Day weekend brings in over 50,000 people during the two-day event, making people increasingly aware of this little village.



## History of Millville, Utah

During the 1800's Cache Valley was considered a mountainman's paradise with its lush green meadows and abundant wild game. Deer and elk were plentiful, but so were many of the predatory animals such as bear, mountain lions, bobcats and timber wolves. Trappers found the valley a haven for beaver, muskrats, badgers and even skunks. Fish were also plentiful as the native trout leaped in the rivers and small streams. Wild grasses grew higher than a man's waist.

Even though there was plentiful game, it was a rough wild country. Indians, many who were quite hostile to the white men encroaching on their hunting grounds roamed this beautiful but dangerous country. The summers were hot and dry while the winters were very harsh with their deep snowfall. Only men and women of great courage would dare to make this valley their home.

Brigham Young knew of the rich fertile soil in Cache Valley and thought it would be an excellent place for setting up a church cattle ranch. In 1855 he sent men with 2000 head of church cattle to establish what became known as the Elkhorn Ranch. (This ranch was located about a mile south of the Sugar Factory on the Logan College Ward Highway.) Among these men were the Garr brothers; John, William, Able and Benjamin. John C. Dowdle and John Riggs were also with them.

The winter of 1855-56 was the most terrible in the history of Cache Valley; the snow being 4 1/2 feet on the valley floor. Of the 2000 head of cattle brought into the valley that year, only 500 were alive in the spring.

Indians also took their toll on the cattle. But still the early saints continued to move into the valley. The Elkhorn Ranch became the headquarters for many of them as there seemed to be more safety in numbers.

In the spring of 1860, Apostle Ezra T. Benson and Peter Maughan advised the people living at Elkhorn to locate near a sawmill that had been built by Esias Edwards and Roy Kent to give better protection. In 1860, Brother Benson organized a ward and called Joseph G. Hovey as the first Bishop. The name of "Millville" was adopted for the settlement. Millville was given the name after the first sawmill as it was the only one in existence at that time although Millville had several other mills later on.

About sixty people made up the colony and they started at once to build their log homes and prepare their land for planting crops.

### The First Homes

The first home in Millville was built by Esais Edwards in 1858. It was a log cabin with the cracks chinked with mud. The roof was formed by willow thatching and this was covered by ground. The floor was dirt and there was a single window and door. The window was covered with a white cloth dipped in fat. This allowed the light to filter through. ( This home was located

somewhere on 1st South and 2nd West across the street to the north from where his sawmill was located.

George Pitkin was the first man to build a house after the new settlers moved into Millville from the Elkhorn Ranch in 1860. It was located just west of where the stone Pitkin home use to stand. (1st South and about 150 West on the South side of the road.) It was built of cottonwood logs and measured about 14 x 14 feet. His home also served as the first meetinghouse. Other pioneer homes also served this purpose until the meeting-house was built.

### The Mills

As was mentioned earlier Esais Edwards or Zebb Edwards as he was sometimes called, built the first mill for which the town was named. It was a sawmill and stood on the Southwest corner of 1st South and 2nd West. The mill was a rough hewn building made by Mr. Edwards himself. At first only the framework was up, later the roof was covered over and partly enclosed. The mill was powered by water from a millrace which was dug by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Kent. The saw that was used was known as an upright or whipsaw. There was a time when the mill ran 24 hours a day and logs bearing their owner's mark lined the street leading east and west for more than a block waiting to be sawed.

Esais (Zebb) Edwards was a tall raw-boned man, his skin much reddened from exposure to the weather. He had shrewd blue eyes and a sandy colored beard and mustache. He was a typical pioneer and hailed from Virginia. Besides being the sawmillman, he made chairs with woven rawhide, as well as other articles of furniture not only for the local trade but for other settlements as well. He made the first chairs in Cache Valley. He also tanned leather and made shoes.

Good old Zebb also built Cache Valley's first distillery in 1859-60. Corn, grain, and potatoes were used to manufacture the liquor. The Whiskey was called "Valley Tan" and many a man who came to the mill sampled it. The rough element from all over the valley gathered at the distillery so after a few years, it was closed down. We don't know how much the "Valley Tan" sold for because it depended on what you had to trade. Money wasn't as common in those days. More things were probably traded than bought. Stories have been passed down about how the same chicken was traded five times for a jug of "Valley Tan".

There was also a lath and shingle mill located on the Edwards property, near the other mill.

In 1864-65 the Jimsaler brothers from Brigham City started a grist mill near the sight where the distillery stood. It was a small mill, much like a large coffee grinder. It was the first grist mill to come to Cache Valley. Before this mill, the settlers had to take their grain over to Brigham City. After their mill closed, Zebb Edwards started a grist mill. He installed a chop and a mill stone. The chop was for corn and rough grinding, the mill stone was for flour.

In 1867-68 Neils Hjorth (Yorth) built a molasses mill. It was also the first of its kind. It was located somewhere in Nibley but at that time Nibley was part of Millville.



Around 1870, a sawmill was built up Millville Canyon. It was located at what was known as second flat. Water to run the mill was obtained by damming the creek. When the timber there began to dwindle, the mill sight was abandoned and another one was built three miles up from the first location at what is known as the elbow.

In 1878-81, Albert Humphreys, Amos Cantwell, and Thomas and Richard Jessop ran a broom factory. They manufactured high quality brooms that sold not only locally but also in the lower valley for 35 cents each. People locally raised the broom corn for straws.

George Yeates also operated a cider mill. It was located just west of the store on 1st West and Center.

The Mill ruins that most of us remember standing on the corner of 1st South and 2nd West was also a grist mill. It was built in 1882 by D.W. Hammond. Stones quarried from Millville Canyon were used in its construction. In 1921 it was destroyed by fire. In 1931 the ruins were sold to a company who converted them into an outdoor dance hall. On June 27, 1931 the first dance was held. People from all over the Valley flocked to see the new attraction. The dances sometimes got pretty rough with no police supervision. And although liquor was not allowed, several bottles could be found hidden in the bushes outside. The dances really attracted a large crowd. Because of the unpaved streets, the roads created a huge cloud of dust from all the traffic. After two years the dance hall closed down. It was later reopened, but the venture failed and closed a second time.

### Schools

The first school was held in the home of Franklin Weaver in 1860. Charles Wright was the first teacher. A tuition was charged. There were no free schools in those days.

In 1880 a one room brick school was built by the people on the Southwest Corner of the present school block. In 1884-5 the second school house was built east of the first one. (Paid for by public donation) It later served as a scout house for a few years and then was moved from the property.

The next school was built in 1891. Many of the older citizens still living in Millville remember attending this school. The town has the bell that rang from its tower in its possession at the present time. Because of damage due to earthquake that school was abandoned. Our present school was built in 1939. It had four classrooms and a lunchroom. Later a gymnasium was added. This school was abandoned for a while and later remodeled and added to. It is still part of the present school which is a beautiful facility.

There was also a Presbyterian school in Millville. It stood at about 59 East Center. When this school was no longer used by the Presbyterian Church it was used as classrooms for some of the younger grades.

### Churches

The first post office was located across the street to the south from where the old church house use to stand. (1st South 3rd West) Annie Anderson also operated the postal service for several years as part of her store. Other stores in Millville also did double duty in sorting mail and selling goods. The Post Office on the corner of 1st West and Center was in operation from 1916 to 1983. A new post office was erected at 70 West 2nd North. The post office still continues to be a place where neighbors meet with a friendly "Hello, how are ya?"

### Indians

Indians were not strangers to the citizens of Millville. Some viewed the early settlers with an unfriendly eye such as Chief Pocatello for they encroached on his hunting and fishing grounds. Some Indians raided the settlers' cattle. Livestock had to be kept in stockades at night to guard them from marauding Indians. Minutemen were organized to alert the town of approaching Indians and other dangers.

Not all Indians were unfriendly to the settlers. The Washakie Indians were friendly and at certain times of the year, large encampments could be seen. They came to fish, hunt, and gather chokecherries. Often the squaws would go to the homes and beg for food and other items while the men hunted or fished. Some of the Washakie Indians were LDS. They generally camped at about 1st South and 150 East.

### Hardships of Pioneers

Through the years, things have not been easy for the citizens of Millville. In 1868 the valley was invaded by crickets and grasshoppers. Here is a quote from one of the early pioneers. "It was early in the month of August when the grasshoppers appeared in the afternoon between 1 and 2 p.m. We scarcely noticed them as they flew in and lit. Yet we could hear a peculiar humming sound toward the mountains as though a great wind was blowing. Then the main army moved in from the southwest.... The humming sound grew louder as the insects advanced and as the hordes flew over us the sun appeared as a faint yellow ball. They started circling around and destruction was loosed upon us. Devastation followed in their wake. One could scoop off half a bushel from the willow fences within arms length. The people from Cache Valley had to go to Salt Lake Valley to obtain their grain for planting the next season as not one kernel matured within the valley."

There was the typhoid epidemic of 1893 where the ditches had somehow become contaminated. In 1898-9 a small pox epidemic claimed the lives of many more townspeople. Illnesses that seem almost simple to cure now claimed the lives of many of the early pioneers because of the lack of modern medicine. Many infants and women died during childbirth of things that could be treated so easily now.

### Pioneering Spirit Lives On

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The pioneers felt the pains of discouragement, but they never gave up. They kept right on working and building to make Millville a better place for not only themselves, but for future generations. They enjoyed life as much as they endured it. They were more like a family than a town in those early days. Thanksgiving Day celebrations were shared at the old church house. Fourth of July celebrations were always special with baseball games, a big community barrel of lemonade (with one cup), and the dances that followed. They didn't wait to be entertained; they provided their own entertainment. Jessop's Grove, south of town provided fun surroundings for town parties and family reunions. They had plays, danced, sang, had sleigh rides, you name it! Millville even had its own orchestra and two brass bands.

The dances will long be remembered that were held in the old church house. Sometimes, there were so many dancing, they had to take turns. The women were in charge of taking tickets and even choosing partners. If there were wall flowers in those days it was the men!

There were many good singers in our town, and a sort of vaudeville company known as the "Calico Troop".

The early settlers really worked to make this town a good place to live. They didn't complain about what was wrong with the world, they got busy and did something about it.

In 1902 the town was incorporated with Ola Olson as council president. In 1906 James Jenson was elected first mayor.

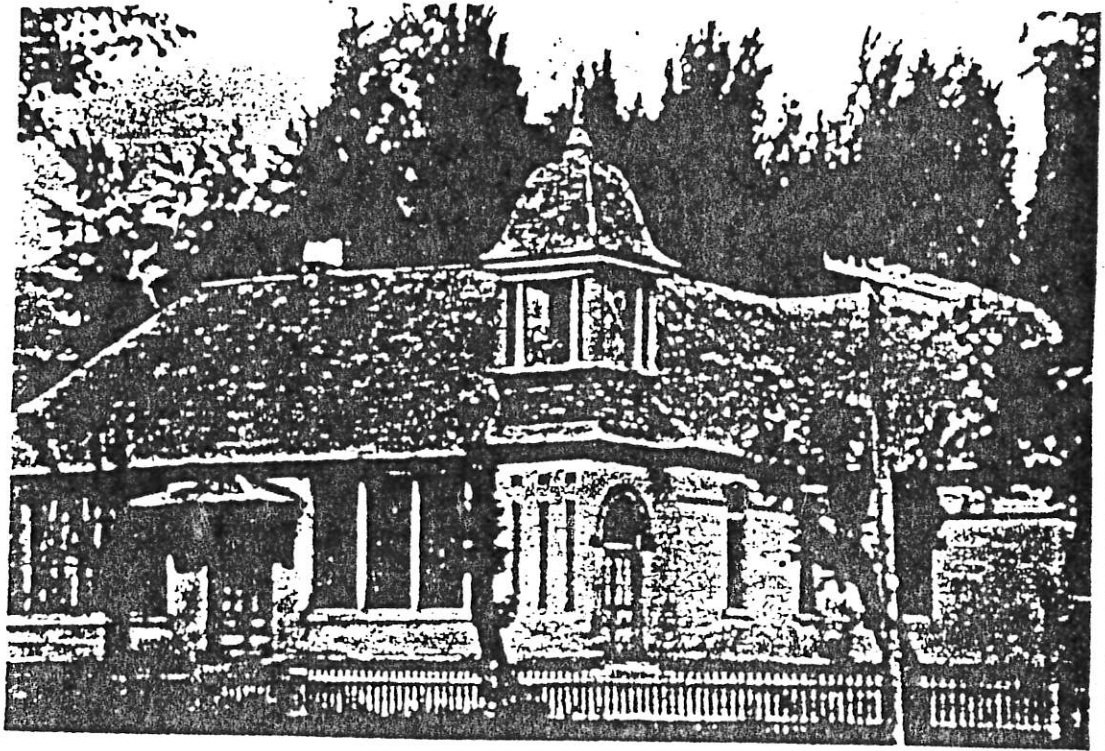
As early as 1914, Mayor James Jenson talked to Utah Power and Light about electricity for Millville. On October 10, 1919 the electricity was turned on.

In 1917 the UIC railroad began its run through town. Many of today's citizens remember riding the UIC to South Cache High School. It ran on an electric cable. The Millville station was located just west of the Old Post Office on 1st West and Center Street. It terminated its run through Millville on March 18, 1947. Many is the boy who will remember Black Bridge, the UIC bridge that crossed over the Blacksmith Fork River. This is more popularly known as the skinny dipping haven for youngsters from the early days even until now. As soon as chores were done. Nothing felt quite as refreshing as a dip in the cool waters of the Blacksmith Fork River in your altogether.

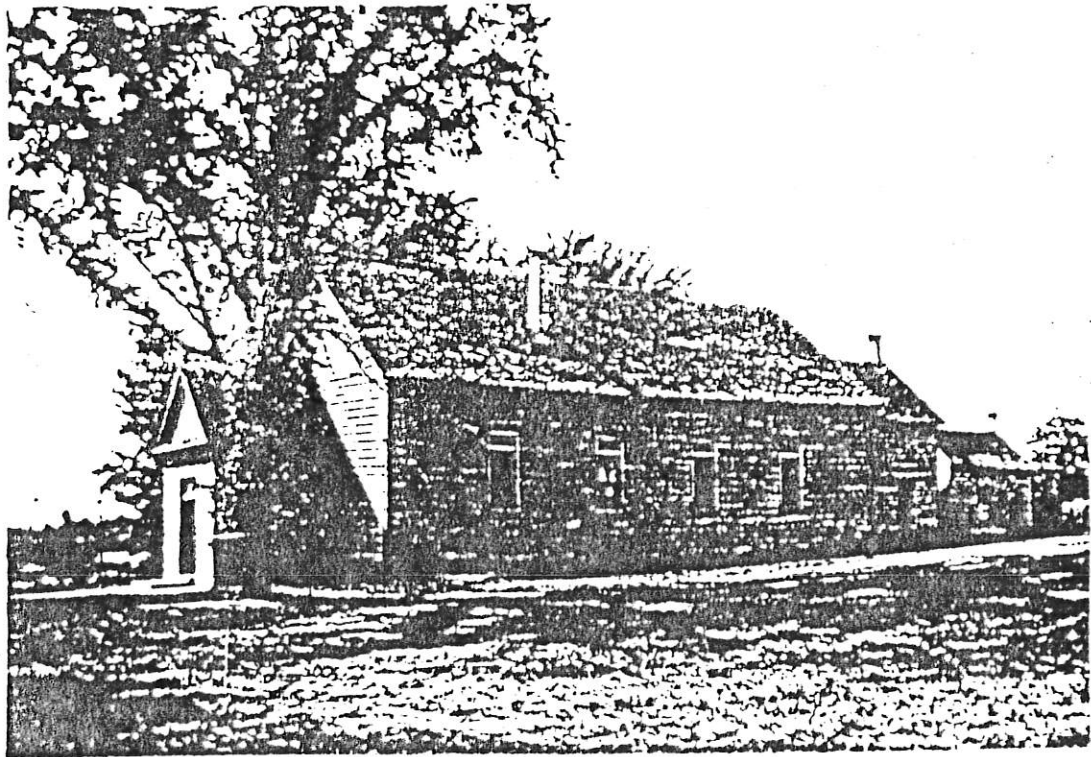
Millville has grown from a population of 60 to a beautiful community of over 1080. Neighbor is still concerned about neighbor and even though our numbers are growing, we are still enjoying the closeness of neighbors and friends as shared by our pioneer forefathers.

Written by Vickie P. Bott  
1984





Millville School  
(Used until 1938)



Millville Church  
(Used until 1950)

MAYOR: THOMAS A. STOCKS  
COUNCIL MEMBERS: WILLIAM D. McDOUGALD  
T. DEE TRANTER  
PAUL L. SEIBERT  
JEANNE M. VETETO  
RICHARD A. COOKE  
CITY MANAGER: DONNA J. METZLER  
ACTING RECORDER: SANDRA E. BEAUREGARD,  
CMC/AE  
CITY TREASURER: MARGET A. SNYDER,  
CMFA



POLICE CHIEF:  
ALAN R. WEST (801) 259-8938  
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR:  
BRENT J. WILLIAMS (801) 259-7485  
WATER & SEWER LEADMAN:  
LARRY S. JOHNSON (801) 259-7485  
STREETS LEADMAN:  
JACOB L. ZUFELT (801) 259-7485  
COMMUNITY DEV. COORDINATOR:  
M. DAVID OLSEN (801) 259-5129  
CITY PLANNER/PLANNING AIDE/ZONING:  
(801) 259-5129  
RECREATION SUPERINTENDENT:  
CATHERINE H. HANSEN (801) 259-2255

## Moab City Corporation

115 WEST 200 SOUTH  
MOAB, UTAH 84532-2534  
(801) 259-5121 • FAX (801) 259-4135

During the eighteen century, the Moab Valley was where the old Spanish Trail from Santa Fe to California crossed the Colorado River and the valley was a rendezvous for explorers and trappers during the Spanish and early American exploration of the West.

The first English-speaking men in the valley were James Workman and Samuel Spencer, two trappers who crossed the Grand River, (now known as the Colorado River) in 1809. The first attempt to colonize the area was made in 1855 under Brigham Young's settlement program. A party known as the Elk Mountain Mission, under the leadership of Alfred Billings, settled in the valley. At first the Ute Indians were friendly, but later turned hostile, killed three of the group and forced the remainder to leave.

In 1874 the first group of cattlemen arrived and by 1881 there were sixteen families in the Moab Valley with land under cultivation to support one hundred persons. On March 30, 1890 Grand County was created by the 29th Legislature of the Utah Territory and on December 20, 1902, Moab, the principal settlement, was incorporated as a town. It became a third class city on September 25, 1936.

Gold and Copper mining was commenced in the early 1890's and a Vanadium mill was constructed in Dry Valley, 45 miles southeast of Moab. Beds of Potash were discovered near Thompson and the first oil well was drilled near Cisco producing oil and gas showings; and in December 1925 a well on the Kane Creek anticline became the state's first oil gusher. The Uranium boom of 1952 put Moab on the map and caused the population to quadruple within three years. The effect of this was to change the Spanish Valley area and Moab from an agriculturally based economy, as it has historically been for the last seventy years, to one dependent upon mining and the processing of ores. More recently, potash mining, tourism and the film industry contribute to the local economy.

One of the most important events to occur in the settlement of the county was the construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad which was completed in 1883. A railhead was established at Thompson which greatly simplified transportation for Moab residents, thirty-five miles to the south. Further transportation improvements occurred in 1885 with the construction of a ferryboat crossing the Colorado River. Moab is the only Utah town located on the Colorado River and is nestled in a valley surrounded by red rock cliffs on both sides. The elevation is 4,000 feet with a population of approximately 4,500. The climate is considered high desert with hot summers and cold winters.





# City of Monticello

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17 North 100 East • P.O. Box 457 • Monticello, Utah 84535 • Phone (801) 587-2271 • Fax (801) 587-2272

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## HISTORY OF MONTICELLO

Monticello, the second oldest town in San Juan County, was founded in 1887. Its settlement was sponsored by the L.D.S. Church. The townsite, on the slope of the Blue Mountains, was chosen for its ideal farming climate, ample water from the mountain, timber in abundance and thousands of acres of the best soil for dry farming. Early records referred to the townsite as North Montezuma, but it was soon named "Monticello" after the home of Thomas Jefferson.

The first settlers had difficulty bringing in their wagons and provisions to set up the community. They faced water shortages, cowboy raids, and Piute Indian reservation disputes. The years 1889-91 were particularly turbulent. Because of the frequent cowboy raids, Monticello was often referred to as the "tough little town on the Blue Mountain".

The first mail arrived in September 1891. By 1895, the county seat had been moved from Bluff to Monticello, and the country was experiencing a gold boom. Many miners and prospectors had located claims on the Blue Mountain.

Incorporation of the town was accomplished December 7, 1910. Culinary water was still an acute problem at that time and, with no doctors to care for the settlers, a number of people died during the typhoid epidemic. Pure mountain water was finally piped to the town in 1916 and, in 1917, an electric light system was installed. The first doctor to settle in Monticello came in 1916 but left only a few years later when his wife died of pneumonia. The next permanent doctor didn't arrive until 1929. By 1947, San Juan County's first hospital was located in Monticello.

Monticello experienced a uranium boom in the 1950's. In 1954, the County Recorder's Office took in more money for recording fees than did Salt Lake County! From 1942 to 1960, when mill operations were terminated, an estimated 1 million tons of uranium and vanadium ore were processed at the Monticello millsite. Between the years of 1961 and 1964 the mill tailings piles were stabilized and the mill dismantled. In 1988, Monticello was placed on the EPA's National Priorities list for clean-up of radon-contaminated materials under Superfund.



## COUNCIL MEMBERS

Robert Dowell  
Dwight L. Jenkins  
R. K. Nielson  
Johnny Parsons  
Leon W. Stewart

# Monroe City Corporation

"Little Green Valley"

## Officers

Emalee H. Curtis, CMC/AEE, Recorder  
Karen P. Dastrup, CMFA, Treasurer  
Kelly Dawn Gleave, Deputy Treasurer  
Douglas K. Gadd, Power Superintendent

**Kirt Nilsson, Mayor**

In the summer of 1863, Latter-day Saint apostle George A. Smith called upon George Washington Bean to take a small company of men and explore the valley of the Sevier River in south-central Utah. As a result of this early exploration, a small community named Fort Alma was founded on the east side of the Sevier River. Indian hostilities during the Black Hawk War drove the original settlers from Alma during 1866. By 1871 Moses Gifford, Walter Jones, Andrew Rassmussen, and several other men reclaimed the abandoned fort, planted crops, and built homes in preparation for moving their families to the Sevier Valley.

They made application to the federal government for a post office. The permission was soon granted, and the community was renamed Monroe after the fifth president of the United States. Monroe was incorporated in 1898, with Andrew Larson elected as the city's first mayor.

Monroe soon developed into one of the more prosperous and thriving agricultural communities in the Sevier Valley. By 1880 Monroe had grown to be the second largest community in Sevier County. Today, in the late twentieth century, its population numbers approximately 2,000 people and it continues to be touted by local boosters as the "center" of south-central Utah's farming region.

Monroe is one of Utah's showplaces for attractive, distinctive 19th century and early 20th century architecture, numerous older buildings having been thoughtfully restored, maintained, and still in functional use. Community and individual pride are apparent. On Main Street a restored log cabin built in 1866-67 serves as a pioneer relic hall. An old Presbyterian church built of stone in the 1880's, has been preserved as a home. The Old Monroe City Hall, a square structure of stone blocks, still stands, as does an old steepled Methodist church of frame construction. These are only a few of Monroe's aged buildings, many of distinguished Victorian architecture, other of more humble logs, stone and frame.

Since early days Monroe Hot Springs, southeast of town, have provided bathing in what is reputed to be the only natural non-sulphurous body of hot water in the state. These springs are a result of the Sevier Fault, a major break in the earth's crust, still active and the cause of earthquakes in historic times.

## MORGAN CITY

Morgan City is the only incorporated city in Morgan County. The settlements of North Morgan and South Morgan were combined and incorporated in 1868 with William Eddington elected mayor. Morgan was named in honor of Jedediah Morgan Grant, an LDS Church leader, who helped to construct a road to the area through Weber Canyon.

Morgan City is located on both the east and west sides of the Weber River and is in about the middle of the county. The river forms the dividing line between north and south Morgan. Interstate 84 is a major east-west highway that passes through the north Morgan section. The elevation is 5,080 feet, which provides a short growing season and cool nights in the summer. The city's boundaries contain 1,366 acres of land, which were primarily used for agriculture in the early years of settlement.

North Morgan was settled in about the year 1861 and was originally called Mount Joy. Some of its first settlers were John Heath, Wyman Parker, Daniel Williams, and William George. The first settlers of South Morgan arrived in 1860 and were Richard Fry, Richard Norwood, and Daniel Bull.

In 1868-69 when the transcontinental railroad was being constructed it was a definite advantage for the residents of Morgan to be located along the main route. At that time Morgan City was credited with being the only incorporated city on the railroad line between Omaha and Ogden. The railroad not only provided jobs to area residents but also changed the entire economic history of the area. Residents were able to obtain more of the necessities and comforts of life, while the railroad also opened up markets for the goods produced locally. One of the first community efforts was the construction of a sophisticated canal and ditch system to convey water from the river to their dwellings and crops. Although originally constructed with crude implements, the system was well engineered and is still in use at the present date.

The original business district was located in south Morgan. However, with the coming of the railroad, local businessmen could see the advantage of being located close to the railroad freight and passenger stations so they moved their establishments north to the west side of the tracks. All of the businesses were located on the same side of the street and formed a long string of buildings. The area remained the main business district for both the city and county for many years; but is now fragmented and a shadow of what it used to be. With the passing of time and the need for more space, many businesses have relocated in other parts of the city.

In 1874 construction was begun on a courthouse in the city, which also served as the county seat. This building served both the city and county until 1959 when the City and County Memorial Building was constructed.

In 1890 there were 333 people residing in the city's boundaries. By 1911 the city had been given the classification of a third-class town, with 756 inhabitants. It is now identified as a third-class city, with 2,023 inhabitants (1990 census).

In 1903 the First National Bank of Morgan was organized and opened its doors for business. This bank continues to serve the citizens of Morgan. Through the years many businesses have located in Morgan. In 1904 the Morgan Canning Company was incorporated. The canning industry boosted the agricultural economy of the area, as peas and cabbage were grown locally to be processed and canned for distribution throughout the country. The company was sold to Utah Packing Company in 1930 and again changed in 1935 to California Packing Corporation. It closed its doors in 1956.

Morgan City had its own soft drink bottling company, known as Morgan Bottling Works. It operated from 1920 until 1934 and at one time distributed its products as far as Evanston, Wyoming. A ZCMI store and J.C. Penney store also were at one time located along Commercial Street.

For years, beginning in the 1930s, many local residents were part of the Utah Poultry Producers Co-op Association and shipped thousands of eggs on a regular basis.

In 1936 a PWA (Public Works Administration) project was undertaken in the city with the construction of the elementary school building. This provided a modern and adequate facility to accommodate all the students from the eight different two- and three-room schools located throughout the county. Morgan was honored for being the first consolidated school system in the State. In 1977 Morgan again became the home of a new concept in education. A middle school system was implemented for grades five through eight.

Currently Morgan City has one major grocery store, a bank, a drug store, several convenience stores and service stations, two wood companies, several eateries, two car dealerships (one of which is the oldest continuous family-owned dealership in the state), two hardware stores, and other businesses that provide needed services to the citizens. Morgan City Corporation owns and operates its own power, water, and sewer systems.

Located along the banks of the Weber River is Riverside Park. It is an attractive, spacious park providing picnic facilities, a baseball diamond, and a theatrical pavilion.

Many of Morgan's citizens work outside the county, but agriculture continues to be of major importance to Morgan City. At one time, it had thirteen mink ranches and several dairy farms located within its boundaries. The LDS Church continues to be the city's dominant religion. No other religious denomination has erected a church building in the city.

Linda H. Smith

## HISTORY OF MORONI

The third class city of Moroni, Sanpete County, Utah is twenty three miles north of Manti, the county seat. It was settled March 19, 1859 by George W. Bradley and others from Salt Creek and Fort Ephraim. In March 1859 a number of families left Salt Creek (Nephi) headed by George W. Bradley. It took two full days to make the journey of 23 miles with ox team; many times digging through big snow drifts. Just as the sun went down behind the west mountains, they pitched camp on the banks of "The Only River" (Sanpitch) among high willows and massive hawthorns. The snow was deep. The ice had to be cut, and water was drawn from the river with a lasso and a bucket. The river was deep and wide. The camp was opposite Mr. Bulow's corral.

The next morning as breakfast was being prepared, willows were heard cracking. There on the opposite side stood an indian. The indian raised his hand and said: "Mike white man". Bradley recognized Chief Sanpitch. They knew each other from Manti in 1849. Bradley said: "Shall I throw you bread and meat?" The indian stood like a statue and replied: "Ninacatchpasugiuoooy" meaning "white man don't understand. Chief no feed like dog." He was then asked to come to camp. He said: "Ingin wickup down river". He had breakfast with the colony. Chief Sanpitch was always the white man friend until war came, then he took his people's side and was killed 18 April, 1866 between Moroni and Ft. Green at Birchcreek.

Next was to select a town site, which would be called Sanpitch for the Chief. It was later called Moroni. The town would extend one mile west, one mile north. The first homes were cedar posts set up and plastered with dry grass and mud. Some lived in dugouts. The town was layed out in blocks. Five acres and four lots constituted a block with streets.

The little town began to look like home (it was called the city of a thousand hills). They made adobes and built a meeting house 15x25. Three pole rafters, willows, bulrushes and earth made the roof. Many little log houses were put up. All had mud floors, windows or two lights. If a glass was brought from Salt Lake City a carpenter would make the frame. All had fire places since there were no stoves at this time. All brooms were made of rabbit brush.

The second season, or winter, the snow, sleet and rains were terrible. The dugouts filled with water, all houses leaked with mud and water. The meeting house fell in. Everyone must get out. It was dreadful; wet beds, wet clothes, no place to cook. If there was one house that didn't leak so bad, here everyone gathered.

It was then advised for future safety, to move up in the hill a mile distant from the present location. There were hills, hollows, cedars and high sage brush but they kept out the flood which threatened. In the summer of 1862 a large log meeting house and many log houses were built. By this time there was a little saw mill at Mt. Pleasant which made it possible to get lumber. Some used this for floors. The water was also brought on the town site; a four mile ditch was made; mills started, fields were fenced, corrals and bridges were fixed. All worked; no one shurked.



-2-

In after years or in the 80's they took a new survey, running north and east known as "Dry Town". Perhaps as many more acres were added making the town nearly square.

It has been a difficult city to make beautiful, so many hills to trim down, and hollows to fill and ditches to make to bring the water above the new location which was very expensive.

#### JUST 60 YEARS AGO

How wondrous are the changes since 60 years ago  
When girls wore woolen dresses and boys pants of cow,  
And shoes were made of cow hide, and socks of home spun wool  
And children done a half day's work before they went to school.  
The people rode to meeting in sleds instead of sleighs  
And wagons rode as easy as autos nowadays.  
And oxen answered well for teams but now they are too slow  
For everything was not quite so fast just 60 years ago.

## MURRAY CITY, UTAH

**T**he area where Murray is presently situated was known as South Cottonwood by its settlers, and at first glance it would have appeared a barren wilderness. This didn't stop the Latter-Day Saint pioneers, though, some of whom arrived on foot in the 1850's and 1860's with only possessions bundled in handkerchiefs. They built homes in the sides of hills and supplemented their diets with the birds and small animals which were native to the area.

Soon there were enough inhabitants to warrant the construction of a post office which was officially opened in the early 1880's by Territorial Governor Eli Murray. Ironically, the man for whom the city was named did not care at all for the Mormon settlers over whom he held jurisdiction. In fact, he did all within his power to block the interests of the LDS pioneers.

The discovery of gold, silver, copper and lead in Cottonwood Canyon contributed to the development of the city. Prior to the construction of smelters, ore had to be transported to England (an 18 month process). Murray soon found itself as home to a dozen smelters constructed between 1869 and 1902. The new industry provided jobs for literally thousands of workers and spurred immigration. Most of Murray's smelter labor force was foreign born.

Murray's smelting industry also spurred air pollution. Crops failed, animals died, and people became ill due to the contaminants found in the air. The problem was partially rectified by the efforts of concerned citizens until the state and federal governments implemented air pollution control regulations.

The smelting industry brought an increase to saloon business as well. At the turn of the century, Murray City had 47 saloons located in the heart of town, a fact which inspired some people to remark that "If anybody went dry on State Street in Murray, it was his own fault."

In 1902, the city incorporated amid some very local opposition. It elected its first mayor, Chillian L. Miller, that year and was operated by the mayor and city council.

In 1911, the form of government changed to the commission form and remained that way until 1981 when Murray residents once again voted to return to the Mayor-Council form.

The great depression spelled the beginning of the end of the smelting industry, although Murray smelters experienced a slight increase in business due to the closure of Belgian smelters. The prosperity wasn't to last long, though, and soon Murray found itself with a business mix similar to that of today - light industrial, retail, service and professional.

Murray City has many unique characteristics. A friendly community with a thriving business center and located in the heart of Salt Lake County. Murray has its own public power system, water utility, school district and library system. Murray's 32,000 residents enjoy a very high quality of life.

## NEW HARMONY

The history of New Harmony is so intriguing that one never tires hearing about it. Old Harmony of 1850 was located directly 4 miles south of Fort Harmony up on North Ash Creek, as an outpost to the Indian Mission of St. George and Santa Clara Creek. Then the waters from North Ash Creek and those of N.E. of the Fort were comingled at the Fort because of the large area of open land there. When Fort Harmony was abandoned in early 1862 because of Indian warfare cessation and the 40-day rain which dissolved the adobe fort, lots were drawn and the Davis', Groves', and others, went north and settled at what is now Kanarraville, and the others went 4 miles with John D. Lee to north Ash Creek and called their town, New Harmony where the first log school house was built in 1865. Through community effort a frame structure was erected. For nearly a century the bell atop the building called citizens to church, school, and all other public gatherings. Wilson D. Face served as bishop of Fort Harmony Camp.

One of the earliest industries of New Harmony was the raising of sheep. The Angora goat industry was also a very profitable business for the southern end of the state, and was carried on mostly around New Harmony by the Schmutz brothers. This business flourished and they were able to furnish money for schools and roads at a time when money was scarce. Their wool shipment grew from 2500 lbs of wool to 350,000 lbs. Nearly 200 men were employed when business was at its best.

On June 7, 1953 a much needed church house was dedicated in New Harmony. Marion F. Prince was bishop and Lyle B. Prince, building supervisor. The new church replaced a one room frame building, which was sold. How happy the New Harmony residents were when the four and One-half mile road into town, and the streets, were rebuilt and oiled in 1951. In 1954 street lights were installed.

In the spring of 1956 the two-roomed frame school building burned to the ground. The teacher of many years, Viola W. Kelsey, finished the school year teaching in the new church building. The next year the children were taken by bus to schools in Cedar City. The population dropped to about 66, but then built up to 141 when all were home for the summer. They had a store, a community gas pump, and a Fourth Class Post Office. Most of the working population commuted to Cedar City, or the iron mines west of Cedar City to work.

Deer hunting, trapping, cougar hunting, mountain climbing, hiking, and horseback riding are still enjoyed in this area. People continue to come from far and near for the famous New Harmony fruit and vegetables.



## HISTORY OF NIBLEY CITY

Cache Valley was occupied by the Shoshone Indians prior to its settlement by Mormon pioneers. Trappers arrived in Cache Valley in 1824 under the leadership of John Weber of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. Several trapping companies operated in the valley during the next 20 years. During that time, the beaver and bison were virtually eliminated.

In 1849, the valley was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. Reports of Cache Valley's abundant range and beautiful setting were conveyed to Brigham Young by army officers, trappers, and Mormon scouts. In 1855, the Utah Territorial Legislature granted Cache Valley to Brigham Young as a herd ground for his increasing numbers of cattle. A company of cattle owners was organized to take cattle to Cache Valley under the direction of Briant Stringham. The site they chose was located near the Blacksmith fork River by some springs about a mile northwest of the Nibley Ward Chapel on Main Street and 3200 South. The ranch they established was named the Elk Horn Ranch and became the first Mormon settlement in the valley.

A severe winter forced abandonment of most of this early settlement, except for a few settlers. Those left at the ranch suffered during this severe winter as food became dangerously low. When spring came, barley was planted. This venture, like the ranching, was also unsuccessful.

As settlers continued to enter Cache Valley, relations with the Shoshone deteriorated. Although little physical contact occurred, theft of stock and grain was commonplace. Tight settlement patterns were encouraged to help provide security for these early settlers.

In 1860 settlers at and near Elk Horn Ranch were advised to move to the east side of the Blacksmith Fork River where they would be safer in the event of Indian attack. Serious threats from Indians ended in 1863 when a major battle was fought in northern Cache Valley. In the 1870's the remaining Indians were forced to enter reservations.

Shortly after those early settlers gathered on the east side of the Blacksmith Fork River, the Millville Ward was organized. Once the Indian threat had diminished, some of the settlers moved back to the west side of the river to what was called West Millville. A variety of activities were operated in this area, including a blacksmith shop, a molasses and grain mill, a general merchandise store, a slaughter house, a dairy, and a nursery.

Water for the settlers in Millville Ward was supplied by the Millville Water Works Company. In 1915, as the population continued to grow, the company found its water supply inadequate and began to search for additional sources of water. Yeates Springs, located near the Blacksmith Fork River on the southern boundary of present day Nibley, were selected and purchased from John Yeates for \$500.00. From these springs 28,000 feet of redwood pipe were laid along the county road to service residents living west of the river. The system was paid for by selling stocks to those receivers for \$262.50 per share.

In 1920 the Millville Ward was divided. That area west of the river was Nibley Ward named after Charles Wilson Nibley, presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1907.

Nibley precinct was created in 1925 as a separate political entity by the Cache County Commissioners. In 1926 repairs were begun to replace leaking water pipelines. A ward chapel was built in Nibley in 1926.

In 1933 the Millville Public Works Company applied to the Public Works Administration (PWA) for a \$2,500.00 loan to replace existing water pipelines. The loan was refused on the grounds that the PWA did not make loans to private companies. Since loans to incorporated towns were permissible, the stockholders

# NORTH OGDEN CITY

MAYOR  
Francis M. Warnick

505 EAST 2600 NORTH  
NORTH OGDEN UTAH 84414

Phone 782-7211  
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COUNCIL  
Dale E. Chatelain  
Wayne Elwell  
Eugene D. Hansen  
Lynn C. Muirbrook  
Scott C. Russell

November 1995

## HISTORY OF NORTH OGDEN

North Ogden was a choice spot to the early settlers, because of the unusual valley setting, and its beautiful surroundings. Ben Lomond, the mountain to the North, stood as a marvelous majestic tower of strength. North Ogden was truly one of the beauty spots in the West.

Trappers were the first white men to come to North Ogden. They came through North Ogden Canyon, because Ogden Canyon was a wild, impassable gorge that was a threat even to horses. The area was a favorite hunting place for the Indians and trappers because of beaver and other fur bearing animals.

In 1850, Jonathan Campbell, a Mormon Pioneer and member of the Mormon Battalion, and his brother, Samuel, were the first to try establishing a white settlement, but the Indians ran them out. In 1851, they returned with a company of ten families and claimed it. They cut trees in the canyons and began building log cabins and planted grain.

In the fall of 1851, Brigham Young, the leader of the Mormon Church, came from Salt Lake City and laid out the town. A civil government was established with a justice of the peace and a constable.

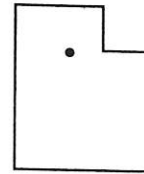
The little community grew and thrived with more and more people coming to settle. In 1852, the men of the settlement built the first school house which was located on Washington Boulevard. The industrious group of pioneers did everything possible to build and develop their town. In 1852, the first commercial dairy was established. In 1856, the North Ogden Canal was started. However, through their prosperity and growth, they had their troubles, such as conflict with the Indians, crickets, droughts and blizzards. They soon made peace with the Indians by feeding them, instead of fighting them.

From 1860, North Ogden boomed, and became one of Utah's choice fruit belts. A fruit packing plant was built for peaches, apricots, prunes, cherries and grapes. In 1900, a canary for tomatoes, green beans, cherries, peaches and apricots was established. North Ogden was proclaimed a Town in 1934, and proclaimed a Third Class City in 1950. North Ogden City now (1996), has a population of approximately 13,500 people.

North Ogden City is one of the most beautiful residential areas in Weber County, with many new homes being built each year. North Ogden City, to this day, is a valuable part of the area's economy, and is still one of the beauty spots in the West.



NORTH SALT LAKE CITY  
(1946 - 1996)



Maybe it wasn't the smartest thing in the world trying to build a town from scratch during World War II.

There were few materials, almost no money and a shortage of able-bodied young men to pound nails and lug bricks.

But 99 people did it, with little fanfare, a lot of lawsuits and a few pretty good stories along the way.

It was a railroad town then with one or two businesses, a lot of open land and a few small farms. Everybody had a cow and a chicken coop.

The only reason they became an incorporated town in the first place was because the handful of residents were told the owner of their water system was going to sell it. The new owner planned to cut them off and use the system for some new houses he was building, so the residents gathered together at Joe & Freda Wood's house and kicked in \$5 each to hire a lawyer. They won.

They then decided to go ahead and incorporate, but were one person short of the 100-person minimum. So they waited a little while until a neighbor on McLean Street had a baby. In 1946, North Salt Lake officially joined the ranks of municipal Utah.

The first mayoral election ended in a 40-40 tie. Ray Hatch became the first mayor of North Salt Lake by virtue of a coin toss. The loser, Jack Cummings, was appointed to the City Council.

There was no place for a city hall, so the Wood home became the temporary seat of North Salt Lake's government.

And as far as a city work force, there really wasn't one. Everybody in the town worked for free.

When someone accidentally shot a couple of holes in the only water pipe in the late 1940's, the whole town worked on a Sunday to fix it.

The name of North Salt Lake was the name on a railroad station which originally served some refineries and other industries north of Salt Lake City. In 1946 when the town was incorporated, the name of North Salt Lake City was adopted. In 1961 when the population reached 800 and third-class city status was achieved, North Salt Lake proposed a name change to Orchard City, making a distinction that we are part of Davis County and not Salt Lake City, but it was defeated in an election and the name of North Salt Lake remains today.

In 1962 when Clay Allred was elected mayor, he remembers they had a pickup and a wheelbarrow and the tire of the wheelbarrow was flat.

By the 1970's, the farms gave way to more subdivisions and life as North Salt Lake residents now know it began.

Today we have a golf course, new subdivisions, a post office, approximately 7000 people, and rush-hour traffic. It remains a small community and as we celebrate 50 years this year, it's still a great place to live!



# A Short History of Oak City, Utah

Submitted by Karen K. Lovell, Oak City Town Clerk

Due to the many disappointments and trails in Deseret, Utah, George Lovell and his family and Peter Anderson who was a single man at the time, came further to see if there was a better place to settle. They came across a creek they called Oak Creek. They decided this would be a good water source and decided to settle this area. They called the settlement Oak Creek.

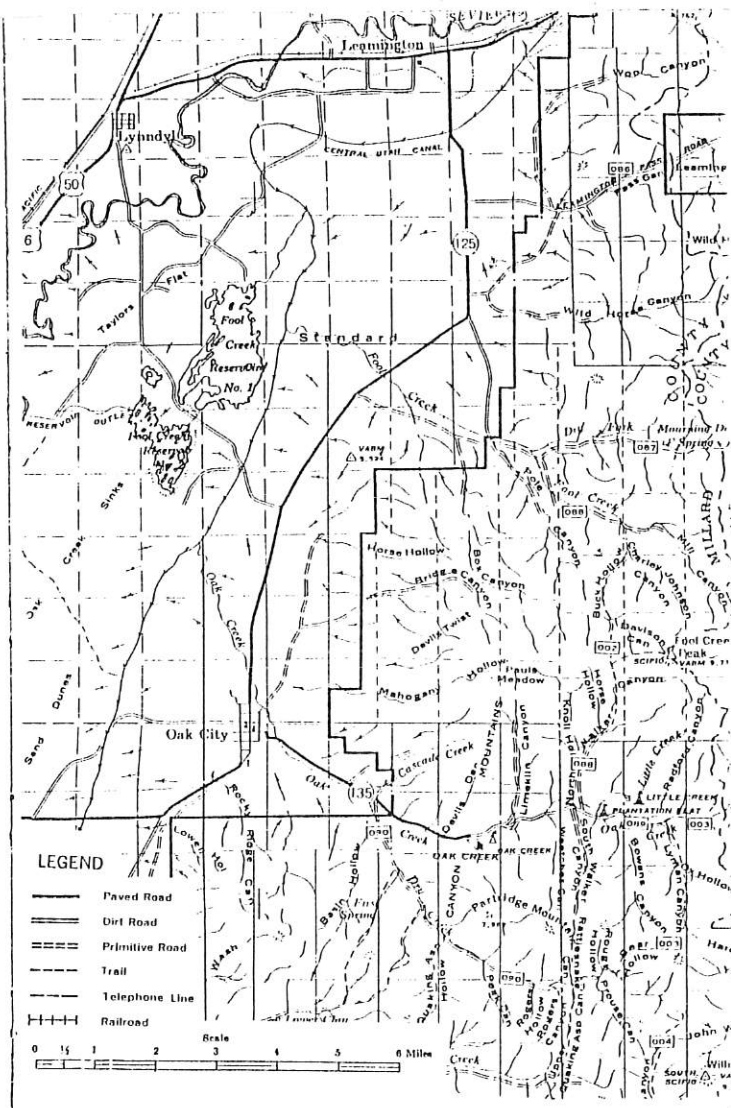
Eventually 24 families moved to Oak Creek during October and November of 1868 and settled.

The first house in the community was built of adobes which were made by George Lovell and Peter Anderson. George Lovell actually built the house.

On May 16, 1916, the members of the community met for the purpose of drawing up a resolution to incorporate the Town. The Resolution was finalized on the 5th day of May, 1925.

How did Oak Creek become Oak City? Henry Roper, the First Postmaster of Oak Creek, sent an application to the government asking that the Post Office be called Oak Creek but as there was already an Oak Creek in Utah, the government changed it to Oak City officially on March 17, 1874.

Oak City is now a booming metropolis of approximately 700 people.





## OGDEN CITY

Thousands and thousands of years ago, the area now known as **Ogden** was covered by Bonneville Lake and was under over 850 feet of water. The mountains above **Ogden** still are deeply scarred by those ancient waters. Long after the lake receded to become the Great Salt Lake, groups of American Indians lived and hunted along the banks of the Weber and Ogden Rivers.

Peter Skene Ogden, a brigade leader of the Hudson's Bay Company, visited the Ogden Valley, was prominent in the vicinity prior to June 1826. **Ogden City**, Ogden Canyon, Ogden River and Mount Ogden all derived their names from him.

The settlement now called **Ogden** has been continuously occupied since 1845, when Miles Goodyear constructed a cabin on the Weber River, enclosing it in a picketed fort, and named it Fort Buenaventura. The Goodyear cabin is the oldest permanent dwelling in Utah. In November 1847, the fort and much of the land west of the Wasatch Mountains to the lake, along with some livestock, was purchased from Goodyear by Captain James Brown, who had led one of the companies of the Mormon Battalion in the war with Mexico. In 1848, James Brown, with his family and several other families, arrived at the fort and began settling the land.

In January 1850, Brigham Young sent Lorin Farr to live at **Ogden** and take charge of the affairs there; and in August 1850, Brigham Young laid out the **City of Ogden**. The Legislature approved the map of the City and formal government in **Ogden** was established on February 6, 1851. The first **Ogden City** officers were appointed by the governor and legislature of the State of Deseret, and were confirmed by the people in an election on April 7, 1851.

**Ogden City** entered into a new era in 1869 when the first transcontinental railroad was completed by the driving of the final golden spike. The railroad's influence was strong and the progress of **Ogden City** was steady. Through the years, the convenience of transportation attracted a multitude of manufacturing and industrial establishments. Coupled with the military installations and other Federal government offices, the **Ogden** area has continued to thrive and grow. The City currently has a population of approximately 64,000.

The dreams for **Ogden** have been many, the destinies various. What was once a rendezvous for Indians and trappers, remote trading post, backwater country village, roaring railroad town, has developed into one of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State. **Ogden City** continues to enjoy a bright economic future, while preserving the colorful past of one of the most historic cities in Utah.

## PIONEERS OF ORANGEVILLE

by Charles R. Curtis

"It was July, 1878, as I remember now,  
We came here through this canyon route God only knows just how.  
It was wild and rough and rugged then wherever you might go,  
There were men who thought they had to come for they were called you know,  
While others came to find a home, to help subdue this land,  
To make it blossom like a rose as God himself had planned.  
The roads and trails were very dim where shadscale brush did grow  
But no one ever followed them but cowboys to and fro.  
The Seely boys and Swasies and a few others that I know  
Are the only ones that traveled here fifty years ago.

There were roving bands of red men as they wandered here and there.  
To see those painted devils would almost raise your hair.  
They used to fill our cabin till we couldn't get around.  
My father used to talk with them for he could speak their tongue.  
They told about those blackhawk days, and the things they had done.  
We hadn't any school those days, that's why we grew so rough,  
For education makes a man and takes away the tough.

We hadn't any stores nor mills nor things like that you know,  
So o'er the mountains bleak and cold for provisions we would go,  
Without the best of clothes or beds and no food for our stock  
Our horses loaded down with packs, the men they had to walk.  
'Twas a hundred miles around the road on that old Salina route.  
They trudged along through snow and mud, their horses near give out,  
But you never heard them murmur with the hardships they went through.  
For they were pioneers you know with hearts so firm and true.

When John Reid brought his little store to us it seemed so dear  
When the sign was printed o'er the door it was called the "Pioneer."  
Then the boys from Fountain Green, they came here with their mill.  
They dug their basement, built their millrace up by that big hill  
And in the spring of '82" they had their building done  
And of course we had to celebrate before that mill could run.  
So they made a great big barrel of beer and we danced till broad daylight  
And if I should live a hundred years I'd not forget that night.  
There were people here from other creeks and some from Wilsonville  
To celebrate that great event, that good old flour mill.

We hadn't any fruit those days or fancy stuff you know,  
But we had nice red berries, on every hill they'd grow.  
Our mothers used to gather them and dry them all they could.  
Then we'd have nice berry rolls, gee but they were good.  
We never had no smallpox and we never had no flu,  
And we never had no doctors to pay our money to.  
We lived on very common food you'll all agree no doubt  
But no one ever had to have their tonsils taken out like folks nowadays do.



We'd work all day up on our farms, as long as it was light  
And then they'd come from all around and how we'd dance all night.  
Some of them would step dance and others they'd recite,  
We'd have some songs then picnic, then dance till morning light.  
We had some real old rousting times like pioneers so true.  
We never had no monkey work like people now days do.  
Oh that good old hominy our mothers used to make  
They used wood ashes, made their lye, that hard corn shell to break.

God bless the dear old sisters that helped to pull the load  
And worked beside their men folks on that awful rocky road.  
We built the bridges, made canals and worked upon the roads  
But the roads they were so awful rough we couldn't have big loads.  
Then the boys from Castle Dale and also Orangeville,  
They finally did complete the road to that old Joe's Valley mill  
And then many a hundred thousand feet of lumber was pulled down  
To build the houses, barns and corrals in all the neighboring towns.  
We've helped subdue this barren land, our time and means we've give.  
This way made it possible for others to come and live.  
But many a good old pioneer has crossed that big divide to rest  
In peace from all their cares their loved ones by their side.  
While we that's left look on the past, as many of us can,  
With pride to think the good we've done in Castle Valley land.

Amen."



The City of Orem was organized in 1919 and named after Walter C. Orem, President of the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad. In the early years, Orem experienced a slow rate of growth, due to the lack of a dependable water supply. In 1935 the Deer Creek Dam and Reservoir were constructed in Provo Canyon to provide for the area's water needs. Deer Creek provided an adequate water supply for agriculture and industry, and most of Orem's uncultivated land was soon converted into orchards and farms.

During the late 1930s, a community recreational facility known as Sharon's Cultural Educational Recreational Association (SCERA) was organized and constructed. Businessmen and farmers pledged their resources to finance the development of an outdoor theater to provide entertainment suitable for the religious and social desires of Orem citizens. The SCERA Shell Outdoor Theater still provides quality entertainment for the community, and the SCERA Showhouse has been a popular landmark for many years. SCERA is currently expanding to provide indoor theater and museum facilities.

The decade of World War II brought many changes to Orem. The need for steel in the war effort prompted the creation of Geneva Steel Works, a plant that provided, and still provides, many jobs for Orem citizens. During World War II, many people migrated to Orem; and a trend from rural to urban land use was started.

From 1950 to 1980, Orem experienced tremendous growth and development. Some significant Orem events during that time included: the completion of Orem High School (1956); the construction of Interstate 15 (1958); the construction of the BYU diagonal (1969); the building of University Mall (1971); the establishment of what is now known as Utah Valley State College (1975); the construction of the Signetics integrated circuit plant (1979); the construction of the City Recreation Center (1979); the completion of Mountain View High School (1980); and the establishment of the Timpanogos Research and Technology Park, the home of WordPerfect and more recently Novell (1986).

With its established State Street shopping areas and ever-expanding 1300 South regional corridor, Orem has become the retail hub for Central Utah. Technology-related industries also continue to thrive in Orem.

Recently, the City of Orem opened two beautiful new facilities, a Senior Friendship Center and a Children's Library. Both of these facilities have become valuable resources for the community. Each year residents enjoy the Orem Family Summerfest, a fun-filled celebration for families, and story and music lovers from around the world look forward to the Timpanogos Storytelling Festival. Orem has 12 beautiful parks, and recreation facilities continue to be developed throughout the community.

Known as "Family City U.S.A.," Orem is now the fifth largest city in Utah.

# Panguitch City Corporation

COMMUNITY WITH A PURPOSE — THE HOSPITALITY CITY  
PANGUITCH, UTAH 84759

**PANGUITCH:** An Indian word meaning "Big Fish".

After one of the hardest trips to settle Southern Utah, on March 16, 1864 a band of sturdy pioneers from Parowan and Beaver reached the valley where Panguitch (first named Fairview) is now located.

They found fertile soil and plenty of water and immediately began to till the soil and plant the seed which they had brought with them. Their crops did not mature the first year, which was a severe hardship on the people because they were very poor. The great drawback to this valley and one which is still felt today is the long severe winters.

The first winter was exceptionally cold and hard. Crops had failed; people were hungry. Seven men braved the elements to get flour and food in Parowan, 40 miles away. The snow was so deep they had to abandon their oxen and wagon. They were able to reach Parowan only by placing a quilt on the deep snow, walking to the end of the quilt and then placing another down and retrieving the first. This became known as the "Panguitch Quilt Walk".

The Indians became very hostile so the town was abandoned in May 1866. After more than two years of hard work, poverty and hardships they left their homes and crops.

In 1870, three years after the settlement was abandoned, President Brigham Young called George W. Sevy to gather a company and resettle the Panguitch Valley.

The following notice appeared in the Deseret News in 1871:

All of those who wish to go with me to resettle Panguitch Valley will meet me at Red Creek on the 4th day of March, 1871 and we will go over the mountain in company to settle that country.

The small company arrived in the middle of March. They found the dwellings and clearings were just as the former settlers had left them. The crops were still standing. Nothing had been bothered.

As the settlement grew, a brick factory was built. People in the community worked at the factory loading horse-drawn wagons with wood and iron rich clay, firing the kiln with wood and making bricks. They were not paid with money; they were paid in bricks. This enabled factory workers and townspeople to build the large brick homes that are still being lived in today. English and Dutch influence was commonly incorporated in the architectural designs. Victorian homes with decorative work and filigree were built.

Even though the weather is cold the warmth of the residents of Panguitch make up for any inconvenience.





**"BEGINNINGS"**

In 1860, some men from Draper, Utah, decided to look for new homesites and better opportunities—and they cast their eyes toward Cache Valley. Among them were J. G. Crapo, Alvin Montieth, William Smith and Bernard White. They had heard a good deal of talk about Cache Valley as an excellent place for new settlers. So they came here in April 1860, and went to the southern-most part of the valley where no one had yet settled.

The settlers built their log houses and dugouts in the usual fort formation. Every precaution was taken to protect themselves from the Indians who usually camped on the riverbottoms nearby, and were on their tours in and out of the valley. Guards were always stationed to give warning. The regular public corral with its high strong pole fence was built to house the livestock at night.

Apostle Benson was impressed with the beautiful little cove with its surrounding hillsides covered with timber and vegetation, and the river bottom lands with fine meadow grass. With the magnificent view of the valley to the north he exclaimed, "This is like Paradise." He suggested the name for the settlement and it was readily adopted.

Heads of families who located at Paradise in 1860 were William Woodhead, James Lofthouse, Enoch Rawlins, Elijah Tames, Jerome Remington, Winslow Farr, James Bishop, Albert Crapo, Leonard Crapo, Dr. Elis, a veterinarian; Edward Davenport, John Sperry, and Charley Rawlins. Enoch Rawlins, Jr. was the first child born in the settlement.

After due consideration Apostle Ezra T. Benson and Peter Maughan held a meeting with the settlers at the Avon site (Paradise) and advised the people to move north about three miles to the present site of Paradise. The new location provided more open country and better protection could be given. It was decided to make the move so early in the spring in 1868; all the houses and equipment were moved to the new location. The name Paradise was retained. County Surveyor James H. Martineau laid off the townsite.

Bishop James gave out the lots and land to the people and they commenced at once to build their log houses, break up the land, and plant their crops. It was a considerable sacrifice for the settlers to start a new place all over again. In the end it was the best move since it was possible to make a larger settlement and more land could be utilized for farming. A canal was taken out of East Creek at the old location and brought to the new townsite. This was a difficult task, but the canal was completed in time to irrigate the crops.

A log building was built where all the meetings were held and the day school was conducted. Henry Shaw was the school teacher. Later, a substantial rock building was erected on the public square for the meeting house.

In March of 1881, Preston Nibley included in his writings the following entry: "Twelve years ago this spring, the first cabin in the present thrifty settlement of Paradise was put up. The town now numbers eighty-five families (about 500 people) on every hand there are evidences of intelligent thrift. A rock meeting house, a fine structure of considerable architectural pretensions is now being occupied."

The twentieth century has brought changes to the entire world—a few significant ones to Paradise:

- 1904 — The red brick school was started.
- 1907 — Paradise Town was incorporated.
- 1917 — Electric power brought new way of life.
- 1920 — City culinary system brought water to the door—even into the house.
- 1961 — Construction began on Porcupine Dam (dedication, 1968).
- 1973 — City sprinkling system installed.
- 1979 — Paradise Community Park, dedicated.

PAROWAN CITY - "THE MOTHER TOWN OF SOUTHERN UTAH"  
JANUARY 13, 1851

Evidence shows that Parowan Valley was traveled by Indians and Spanish explorers long before it was actually settled. In late 1849, an exploration party led by Parley P. Pratt discovered large iron ore deposits and other natural features favorable to settlement near what is now Cedar City. Pratt's company planted a Liberty Pole, in Parowan above Heaps Spring, in which he flew a one star American flag. Pratt dedicated the area as the "City of the Little Salt Lake", and the first settlement in Southern Utah. Then rushed back to Salt Lake to tell Brigham Young of the valley's offerings.

One year later, George A. Smith led a group of about 170 pioneers on a month long journey to what was then known as Center Creek -- Parowan today, and arrived in Parowan on January 13, 1851. On May 10, 1851, Mormon President Brigham Young arrived for a visit. The historical moment opened the door for many settlers to make their homes in Southern Utah. Within days the settlement had an official system of government. Parowan has been called the "Mother Town of the Southwest" because of settlers leaving here to colonize other communities such as Cedar City, Beaver and St. George. We now fondly call Parowan "The Mother Town of Southern Utah".

Parowan was settled and established by people from all over the world - British Isles, Scandinavian countries, and some others. Many occupations were represented such as the P.U.M.I. (furniture factory), sawmill, flour mill, pottery makers, tanneries, masonry, carpenters and farmers. The community was very self-sustaining. One of the initial landmarks, the Old Rock Church, that is now a museum was built by these industrious people. The community was settled by Mormons who brought with them their rich heritage, culture and industry, which was evidenced by Parowan's reputation of good music and drama. As the community grew and became more solid, it became the county seat.

As one lives in Parowan today it is evident that there is a great enticement that draws people here to raise children and establish our homes in a place of natural beauty, friendship and a quality school system with a healthy lifestyle. You can still see a strong interest in sheepherding and farming and see new thrusts of enlarging the business and employment opportunities. Our people are showing an interest in improving and beautifying the community. Examples of this are the Old Rock Church, the Jessie Smith home, the Priddy Meeks Cabin, Main Street, and individual yards and gardens. Also the community rose garden shows Parowan's pride. The Heritage Park was

dedicated on January 13, 1996 by President Gordon B. Hinckley which was a tribute to the early pioneers, which will help preserve our pioneer heritage.

The farming community relies heavily on farm related industries. Local businesses also rely on tourists who come to ski at nearby Brian Head, or just to tour the scenic surroundings or study the petroglyphs. The City Corporation has been able to help keep living expenses low in Parowan with the help of a municipal power system that accounts for about 25 percent of the general fund.

The population had been relatively stable for fifty years at about 1400 people. Since 1970, however, a growth trend has been experienced. The January 1, 1990 U.S. Census population estimate is 1873 people. We have had a growth spurt the last few years and feel we are now over 2000 people and currently have several new subdivisions in the planning phases. Indicators point to an extended period of steady population growth.

Our goal is to support Parowan, and build further upon its great qualities. This includes creating wholesome recreation for youth and enhancing benefits for all ages. The citizens of Parowan realize that it is their responsibility to further the growth and preserve the quality of our heritage. The City is fighting to preserve heritage amidst change.

Compiled by: Valorie Topham  
Parowan City Recorder  
January 30, 1996



# Payson City

439 West Utah Avenue, Payson Utah 84651  
Telephone (801) 465 - 5200  
Fax (801) 465 - 5208

Mayor  
Russell L. Hillman

Council Members  
Kay Furniss  
Jim Griffin  
Kirk Mittelman  
Bob Provstgaard  
Pam Wilson

Payson is a community in Central Utah, nestled against the base of 12,000 foot Mt. Nebo at the southern entrance to a spectacular 30 mile long valley.

Father Sylvestre Velez de Escalante and his party had the first record of the white man's visit to the area. They wrote about Peteetneet Creek, the strange boxelder trees and boxelder or fire bugs.

In March 1851 President Brigham Young named the community "Pacen" after James Pace and son who were Mormon Pioneers that settled Peteetneet Creek in 1850. That spring the first school house was completed and there were 427 persons residing in the colony.

David Crockett was the first mayor elected immediately after the settlement. Payson was incorporated January 21, 1853 through action of the Territorial Legislature of Utah. The settlement then included Spring Lake Villa to the south and Summit (Santaquin) to the southwest. The boundary was reduced on March 6, 1882.

The 1866 Census showed a population of 1139 living in Payson. The City Seal was adopted in 1876 and is still used today. The hand operated press creates an impression one and a half inches in diameter. Letters around the outer edge spell out PAYSON CITY SEAL UTAH. A figure of an Indian is in the center. He is gazing across a valley with mountains in the distance and a locomotive with funnel smoke stack in the foreground.

The first electric lights were turned on in Payson on Christmas Eve 1890. Payson Electric Light and Power was established in 1889 and after gaining permission from the City Council, erected poles and stretched wires through the streets.

1929 marked the first annual "Golden Onion Days" celebration, a tradition that has carried throughout the years.

1950 was the Centennial year for Payson, a century since the first settlers arrived. A celebration with great things was planned for the entire year.

Population in 1973 was 5300, the 1990 census was 9252, and estimated population in 1996 is 11,500.

A ten-minute drive up Payson Canyon and you'll find yourself in a scenic paradise of hunting, fishing, camping, horse-trails, and the Mt. Nebo Wilderness Area. Back in Payson, you'll find our challenging Gladstan Golf Course -- located where else, but in the mountains. Peteetneet Cultural Arts Academy is housed in a restored turn-of-the-century school house. Our three summer festivals -- The Scottish Festival, The Salmon Supper, and Golden Onion Days -- are famous throughout the West.

Payson offers one of the ten largest hospitals in Utah -- Mountain View Hospital operated by Columbia/HCA. Payson offers complete fire, police and emergency services; as well as city owned utilities. Commuter-bus connections complement Payson's location on Interstate 15, just 55 miles south of Salt Lake City.



## PARAGONAH

This area, a part of the Great Basin, has evolved from the time of Lake Bonneville, the Anasazi Indian civilization (evidenced by nearby ruins), the Dominguez-Escalante expedition in 1776 (which passed west of this valley), the Old Spanish Trail (which came through Bear Valley and entered the Parowan Valley at Little Creek), the Jedediah S. Smith expedition in 1826, and the Parley P. Pratt expedition in 1849 (searching for sites for Mormon colonization).

Apostle George A. Smith led an expedition and colonized what is now Parowan in the year 1851. That spring 40 acres were cultivated near Black Rock, south of town. In 1852 others joined the farming venture, building rude huts for shelter at "Red Creek" as it was then called. In 1853 the settlement was abandoned due to Indian skirmishes, and was not resettled until 1855 when a fort was erected.

"Paragoonah" (original spelling) is an Indian word which means "many watering holes". Artesian wells dotted the landscape in early days. Today these have been replaced by gravity-flow sprinkling systems which provide water to the abundant stands of alfalfa in the valley.

A visitor to Paragonah today would find a peaceful community with a spirit of unity and togetherness. Most of the residents are of the L.D.S. faith and live in a spirit of brotherhood, watching out after neighbors and loved ones. You might say we have an automatic "neighborhood watch".

Residents love living in an area free from density of population, where is found an ample supply of clear spring water and fresh air that is free from pollutants. The nearby canyons provide ample opportunities for hunting and other forms of recreation. The Red Creek Reservoir is a favorite fishing spot for residents and visitors.

Many older homes have been carefully preserved and are found in different areas of the community. The large barns are slowly disappearing, but a few remain today -- these have attracted many photographers as they passed through the area. The Anasazi Indian ruins have been of great interest to archeologists through the years.

The small Town Hall, situated on the Church/Town square, was built as a Bicentennial project and was named "The D.A. Stones Town Hall" in honor of the one most instrumental in acquiring it. This is where the optimistic and efficient Town Board meets often to make decisions on what is best for the community. Several civic groups also meet there regularly, including the vibrant Civic Committee which finds many ways of raising funds to use in projects to beautify and support the community, the Daughters of Utah Pioneers -- Betsy Topham Camp, and the Paragonah Literary Club.

A book of local history, called "A Memory Bank for Paragonah", was published by the local Daughters of Utah Pioneers in 1990 which provides more than 500 pages of pertinent information about the town.

Today the proud community honors its noble past and looks forward to the future.

## PERRY CITY, UTAH

Perry City was first settled in 1851 when Orrin Porter Rockwell and his brother, Merrell laid claim to land lying about 2 1/2 miles southwest of the center of Box Elder, (now known as Brigham City). It was adjacent to a large spring know to this day as Porter's Spring.

Porter Springs was a camping place for emigrants and also for Indians. Indians came to this area in the spring to gather duck eggs and in the fall they would go to the swamp and kill them with sticks.

Later small companies of gold seekers would come to this spring and stay for several days to do their washing and to rest, then travel on to California.

Early in the spring of 1853 the William Plummer Tippetts family and Lorenzo and May Perry were the first settlers.

This area was first named Three Mile Creek and when a Post Office became a part of the community the name was changed to Perry city in honor of members of the Perry family who were early settlers.

Perry has grown from a very small agricultural community which saw mostly dairy farms and fruit orchards to a residential community with most residents working at places like Thiokol and Hill Field.

On two occasions, in June 1894 and again in July 1923 sections of Perry City was destroyed by flood waters which came from the mountains on the east.

Perry City today is known for their large orchards of fruit which supply road side stands with excellent produce. There are two canneries, several restaurants, a lumber yard, and several small industrial businesses. The Heritage Theater is also located in Perry and presents weekly live theater productions.

Perry City is a third class city and the 1995 estimated population was 1,700 which makes it the third largest community in Box Elder County.

The city government consists of a mayor and five councilmen

which meet twice a month.

The city culinary water is supplied by three well and a spring. In 1974 a city wide sewer system was installed.

We are growing very fast now, trying to encourage some industry and more business to contribute jobs and revenue to the community.



Plain City lies about ten miles northwest of Ogden, Utah and is about thirty five miles square. The townsite lies about half way between the rugged Wasatch Mountains to the East and the Great Salt Lake to the West. It has a low area to the West where the land is infertile and a river runs on the South.

In November, 1858, a dozen men from Lehi, Utah, who intended to settle on the plains Northwest of Ogden, surveyed the area from the Ogden River to see about irrigation water and making a canal. The men returned to Lehi before Christmas. Some Weber County folk tried to discourage these men, but they left Lehi on March 10, 1859 and established the townsite of Plain City on 17 March 1859. The location of the new village on a level plain some distance from the mountains suggested to the pioneers the name of "City of the Plains". At the organization of the branch of the L.D.S. Church in May, the name "Plain City" was chosen.

When the band of colonists came into Plain City that first cold day in March, their immediate need was for shelter from the bitter north wind. They were able to find in the Southern part of the town a hollow in which they could protect themselves. The wagons lined up East and West for protection. Although snow lay deep on the ground, they dug a big hole and built a campfire in it. There was little to be seen for miles in any direction except sagebrush, which stood from four to ten feet high. Yet the colonists were pleased with the beautiful plain upon which they were going to build their homes. The natural resources with which to build were non-existent, so they had no choice except to make dugouts. Later log cabins were built with logs being hauled from North Ogden Canyon. For roofs they used willows covered with straw and dirt.

One of the first tasks that had to be done was to establish a townsite. A village historian chronicles the laying out of the village on the pattern of the Mormon City of Nauvoo, Illinois, the work being done at night with the aid of the North Star, some stakes and a long rope. The land was divided among the settlers, each family to have a lot and twenty acres in the "Big Field". The first year was most trying for them and they cleared only a small tract of land. Potato peelings were used for seed that first year, a few squash, corn, a little flax and hemp were also planted. The clearing of the sagebrush and making the soil plantable was a tremendous job.

It would seem that the town of Plain City has had her share of blessings as it isn't a poverty-stricken town; there are no slum problems, no families in dire distress, no delinquency problems that parents cannot handle. We find the type of people have a good home life, who work hard, who share responsibilities with their families. We find the type of people who will get out and vote at election time for the candidate of their choice, who remember their neighbors in times of sorrow or sickness, and who are willing to turn out en masse to plant crops or harvest them for someone who needs help. Plain City is composed of people who take pride in their homes, neat, clean yards and many new and beautiful new homes decorate the previous sagebrush fields. Our people believe in education, who look to the future and plan for the future, who are not living in a static world.





A PLACE TO GROW

SHORT HISTORY OF  
PLEASANT GROVE CITY

70 South 100 East • P.O. Box 515  
Pleasant Grove, Utah 84062  
Phone (801) 785-5045  
Fax # (801) 785-8925

Like many of the communities in Utah, Pleasant Grove was settled by the Mormon pioneers. These early settlers were sent here by Brigham Young; thus establishing the small community on September 13, 1850.

The pioneers were attracted by a small grove of trees which gave promise and hope of a land with water and rich soil. The official name of "Pleasant Grove" didn't come first although the name was based on the small grove of trees that were here when they first arrived. The first name of this community was "Battlecreek"; named after the first skirmish in Utah between the Indians and pioneers, the location, of which was in the mouth of the canyon above this small community.

Because of the Indian conflicts, the settlers were instructed to build a fort for protection. A meeting house and school house was then constructed to meet the spiritual and educational needs of the people who came to Pleasant Grove.

On January 19, 1855, the territorial legislature approved Pleasant Grove to become incorporated. The first municipal election was then held in May 1855 and Henson Walker took office as the first Mayor.

Nicknames began popping up that described certain areas of the community. "Little Denmark" was the area where the Scandinavian people settled; "Monkey Town" was named because the youth gathered on "dog" corner in the area and "monkeyed" around which caused the adults great concern over the "...mischievousness of the youth". "Mud Hole" was an area that had problems with a high water table; and "Scratch Gravel" was located closer to the mountain and was given this name because of all the gravel the farmers had to rake out of their land before they could plow in the Spring and was caused by the winter runoff. "Downtown" was the area where the community's merchandising and entertainment occurred. It was said that the "upper class" lived in this area.

Life was difficult. The settlers were terrified of the Indians but also had to face famine and hunger. They had to rely on one another to survive a few winters. The meeting house was also used as a storehouse but a fire brought the building and its contents to the ground and there just wasn't enough time to re-stock before winter came on again.

Life wasn't all filled with hardships, however. People often met socially and because of the abundant strawberry crop every summer "Strawberry Days" was created. Strawberry Days is the longest continuing celebration in Utah to date.

The strawberry fields are gone now; taken over by development. The school house still stands and has been converted into a very nice pioneer museum to remind us of those who came first; those who were willing to take the risk to make their homes in a relatively unknown wilderness and to prepare the way for those who came after.

HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY, UTAH!!

## HISTORY OF PRICE CITY

Shortly after the Indian peace treaty of 1868, Bishop William Price of Goshen made an exploring trip up Spanish Fork Canyon, over Soldier Summit, the White River and followed it down to a larger stream that he later named the Price River. Several years later in 1879, settlers from Utah County, Spanish Fork and Salem came to this part of Castle Valley. They established their residence on the river bottoms west of the present site of Price. They then set out to build a town and built several canals for irrigation purposes, starting in 1884 and finishing in 1888. The project at that time cost \$20,000. The City was later augmented by another factor - the coming of the railroad. Grading for the Rio Grande Western Railway was started in March, 1881, and completed from Green River to Salt Lake City and Ogden. Regular train service began in May, 1883. At this time, Price, was known as "Castle Valley Station", and later changed to "White River", because it followed the designation given to the river. It was later renamed by Bishop William Price, who explored the region earlier. He promised his daughter that should he find any rivers he would call one after his family name. Due to the geographical location as the center or "hub" and with the railroad as a distributing medium, the growth of Price has always been inseparably connected with the success of the railroad. The railroad had a profound influence on Price as a commercial center.

The first post office was built in 1883 and the first public school was established the same year. Four churches were later built. The Latter-Day Saints Church was organized in 1882; the Price Methodist Episcopal Church in 1908; the Hellenic Orthodox Church in 1916, and the Roman Catholic Church in 1923. Price became a City of the third class in April, 1911.

Even though coal was mined in the county, it had a significant impact on the City. Coal mining began in 1875 with several coal camps opening. Ninety-eight per cent of the modern Utah coal production was derived from these fields. Coal from this area is considered "the highest quality bituminous coals on the western market . . . low in ash and moisture, extremely low in sulphur, and with a heat value of about 13,000 British Thermal Units. Coal mining has given this area a cultural complex quite dissimilar to most of the rest of Utah. The Mormon influence is greatly lessened, and the character of the population was quite unlike that of other areas. The opening of the coal mines brought foreign-born people principally from Central and Southern Europe rather than from Great Britain and Scandinavia. They came from Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, and England.

Price City is a unique place to live and raise a family. Our City consists of a broad spectrum of people who, while diverse in background, origin, and beliefs, have a strong common feeling of community pride and spirit.

## PROVO, UTAH

As Silvestre Velez de Escalante and Francisco Atanasio Domingues, Catholic priests, first gazed upon Utah Valley and the lake beyond on that September 23, 1776, they were impressed with the protective formation of the high mountains, the excellent soil, the beauty of streams, the cool nights and pleasant days. Believed by many to be the first white men to see and enter Utah Valley, Escalante and Domingues were searching for a better route to Monterey, California from Santa Fe, New Mexico. Escalante, who kept a diary of their travels, gathered information of the area that proved to be productive for themselves and others who followed.

In the early years of the 19th century numerous mountain men forded the streams and crossed the mountain tops. One of the foremost--Etienne Provost, a native Canadian--spent much of his adult life on the streams and lakes of the Rocky Mountains. Beginning in the winter of 1824-25 he spent considerable time in Utah and Salt Lake valleys, "tramping from riverhead to riverhead" in the Wasatch Range. He knew well the Provo, Ogden, and Weber Rivers, as well as Utah Lake. He likely had some knowledge of the Indian camps along the lake; and is believed to have had a trading post near the mouth of Provo River. Evidence exists that he had some affiliation with more than one of the large fur trading companies but also directed his own organization of men. Different companies sought his services. One official stated: "It seems to me that it would be well for us to assure ourselves of Provost, who is the soul of the hunters of the mountains." J. C. Moffitt, educator and historian, concluded that Provost was among the greatest and most important of those who traversed the Utah Mountains approximately a quarter of a century before the Mormons came to the Great Basin. It is not certain how the early settlement and the river received his name, but "Provo" became the legal name less than a year after Fort Utah was established.

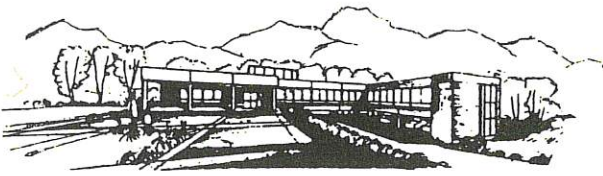
The purpose for which Mormons came into Utah Valley differed greatly from those who had come and gone as fur seekers, wilderness explorers, etc. Whereas all others had only temporary interests, the Mormons came to stay. Mr. Moffitt wrote: "The Kingdom of God to them was something of permanent value. Their assignment was one of lasting purpose. They were aware that the church must expand and grow in all directions. To them it was an honor to have been called by their prophet to establish the initial settlement south of Salt Lake City." The plan of the Prophet Brigham Young was to build a series of communities all "closely allied through a design created for establishing the kingdom of God in the great basin." The church had undertaken its own exploration of Utah Valley and knew of its productivity and potential for sustaining increasing numbers of immigrants. The first settlers arrived on the banks of North Provo River on April 1, 1889 and began construction of Fort Utah on April 3rd. In 1968 city leaders designated April 1 as the official birthday of Provo City.

The first residents struggled against nature and Indians and endured hunger and deprivation, but they were taught to care for one another and were sustained by their faith in themselves, their future, and their God. They developed a unique government--a combination of "democracy, theology, and autocracy," which served them well. Skilled people were encouraged to come and bring their specialized tools with them. Crops and herds flourished. Grain, lumber and woolen mills, and also manufacturing plants abounded. An article in a paper of the day stated: "...We hope soon to see the time when this territory will be able to turn out the finest, most beautiful, and substantial articles of every kind now made in England." Emphasis was given to education and culture, and to the beautification of streets, yards, and gardens.

That same faith, industry, and determination are at work in our city today. The LDS Church expanded its operations to include a college--later BYU, a temple, a missionary training center, and many chapels. Other faiths have located here and are prospering. The city, now approaching 100,000 population, (named "America's No. 1 City" [along with Orem] in 1991) has changed and expanded its economic base; future plans include a regional mall, an Olympic ice sheet, and a baseball stadium to accommodate local and professional baseball teams. It's an exciting place to live! It's an exciting place to work! It's an exciting place to commemorate!



# Riverdale City Corporation



**Mayor**  
Ben A. Jones

**City Council**  
Howard C. Coleman  
J. Bruce Burrows  
Nancy D. Brough  
Jefferson F. Powars  
Dennis L. Jacobsen

**City Administrator**  
V. Dean Steel

**Building & Zoning Official**  
Randall F. Daily

**City Attorney**  
John H. Geilmann

**City Recorder**  
Glenna J. Stump

**Director of Finance**  
Lynn M. Fortie

**Fire Chief**  
Steven G. Carter

**Justice Court Judge**  
John L. Sandberg

**Police Chief**  
B. Wayne Hoaldridge

**Public Works Director**  
G. Lynn Moulding

Riverdale City is situated in south central Weber County. It was first settled about 1850. It was once called "Stringtown" since the early homes were strung along a single road and the Weber River. Early settlers included James Graham, Elisha Lane, William Farley, Rufus Allen, Adam Fife, Alexander Patterson, Warren C. Child, Thomas Slater, Richard Woolsey, John Child, John C. Thompson, William Stimpson, Myron Barber Child, and George Ritter.

In 1853, Daniel Burch built a grist mill on the east side of the Weber River. He later added a saw mill. In 1858, Apostle John Taylor of the L.D.S. Church purchased the mill and added a carding machine, which were then operated by Richard Dye and Edward Stratton. Other early industries included a blacksmith shop, manufacture and sale of matches (25¢ for a pasteboard box of 200), a creamery which processed milk hauled in from the Morgan area, a tannery, and a canning factory.

Pioneer settlers dug an irrigation canal from the Weber River near the eastern bend. They raised hay, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and sugar beets.

John Child was the first postmaster. Mail came once a week. Hugh Findlay was the first teacher in the log school house in 1858. Warren Child ferried wagons across the Weber River. Later Apostle Taylor built a toll bridge across the river. In 1881, David Moore contracted to build a bridge at a cost of \$7300.

The population of Riverdale was 211 in 1878; 1,850 in 1960; 2,400 in 1967; 3,704 in 1972; and 5,000 in 1975.

The Town of Riverdale was incorporated March 4, 1946, with Mondell Bennett serving as the first President of the Town Board. Alexander Carlsen and Frank Warner subsequently served as President also. Riverdale became a third class city on July 7, 1956. Edwin G. Anderson, the presiding President, became the first man to officially have the title of Mayor. He was also the first elected mayor. Other mayors have included Gail Sanders, Keith N. Oram, L. Leon Poulsen, and Ben A. Jones.

The first "town hall" was a room on the west end of the W.J. Greaser Store. A City Hall was built in 1959. A Civic Center was constructed in 1985, followed by a Public Works building in 1992, and a Police Station in 1994. Riverdale City's present population is approximately 7000 with about 350 businesses and home occupations. The City employs 40 full time employees, 15 part time employees, and 25 volunteers to provide services to the residents and businesses.



## HISTORY OF RIVERTON, UTAH

Located in the southern end of Salt Lake Valley, Riverton's first settlers arrived in the mid-1850's. These settlers lived in a widely scattered condition along the river bottom in crude dugout homes. Riverton's initial growth was slow because of the lack of water for irrigation. A ditch was built to carry water up the benchland, and this cooperative effort resulted in a narrow channel being dug from Utah Lake as far north as Riverton. This canal was completed in 1876, and a larger one in 1881, adding thousands of acres of tillable land for new residents. When Redwood Road was surveyed south to Bluffdale, redwood pegs were used to make the survey line - hence the name Redwood Road.

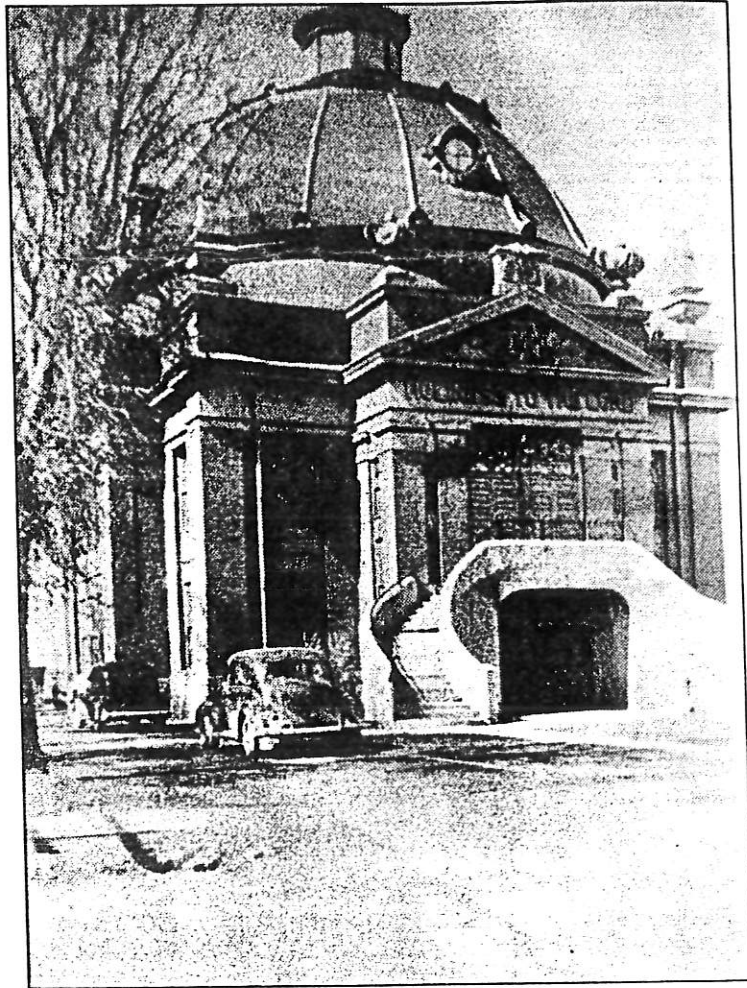
A Branch of the LDS Church was organized in 1870 with a meetinghouse of adobe being constructed in 1879. The judicial precinct was established in 1879, also. By 1886 the LDS Church organized the Riverton Ward. Construction was started in 1899 for a new meetinghouse which would become a well known landmark in Riverton. The architect was Richard Kletting, the architect of the Utah State Capitol and the Saltair Pavillion. Much to the regret of the City today, this lovely building was torn down in 1940. Attached is a small picture of this unique building.

By the beginning of World War I in 1914, Riverton was beginning to thrive as a farming community with additional irrigation water and an influx of people. Riverton farmers became known for alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, tomatoes, poultry, sheep, and dairy cows. 12600 South and Redwood Road became the center of the commercial district with a two-story brick building that housed various businesses and the largest dance floor in the south end of the Valley on the second floor. The LDS Church stored tithed produce and livestock on a hill just northeast of this area, still known as Tithing Yard Hill.

Electricity came to town in 1913, but a single light bulb hanging from the ceiling could range from a dull red glow when overloaded to a bright blinding glare at full power. The railroad came to town the same year when the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad came through west of Redwood Road. The railroad and the depot were abandoned in 1945, but the railroad bed is still visible today.

The first school was one room located in the adobe meetinghouse of the LDS Church, but a new two-story brick schoolhouse was built in 1892. As needed new rooms and additions were added, but it burned to the ground in 1926. A new school complex was built that was used until 1995 when the Jordan School District sold it to the City for use as a Community Center.

Hard times in the 1920's and 1930's caused many to lose their savings and their farms. This, together with the availability of the automobile, began Riverton's transformation from a small farming town to a suburban community. By 1948 Riverton had grown sufficiently to be incorporated into a City. After World War II land prices skyrocketed causing young farmers to look to other places, especially Idaho, for farming. In 1970 the City's population was 2,820, but had reached 10,000 by the mid-1980's. It is currently estimated the City is 16,000.



## THE HISTORY OF ROY CITY

The year was 1873, and the land was dry, barren, and uninhabited by pioneer or Indian alike. Twenty-five years had passed since the settling of Ogden, but the large area west remained forsaken, until a man named William Baker decided to move in.

A farmer from Muskrat Springs, William had known a life of hard work, and he viewed the land that would come to be known as Roy, as a challenge of his skill. So, in 1873 he uprooted his family from their home, and moved them to the middle of this desert.

William's first priority was to dig a well because the land offered absolutely NO water. He accomplished the task with a 50 foot well providing them with only enough water for cooking and drinking, with any excess water obtained at Muskrat Springs a three-mile walk away.

It wasn't long before William convinced four of his brother-in-laws to join him, and the settlement of Roy began to grow. As the population began to increase, so did the need for water. A council was held, and the men decided that a canal was needed.

Digging began in Weber Canyon, and the water was channeled down the valley below. Construction began in 1881, and after strenuous labor, several injuries, and two years, the canal was finished, supplying ample water for the settlers.

Roy City has been known by many names throughout the years, including Sand Ridge and Central City. However, when the settlers of Roy decided that they wanted their own Post Office, a permanent name had to be established. The settlers, decided that the honor of naming their new city should be given to Esther Baker, William's wife. It was she who wished to name the city Central City. The settlers backed her idea with the exception of Reverend David Peebles. He recently had a young son pass away, and he wanted to name the city Roy, after him. To end the arguing, Reverend Peebles drafted a letter to Washington and told them the opinions of the settlers, but asked the Postal Officials to make the decision of the name of the city. Because of its shortness, "Roy" was the preferred name of the Postal Officials.

Today, Roy is the second largest city in Weber County, and home to more than 1,000 businesses. Its population is nearing 30,000, and building is occurring at an amazing rate. As the population increases, and the city continues to expand, the citizens of Roy continue to work together in order to preserve the fierce pride and untouchable unity that once began it all in a desert land so long ago.

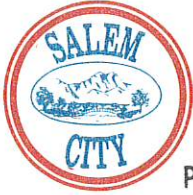


Mayor  
Randy A. Brailsford

# Salem City Corporation

*"Modern Living in a Rural Setting"*

City Council  
Mary C. Klug  
Michael L. Rawson  
L. Paul Tervort  
Gary L. Warner  
Lane Henderson



Pond Town, later changed to SALEM in 1865, is located in South Utah County, three miles East from Payson and four miles South of Spanish Fork.

In 1851 David Fairbanks and David Crocket located land adjacent to a small stream at the head of Salem Lake and built a Dam in 1856. Soon other families settled in Pond Town and began building a Fort for protection against the Indians. The name of Pond Town was changed by Lyman Curtis to the name of Salem, denoting a "City of Peace".

George Wilson and his brothers purchased the Salem area in the Summer of 1855 from Fairbanks and Crocket and made preparations to move in & settle. More families were encouraged to come to Salem. In 1856 the Curtis Brothers were taken in as part owners and a permanent settlement of Salem really began.

The construction of a Fort began in 1856 and was completely enclosed in the Fall of 1858. There were a dozen or more families who used the Fort at least periodically until 1870 and then gradually it was torn down. Families coming to Salem increased slowly. By 1864 they numbered a few more than twenty and the first white child, J. Frank Hopper, was born July 27, 1857, who lived his entire life in Salem.

The 'Pond' has always made Salem a beautiful place to live. Only a few towns are located on the edge of a lake, like Salem. It has solved many community and recreational needs for the people of the City, such as boating, fishing and ice skating. In early times it supplied cullinary water for the Town, then later artesian wells in many cases replaced pond water.

By 1860 the citizens of the town began to think about a place to hold public meetings and a place to send their children to school. A log building was constructed for the school about 100 yards Southeast of the Fort.

Salem was fortunate to have its own mill to grind flour and chop feed. The first Post Office in Salem was established March 1, 1872. It was located in a log cabin and the first Postmaster was George Killian.

Over the years, Salem began to grow and prosper. On May 10, 1920, the first City Council meeting was held and Eli F. Taylor became the first Mayor. By 1960 the population grew to 920 residents and by 1970 the town grew to 1081.

Prior to 1974, Salem was policed by a part-time Marshall. In 1974, Salem established a full-time Police Department with a Chief and in 1975, a second full-time officer was hired. Salem now has five full-time officers. We are also grateful to have an all volunteer Fire Department and Ambulance Association.

There are currently approximately 890 families in Salem making a population of approximately 3100 residents. The predominate religion is "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" referred to as "The Mormons" because of their belief in the Book of Mormon. Other Religions and Faiths have established in the area and are welcomed in the Community.

At the present time, there is one elementary school in Salem with another one under construction, which will be ready for class-work to start in the Fall of 1996. Grades in Kindergarten through Fifth grade attend these schools. Grades Six through Twelve are bussed to Spanish Fork.

In the past most of the residents of Salem were Farmers. There is still some farming and fruit orchards in and around the community. Many of the newer residents travel to cities outside of Salem for employment of different kinds.

We indeed give our heart-felt thanks to those who made Salem "The City of Peace".

30 West 100 South - P.O. Box 901 - SALEM, UTAH 84653 - Phone (801) 423-2770 FAX 423-2818

Recorder - Paul J. Hair

Treasurer - LaVera D. James

Chief of Police - Brad S. James



ROGER BLACK  
DIRECTOR

# SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES  
CITY RECORDER

DEEDEE CORRADINI  
MAYOR

Flanked by the Oquirrh Mountains on the west and the Wasatch Front on the east, Salt Lake City is located nearly on the 41 degree north latitude, and corresponds to New York City, Madrid, Naples and Istanbul.

Salt Lake City was founded July 24, 1847, when Brigham Young, and the main party of 148 Mormon Pioneers, including 143 men, 3 women, and 2 children arrived at two o'clock on Washington Square, the present site of the City & County Building.

The City & County Building was completed on December 28, 1894 and newly renovated and dedicated on April 29, 1989 and is the home of Salt Lake City Corporation.

Salt Lake City was a planned community of farmers and associated trades. There was a central residential area with barns, corrals, farms and farm buildings located outside the residential limits.

Salt Lake City's blocks are square, the streets wide enough for a team of oxen pulling a wagon to make a complete turn. The streets run at right angles, always in north-south and east-west directions. Blocks are about ten acres each and were subdivided into eight one-and-a-quarter acre lots for residences and home gardening. Thanks to these early "city planners", Salt Lake City is one of the best planned cities in the nation.

When the Mormon Pioneers settled Salt Lake City, the western boundary of the United States was the Missouri River. The territory embracing Utah and some other Western States was at that time claimed by Mexico. The area was ceded to the United States in 1848 under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. In 1850, when the Congress created the Territory of Utah the Valley of the Great Salt Lake had been transformed from the desert into flourishing farms and thriving settlement without commercial or business centers which was governed by the Bishops of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints in the 19 wards established in August, 1847 by Brigham Young.

The territory legislature granted the City a Charter January 6, 1851, and the City was incorporated under this Charter January 19, 1851. It was reincorporated under this Charter January 20, 1860. The City adopted the Commission form of Government in 1912 and changed to the Mayor/Council form of Government in 1980.

## Facts about Salt Lake City

The Salt Lake City population is 171,849 (1994 census estimate) with a daytime population of approximately 300,000.

Total City employees range from 2,730 to 3,000 depending on the season.

There are seven main canyons, most of them are open the public for recreation, and they form Salt Lake City's main source of water; City Creek, Red Butte, Emigration, Parley's, Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, and Little Cottonwood.

Salt Lake City Area is 109.2180 square miles.

Altitude at Temple Square is 4,330 feet.

Altitude at City & County Building is 4,250 feet.

There are 126 parks in Salt Lake City.

There are 71,255 trees in Salt Llake City.

There are 47,500 refuse pickup sites in Salt Lake City

There are five branches of the Salt Lake City libraries and a main central branch with a total collection size of 560,000 items.

Salt Lake City delivers 34,821 million gallons of water annually.

SALT LAKE CORPORATE SEALS



## HISTORIC SANDY CITY

### PIONEER AND FARMING ORIGINS

Sandy began as a farming community with few people and widely spaced homes. Sandy is located about 13 miles from Salt Lake City, and in 1863, the neighbors were few and far between. Most of the early buildings in Sandy were lumber structures springing up here and there to support the farming functions in the South Valley. There were only four homes along State Street from Salt Lake City to point of the mountain.

### THE BOOM TIME BEGINS

Today, Sandy is a conservative suburban community. It is hard to believe that during the last quarter of the last century, Sandy was a wild and crazy mining town with an atmosphere more like Dodge City or Tombstone than the typical Mormon settlement. In the 1870's, Sandy rivaled Salt Lake City for size. What caused this relatively short boom? Answer: SILVER.

The discovery of silver in Alta on the east and other minerals from Bingham Canyon on the west resulted in a mining boom. Sandy was at the crossroads of Salt Lake County mining. Silver and other minerals would come in by rail from Alta and Bingham. These ores would end up at the mills and smelters in Sandy. Sandy had three smelters -- the Saturn, the Flagstaff, and the Mingo. The Flagstaff Smelter operated until 1877. The old Mingo Smelter is the best known of these facilities. It operated until 1898. During the boom time, Sandy boasted of seventeen saloons. Sandy had two boarding houses on Center Street. At times, it is said, the same bed was let out to two or more miners or smelter workers. One would use the bed while the other was on shift. The sheets would be changed once a month whether they needed it or not!

The population of Sandy was largely imported from the East and Europe where skills of hard rock mining and smelting could be found. Many of the workers were LDS immigrants from Sweden, England, Denmark and Norway. The Smelter and Sampling Mill had a large population of Scotch immigrants. Twelve hundred men were employed at the Mingo Smelter in the late 1880's.

Peace-loving citizens of the wild town of Sandy thought that becoming an official city and having their own City Marshall might help bring law and order to the community. In 1893, Sandy became a City three years before Utah became a state.

### THE CITY GOES BACK TO SLEEP

About 1900, the Big Emma silver vein in Alta played out. The mines, mills and smelters shut down. All that was left were the fruit and berry farms, the fields of alfalfa, wheat and sugar beets that characterized so many other Mormon settlements in the territory.

### SLOW GROWTH BEGINS

From 1900 to 1970, Sandy grew from a population of about 1,000 to 6,000. The City encompassed the one square mile between 8400 South on the north and 9000 South on the south, State Street on the west and 700 East on the east. In 1913, Jordan High School was built. In the 1970's, in the decennial census, Sandy's population was shown as 6,438. Then the City hit a boom of another kind.

### A BOOM TOWN ONCE AGAIN

As the city of Salt Lake grew, the parallel ranges of mountains, the Oquirrh and Wasatch, forced growth in two directions -- north and south. Suburban neighborhoods began popping up most quickly along the east bench of the Oquirrh. In the early 1970's this wave of suburban house building began creeping into Sandy and by the late 1970's house building reached boom proportions. Between the 1970 and the 1980 census, Sandy's population had grown from 6,000 to 53,000. Today, according to the 1990 Census, Sandy's population is 85,000, making it the fourth largest city in the state behind Salt Lake City, West Valley City, and Provo. Sandy has grown from one square mile to about twenty-two square miles and is suffering from all the typical pains of growth -- schools, roads, stormwater and sewer systems, parks and other infrastructure.

### HOW DID SANDY GET ITS NAME?

Old-timers tell different stories about how the name of "Sandy" was really chosen. The first, and most likely origin of the name, comes from the sandy soil conditions of the area. The second most popular story and second most likely comes from the name of the first engineer who ran the railroad train from Salt Lake City to the Sandy terminal. His name was Alexander "Sandy" Kinghorn.

# SANTAQUIN TOWN HISTORY

The name Santaquin was derived from an Indian chief who was always friendly to the white settlers. A temporary settlement was made in the spring of 1852, on what is called Summit creek, in the extreme southern part of Utah county, by Abel Butterfield, Jonathan S. Page, Sr., B. F. Johnson, F. F. Tindrel, and others. Because of Indian troubles, notably Walker's War, the settlement was abandoned, the houses and crops being destroyed by Indians, and Mr. Tindrel being killed in October, 1853, the rest of the settlers taking refuge at Payson, six miles further north.

Santaquin was resettled, permanently, on the same location in the spring of the year A. D. 1856, by B. F. Johnson, A. Sherman, J. Hobman, Isaac Morley, W. B. Maxwell, M. Rowe, William Goddard, Abel Butterfield, C. Montrose, Roger Openshaw, Eli Openshaw, Robert Collett, Thomas Morgan, W. Head, William Black, George Black, Joseph Black, John Mathews, W. Dowdley, George Johnson, James Rister, Joseph Allen, Joseph McFate, David LeBaron, Sr., and others. The settlement was enlarged and grew very rapidly by the arrival of emigrants and new settlers. Santaquin was connected by rail with places north via the Utah Southern railroad during the year 1875.

A mass meeting was held in January, 1890, by the people of Santaquin to consider incorporating the town, Thomas B. Heelis, George B. Higginson, Levi Openshaw, Albert Hagen and John O. Johnson were appointed as a committee to petition the county court for incorporation.

The first Board of Directors were Eli Openshaw, President; Albert Hagen, T. J. Kirkman, Levi Openshaw, and Geo. W. Le Baron.

## CHIEF SANTAQUIN

Striking vindication of the friendly policy of the Mormon Pioneers towards the Indians occurred in connection with the settlement of Santaquin. Indians encamped near by had determined to resist further encroachment of the whites by raiding their newly settled town.

Chief Squashhead\* protested, explaining that the Mormons were friends and good people, protected by the Great Spirit. His plea was ignored and early in June 1853, under the leadership of his son, Santaquin, the raid was planned.

That night Squashhead retired, but instead of sleeping put a log in his bed, eluded the guards, and warned the settlers. At dawn he joined in the raid and when the village was found deserted, explained that the Great Spirit must have warned the people.

When friendly relations were resumed in 1856, the story was told, giving Santaquin rather than Squashhead credit for warning the settlers. Santaquin, who had become Chief, accepted the honor, to which made no objection.

Thus the new settlement was named for Santaquin, who became a great and beloved leader of his people and a friend of the Pioneers.



# SMITHFIELD CITY CORPORATION

69 North Main Street - P.O. Box 96  
Smithfield, Utah 84335  
Phone 563-6226  
FAX 563-6228

## OFFICIALS

GORDON V. MILLER  
MAYOR  
MARY ANN H. BARKDULL  
RECORDER  
VALOY B. PACKER  
TREASURER  
JAMES P. GASS, P.E.  
CITY MANAGER  
TERRY K. MOORE  
COURT JUSTICE

## COUNCILMEMBERS

DAVID F. BUYS  
CHRIS W. JOHNSON  
LINDA H. KIMBALL  
LAUNA LUNDBERG  
KENT F. WARD

SMITHFIELD CITY was founded in 1859.

On July 23, 1860 a fort was constructed after an Indian skirmish in town. An Indian Chief was killed as well as two settlers, (one from SMITHFIELD and the other from a southern Idaho town). Both of these men happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. The Chief was being held, as the Indians were suspected of having a stolen pony from a neighboring community. As he attempted to make his escape, the guards fired upon him. Horse stealing was a very serious offense in that area. The fort was where the City Office now stands.

SMITHFIELD is known as "Utah's Health City". There has been a Health Day celebration in SMITHFIELD since 1924. The president of the United States (Calvin Coolidge) issued a proclamation declaring a Saturday in May as National "Health Day" to promote better health. The Principal of the elementary school began, as a school project, encouraging students to have their teeth checked. When their cavities had been filled, the students brought an "OK slip" from their dentist to the school and received special honors. By spring, all of the more than 500 students in the school had perfect teeth, so they held a celebration and short parade. Every child wore a Crusader Cape that first year. All vehicles carried a small American flag. It also became a tradition to braid the maypole and to sponsor a pageant. All these traditions are being practiced today.

SMITHFIELD is also starting a tradition of lighting the City for Christmas and recently adopted the name of Utah's Northern Lights for the celebration. They hold a month of celebration for the holiday season. During the summer months the City sponsors Concerts-In-The-Park every other week.

SMITHFIELD is a primarily residential community with a population of approximately 6300. We received the "Tidy Town Award" in 1983 and was second runner-up in 1993. We have a large number of attractive parks and recreation areas and a City owned golf course (BIRCH CREEK). SMITHFIELD is the home of the amateur baseball team, "The Blue Sox". They are known throughout the state and surrounding areas. They won the 1993 U.S. Open Amateur Baseball Tournament Championship at Lampe Park in Reno, Nevada. We have cutter racing, youth/adult basketball, indoor & outdoor soccer, skiing, hiking, baseball, softball, tennis, golfing, snowmobile, boating, fishing, hunting, and many, many more activities.

SMITHFIELD has a rural atmosphere with urban services. The abundance of education, recreation, and residential areas make it a desirable place to live. Come visit us.

## *History of Snowville, Utah*

Snowville Town was named for early LDS church leader, Lorenzo Snow, not for plentitude of winter snow. Early settlers faced rabbits by the thousands in 1877 and in 1879, they were the chief pests even over the cricket invasions. One writer in 1879 stated that the rabbits were "so numerous and daring that teamsters had to whip them away from the road before the teams could pass."

Crop destruction during those years had caused such a crisis that there were some who advocated breaking up the settlement in 1880 on the grounds that people could not make a living there. Had the movement to give up the town succeeded, Snowville's 10 year history of difficult frontier problems and sacrifices on the part of its settlers may have never received further attention.

There were many who had faith in Snowville's future. They stuck to their lands undaunted by nature and rabbits, and finally began to harvest some sizeable crops. Deep Creek rises from springs 12 miles north of Snowville and sinks seven miles to the southwest. Lorenzo Snow, then a member of the Quorum of the Twelve of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and later the church's fifth president, prophesied that Deep Creek would be "an everlasting stream whose water should never diminish, and one from which many should come to drink." Even in parched years, Deep Creek has not lowered.

The first settlers came in 1871 from Malad, Idaho. The Arbon Brothers and Richard Potter with about a dozen other families, settling near present Snowville on Deep Creek. In 1876, Arnold Goodliffe arrived on instructions from Lorenzo Snow to take charge of the few families there. He became the first bishop, the first postmaster, owned the first store, and for the next 30 years helped to colonize the area.

The town became incorporated on November 6, 1933 and completed a hard-surfaced road that same year. The first telephone came by way of Malad in 1912.

Snowville is located on I-84 - near the Idaho border in Box Elder County. Snowville is the center of the Curlew Valley, those living here find employment on farms, ranches, Morton, Thiokol, Lazy Boy and Ocean Star International. Presently the town is 251 in population, with descendants of many of the original settlers.

Information came from articles written by Mary Ann May Arbon (1948) and D.J. Cannon (1950).

## HISTORY OF SOUTH OGDEN CITY

In the beginning, the unincorporated town of South Ogden was known as Burch Creek.

Some of the first pioneers were Daniel Burch Jr. and his seven children from Kentucky, the Stephens family from North Carolina, the Garner family from Germany, and the Beus, Avondet, and Combe families from Italy. The majority of settlers came from Missouri with the Mormon Migration at different times and all homesteaded or bought large tracts of land in Burch Creek.

Burch Creek was a farming community. The settlers made their own dirt roads from farm to farm. A few families lived in tents, but most lived in log cabins or rough lumber and adobe houses. The men worked on the farms and the women kept busy with the household duties. The average family consisted of seven or eight children.

There was little development in South Ogden until 1890 when extensive investments in land were made.

Many times the question of annexing to Ogden City came up, but each time was rejected by a majority of the people. A committee was chosen to petition Weber County commissioners for help. A petition was circulated and signed by an overwhelming majority of the people and presented to the commissioners and the petition was granted.

Officials then had to decide on a name. There were already a North Ogden and a West Ogden, thus the feasible name would be South Ogden, however everyone did not agree. Finally after much deliberation and discussion, the name South Ogden was affected in July 6, 1936, under the legal counsel of Neil R. Olmstead.

South Ogden remained a town for five years, until August 9, 1941 when it became large enough to qualify as a third class city and was proclaimed as such by Governor Herbert B. Maw. South Ogden has remained a third class city since August 9, 1941.

The national census taken in 1941 showed a population of 1,407. There were approximately 250 houses, 35 blocks of sidewalks and 35 fire hydrants.

In 1949, about a million dollars worth of new buildings were erected in South Ogden. FHA approved housing projects were built between 36th and 37th Streets from Madison to Monroe, and between 38th and 39th from Adams to Jefferson.

After incorporation, South Ogden functioned under the Mayor-Council form of government. This worked well for many years until the complexity of government and city growth (to nearly 12,000) indicated greater efficiency could be realized by making a major change. This change took place on December 27, 1983, when the city council approved the plan for a full-time city manager. The city manager position was repealed in 1986 however, the current City Council again sees the need for a city manager.

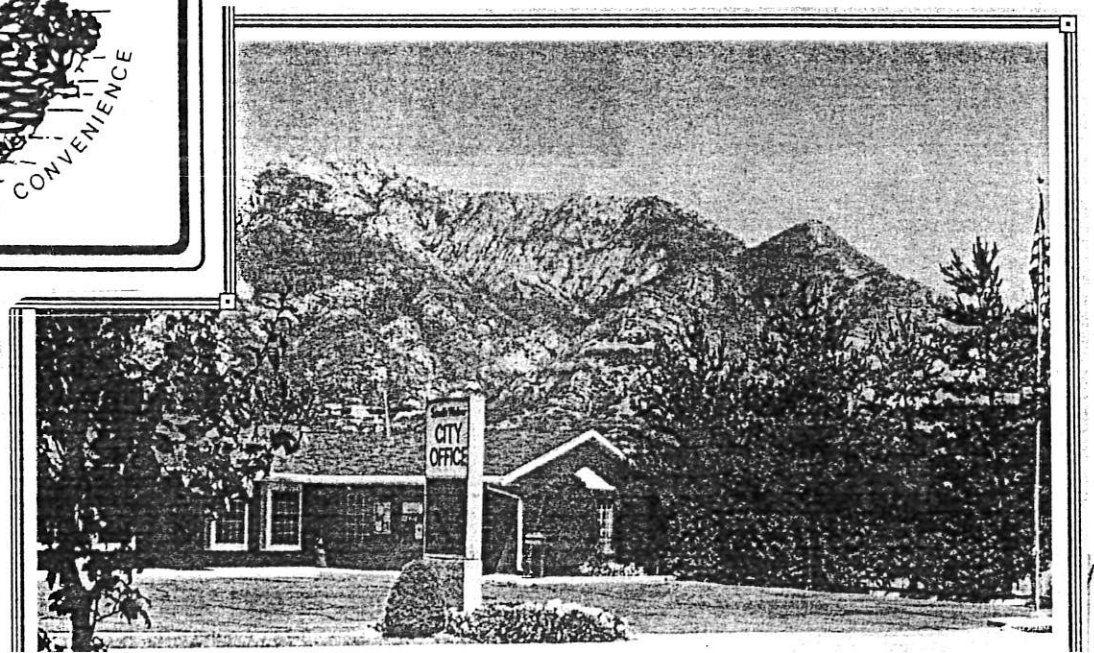
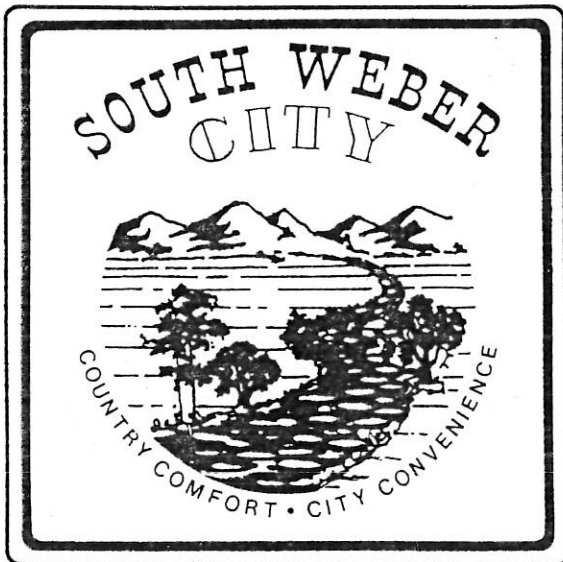
South Ogden City continues to be a growing city with new homes, a new Albertson's grocery store located on Harrison Blvd. and the RDA project on 36th street that will include a new Macey's grocery store and other commercial developments.

# South Weber City

South Weber began in 1851 when the Watts and Bybee families arrived in the valley. Originally, it was in Weber County. At first, the only town at the mouth of Weber Canyon was East Weber or Easton, and it included areas on both the north and south sides of the river. In 1855, the Territorial Legislature divided Easton in two and gave the area on the north side of the river the designation of Uintah. The area on the south side was named South Weber. At the same time, the Weber River was designated as the dividing line between Weber and Davis Counties, and South Weber was placed in Davis County, with it being the most northern City in the County.

South Weber is noted for its infamous wind that blows approximately 300 days a year for approximately 13 hours a day. Its history exhibits a war fought within its boundaries, called the Morrisite War, which took place at the Kingston Fort in 1862 causing Salt Lake to dispense a the Mormon militia of around 500 men to end the ordeal. South Weber's history is full of legends of Butch Cassidy, Wild Bill Hickok, and gypsies who camped along the Weber river, along with sightings of "Big Foot, the Abominable Snowman, allegedly seen by two South Weber residents who live in different areas of the City in February of 1980.

South Weber's elevation is 4220 feet above sea level with beautiful mountains to the east. The town of South Weber was incorporated in 1938. On March 16, 1971, it was granted Third Class City status with a population of 1073. The 1990 census report reflected a population of 2865, with an estimated population in 1996 as 3300. South Weber's projected population in the next ten years is 7,000.



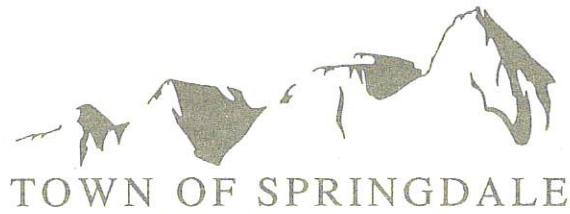


## HISTORY OF SPANISH FORK UTAH

The recorded history of Spanish Fork began September 23, 1776, when two Franciscan friars, Father Francisco Atanasia de Dominguez and Father Sylvestre Velez de Escalante camped in the area. The two Fathers were mapping a route from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Monterey, California, and camped on the river near what is now the City of Spanish Fork. The Indians living here belonged to the Ute tribe. Hunters and trappers came later but did not establish any permanent settlements. In 1844, John C. Fremont passed through the valley on his return from California. He listed Spanish Fork Canyon on a map which he published in 1845. During the winter of 1850-1851, a few families took up land along the Spanish Fork river, and by the end of 1852, the population along the Spanish Fork River had grown to about 100 families. The settlers petitioned the Territorial Legislature for a city charter, which was granted. A town site was laid out where the larger group was located and the name of Palmyra was selected. In May 1854, those from what was called the Upper Settlement began to build a fort on the advice and approval of Brigham Young. The fort was located about two blocks south of the present Spanish Fork City Park. A city charter was granted on January 19, 1855, for the City of Spanish Fork. The first municipal election was held on the first Monday in May and Matthew Cladwell was elected as the first Mayor of Spanish Fork City. The first Icelandic immigrants settled in Spanish Fork in 1855. They were directed to Spanish Fork because there were already a number of Danish immigrants living here. By 1860, the population had grown to 1069. The inhabitants were of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and Scandinavian descent. By 1870 the population had grown to 1450.

The Utah Southern Railroad (now the Union Pacific) was extended to Spanish Fork in 1874, and a railroad station was built west of town. Construction of a city hall on the public square started in 1874. City Hall officially opened on January 12, 1877. The Spanish Fork Mercantile (the co-op) was opened on February 11, 1883. The Spanish Fork Foundry was built during the summer of 1884 on Third Street between Fourth and Fifth North. There were also a number of sawmills, blacksmith shops, a marble works and a number of other businesses. The first baseball club was organized in 1885. By 1887 the population had grown to 3000. The first District School was built in 1890, on Fourth North and Second East. The first issue of the Rocky Mountain Star, Spanish Fork's first newspaper, came out in May 1891. The name was later changed to the Spanish Fork Star. The Bank of Spanish Fork opened its doors on the west side of Main Street, between Second and Third North, in April 1892. Utah was admitted to the Union on January 4, 1896, becoming the 45th State. The Spanish Fork Press began publication on January 23, 1902. It is still being published. The first high school classes in the history of the town were held in the garret of the Central School in 1904. Electric lights became a reality when a three and one-half mile transmission line was built from the power house in Spanish Fork Canyon to the City in October and November 1909. The first annual Utah County Livestock Show was held on the City Square on April 10-11, 1925. This show has since become the Utah State Livestock Show. It draws exhibitors and buyers from all parts of the United States. The Spanish Fork Armory was dedicated on July 2, 1938. In 1946 many new buildings and residences were built. Spanish Fork continued to grow and prosper and in 1960 had 6500 people.

In 1964, the old City Hall was torn down. A new public library would be built on the site at the City Park. The new library was opened in April 1965. The City began work on the new Spanish Fork Canyon recreation area in 1966. The recreation area, now called the Canyon View Park, is one of the most popular picnic and recreation areas in the county. The 1970 census showed Spanish Fork with a population of 7300. Planning began for a monument commemorating the arrival of the Spanish Fathers to be erected on the City Park. The noted sculptor Avard Fairbanks was commissioned to construct the monument. The monument was unveiled on September 23, 1976, 200 years after the Spanish Fathers had camped here. The population of Spanish Fork in 1980 was estimated at 11,000. In 1995, the estimated population is 17,000. Spanish Fork has a bright future. It is a friendly town and a good place to live.



The first white person to enter into the valley of Springdale was Nephi Johnson. In November 1858 he came to explore and search out possible settlement sites. One can only imagine the pristine beauty of the Springdale Valley and Zion Canyon, which had only been seen by first the Anasazi and then the Paiute Indians. In 1862 the first settlers came to Springdale. In those days Zion National Park did not exist and the first homes were actually built in Zion Canyon. Issac Behunin build his home near the site of the Zion Lodge. Some of the early Pioneer homes were dug into the surrounding hills and others were made out of the materials that were in the valley; clay , willows, adobe and sandstone rock. As in so many other settlement communities there was a great sense of community and cooperation. Each settler had a particular craft or skill that was used to helped the entire community.

Pioneer life was not easy. Crop problems, insects, fires, floods and disease plagued the settlers, but through all the adversity they managed to forge a life and a community. In 1874, Springdale and Rockville joined the United Order, but withdrew within the year. In 1885 the first church/school/town hall/recreational center was built near the existing elementary school. In 1897 David Flanigan used the East Rim trail to build his cable works to bring wood from the mountains to the valley floor. That was also the year that Springdale got its first post office. In 1900, Springdale got it's first retail store. In 1908 Leo Snow surveyed Zion Canyon and made a report to the Secretary of the Interior which led to President Taft designate Zion as Mukuntaweap National Monument. Crops and farming continued to be developed including dryland wheat, many varieties of fruit and cotton. Water systems were built and the town continued to grow.

In 1915 the first automobile came to Springdale and in 1916 convict labor improved the road between Virgin and Grafton. 1916 also saw the first telephone come to town. The onset of World War I touched Springdale, with four men serving their country but with only one casualty. Incidentally, during World War II Springdale also had only one casualty; he came from the same family as the casualty in WWI. On November 19, 1919 Mukuntaweap National Monument became Zion National Park. In 1921 the grocery store also became a restaurant. After completion of a newly graded and graveled road to the Temple of Sinawava in 1924, visitation increased and development began coming to Springdale. That was also the year that Zion appeared in its first movie, "Deadwood Coach" with Tom Mix. In 1927 tourist cabins were built and Dixie Power brought electricity to Springdale. In 1933 the CCC came to Springdale and built much of the rockwork that still exists today. In 1935 the Union Pacific opened a cafeteria and camp center which was the predecessor of today's Zion Lodge.

With the declaration of Zion as a National Park and the introduction of the automobile the face of Springdale began its slow change from a farming community into a thriving tourist community. Many of the descendants of the early settlers are still here and tell wonderful stories about the past. Many of the businesses that are here today had their roots in the beginnings of the commercial trade in Springdale. Now our tiny village is world reknowed for our restaurants, gift shops, galleries and scenic wonders. From a handful of downtrodden emigrants, we've grown to an international destination for three million visitors a year.

Mother nature doesn't affect us through our crops so much anymore, but she still reminds us occasionally, that nature formed this valley by wind and water and geologic upheavals. Springdale is and always will be the little town nestled 'neath the majestic mountains of Zion Canyon and in the next hundred years it is up to us and our children to hold on to the beauty that is ours.





**City of St. George  
by Bart C. Anderson**

St. George, the county seat of Washington County, is the largest of all the towns founded during the LDS Church's Cotton Mission of 1861. Located in the southwest section of Utah at an elevation of 2,880 feet above sea level, St. George has an average temperature of 59.9 degrees, with summer temperatures well into the 100s and the average maximum winter temperature around 55 degrees. The average annual rainfall is 8.30 inches, and the normal growing season is 196 days. All these factors helped make the area a suitable location for early settlement.

Earlier Native American inhabitants of the St. George area included the Virgin River Anasazi, who left evidence of their presence in the rock art and archaeological sites that remain. The first recorded Euro-Americans to visit the area were the Dominguez-Escalante party in 1776; they were followed by fur trappers, including Jedediah Smith, and still later by government survey parties.

By 1854 the LDS Church had established an Indian mission at Santa Clara, two miles north of the St. George Valley. In 1857 and 1858 experimental farms were set up to the east and west of the location where St. George was to be built. While touring the experimental desert farms in May 1861, Brigham Young predicted the settling of the area. Five months later, in October 1861, 309 families were called by church authorities to what was called the Cotton Mission. Most of those sent had abilities that were deemed essential in establishing a successful community.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Brigham Young thought it would be necessary to raise cotton, if possible. Many of the early settlers of St. George originally came from the southern states. They came to the Cotton Mission to grow cotton, but they also brought with them a phrase for the area which has become widely adopted - they called the St. George area "Utah's Dixie."

St. George itself was named in honor of George A. Smith, who, although he did not participate in the town's settlement, had personally selected most of the company of the pioneers of 1861. The first years of the new outpost were difficult. Great rainstorms almost destroyed the farmlands, and intense summer heat and lack of culinary water made life far from pleasant.

In 1863 St. George became the county seat of Washington County. That same year the construction of the St. George LDS Tabernacle began. It was completed in 1875. Before the tabernacle was completed, on 9 November 1871 work commenced on the St. George LDS Temple. Construction of the temple was a cooperative effort of many communities in southern Utah. The area was suffering from a monetary depression, and a work project was needed in which employment would mean food for families. The building cost \$800,000 and was dedicated on 6 April 1877. Other important area buildings from the pioneer era include the historic courthouse (1870) and the social and opera house (1875).

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**CITY OF ST. GEORGE**

175 East 200 North, St. George, Utah 84770  
(801) 634-5800

**MAYOR**

Daniel D. McArthur

**CITY MANAGER**

Gary S. Esplin

**CITY COUNCIL**

Mona Given, Sharon L. Isom  
M. Royce Jones, Larry H. Gardner  
Cheer Owens

---

Silk was produced in the area as early as 1874 but did not add to the material prosperity of the city. Nevertheless, the mulberry trees, which were planted to feed the worms, have continued to provide shade to the city's residents. Other early pioneer endeavors included the producing of molasses, dried fruit, and wine.

To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of St. George, the Dixie Academy Building was constructed in 1911. The academy was operated by the LDS Church until 1933, at which time it became a two-year college within the state higher education system. In the 1960s the new Dixie College campus was opened in the southeast corner of the city. Today, enrollment at the college is approximately 4900 full and part-time students, however, the college reaches most of the community with its programs and activities.

Since the 1960s, St. George has continued to grow as a retirement location and as a haven for "snowbirds" seeking to escape from the colder winters in the rest of the state. Tourism and recreation have become primary industries for St. George. The population of the city has grown at a rapid pace during the last quarter of the twentieth century. In 1950 the population stood at 4,562; it nudged up to 5,130 in 1960, moved up to 7,097 in 1970, climbed to 13,300 in 1980, exploded to 28,500 in 1990 and to over 40,000 in 1995.

While most of the residents are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, other denominations in St. George include the Catholic Church, Dixie Assembly of God, Baptist Church, Christian Science church, Episcopal Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran Church, Presbyterian Church, New Covenant Christian Church, St. George Fellowship, and First Church of Religious Science.

The community is served by nine local radio stations, a community educational TV channel, a local daily newspaper, *The Spectrum*, and an airport with regular world-wide commercial connections through Las Vegas and Salt Lake City.

See: Larry Logue, *A Sermon in the Desert: Belief and Behavior in Early St. George* (1988); A. Karl Larsen, *I Was Called to Dixie* (1961); Washington County Chapter, *Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Under The Dixie Sun* (1950).  
Bart C. Anderson



# TOWN OF STOCKTON HISTORY

Stockton has had three names in its history. The first, Shambip, was named by the Indians and means Rush. The second name was given by Colonel Steptoe in 1854 as Camp Relief. In 1862 General Patrick Connor arrived and named the town Stockton after Stockton, California.

Colonel Steptoe and General Connor were here to "keep an eye on the Mormons" but soon after General Connor arrived the existence of precious metals in the area turned the Town from a military camp into the first mining Town in Utah. General Connor had the Town mapped and streets set out. Main St. was then named and is still called Connor Ave.

In 1865 a find of lead and silver was the beginning for the Great Basin Mine and the Honorine Mine, with other mines to follow. The Town grew to over 4,000 people with saloons and boarding houses being built almost overnight. In the early 1870's the first lead and silver smelter west of the Mississippi, was built in Stockton and by 1878 there were several smelters in the area.

In 1890 the first electric lights in Utah were generated from a plant northwest of Stockton's business district and the first phone in Tooele county was installed at the Honorine Mine.

In the 1870's the Stockton Opera House was built and was used for a dance hall, community gatherings, the first school and to show Silent Movies accompanied by piano music.

In June of 1877 the LDS Church formed the first Tooele Stake and a branch was organized in Stockton. In 1918 that branch became a ward, it was made a branch again in 1923 and finally became a ward again in 1949 and is currently the only church in Town. The branch and ward met in various buildings until the present building was built in the early 1960's. The first actual Church building dedicated in Stockton was in 1886 and was a Methodist church.

On August 5, 1901 the Town of Stockton was incorporated and the first meeting was held on August 17, 1901 with E. J. Raddatz as President and William N. Gundry, James Collins, Thomas Conway and Hans Peterson as Trustees. The first election was held November 3, 1903 with George Brande as President and W. H. Booth, Henry Thomas, Charles Denton, and Joseph H. Kelley as Trustees. The Town Clerk was A. G. Frazier and John M. Shields was the Marshall.

Railroad tracks were laid through Stockton in 1902 and a depot was built in 1904-5 which handled tons of ore along with wool, mining equipment and other freight. Stockton teenagers found the depot ramp a place for courting and "rail-walking" was a Sunday "after church" recreation.

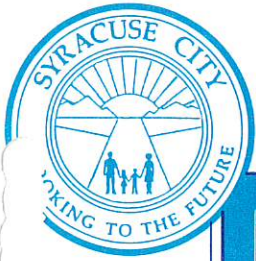
The I.O.O.F. Hall was built in 1902 on Connor Ave. and was used for all public functions, meetings, dances, parties and school functions. It was known to have the best dance floor in the County and dances sometimes lasted all night long.

The Stockton Jail was built in 1902-3 at the foot of Tabernacle (Tab) Hill on Clark Street and was 12'x14'x8' with three compartments and one window with iron bars and still stands as strong today as the day it was built although it is no longer in use. In its day it was used mainly for sobering up drunks and as a bed for hobos dropped off the trains.

The Clark Electric Power Company brought power to Stockton in 1903 and put up several street lights.

One of Utah's most famous and unique geological features is the Stockton Sand Bar located north west of Town. It is a flat topped bar of sand and gravel deposited by Lake Bonneville at its highest level. This had to be cut through when the railroad was extended and folk stories say this was done by hand by Chinese people brought in for that purpose.

In 1912 the first school building was built on Johnson Street and in 1930 a new school was built across the street. When that school was closed in 1984 the building was taken over by the Town and now houses the Town Hall and Police Department.



# SYRACUSE CITY

1787 SOUTH 2000 WEST

SYRACUSE, UTAH 84075

PHONE (801) 825-1477

**Mayor**  
Michael R. Garrett

**City Council**  
Alvin Y. Nance  
Michael M. Jones  
Dana Love  
Kaye J. Volk  
Douglas Kearsley

**Administrator**  
J. Michael Moyes

**Treasurer**  
Julie Carpenter

## History of Syracuse City

When our early settlers came to Syracuse the area was referred to as the Big Range or Starvation Flats. There was little more than sagebrush, coyotes and lizards; still people came with dreams of what might be and faith and courage to make it happen. The first furrow was plowed in 1872 by David Cook, a 16-year-old boy. Land was cleared, irrigation ditches dug, and work commenced. The first log cabin was built by Joseph Bodily. A church and school were soon built to serve worship and educational needs.

The Great Salt Lake, Antelope Island, and other islands combined to give mystic intrigue, adventure and excitement to the area. George Payne started harvesting salt from the lake shores in 1880. William Galbraith purchased his salt ponds and then expanded them and started a processing plant. He first named his salt plant "Hoboken" but shortly after changed the name to Syracuse because of the great salt works of Syracuse, New York. The name "Syracuse" was subsequently adopted as the name of our city.

D. C. Adams and Fred Keisel purchased the salt plant from William Galbraith and added the Syracuse Resort with a dance pavilion and large picnic area. The railroad was built, bringing hundreds of people from Ogden and Salt Lake to enjoy the resort.

Syracuse was a natural fruit belt, and hundreds of acres of all kinds of fruit were grown and shipped as far away as Massachusetts, New York, and Alaska. As irrigation water became available the growth moved east upon "the bench," then still further east to what was then known as Syracuse Junction. In 1900 the Clearfield Ward was organized and the name Syracuse Junction changed to Clearfield.

Syracuse had a post office from 1890 to 1903 and a high school from 1913 to 1925.

The main industry of Syracuse has always been farming. Along with regular farm crops it is interesting to note that sugar cane was grown and molasses made at the Baird Molasses Mill.

Syracuse has always been a city of pride, industry and neighborly concern.

## HISTORY OF TAYLORSVILLE

In December 1848, Joseph and Susana Harker left the main settlement in Salt Lake City and came south and built a log home on the west bank of the Jordan River near 3300 South. In the winter of 1849, nine other families joined them and lived in dugouts made in the clay banks near the river. The establishment was called "Over Jordan".

In the spring of 1849, these families tried to bring water onto the land but they were unsuccessful, so they moved south near the mouth of Big Cottonwood Creek (about 4500 South). In 1851, the group built canals off the Jordan which served to irrigate crops and in the years to follow provided power for a sawmill, woolen mill and grist mill.

In 1853, at the request of Brigham Young, a fort was built for protection from the Indians. It was located near the east boundary of the present-day Taylorsville Cemetery (which was established in 1883). The fort was called "Old English Fort." It had other names, however, and one of the earliest mentions of Taylorsville was in a letter that John Bennion wrote. He said, "Our fort is called Taylorsville, being named after John Taylor." Many of the pioneers in the area had crossed the plains as part of the John Taylor Company. By 1860, the colony had grown to 178 residents.

In 1867, Archibald Frame, Sr. built the Rock School House on land donated by Robert Pixton (located near 4800 South and 1150 West), which served as a church and amusement hall. In 1894, a new church was built near 1200 West on 4800 South. The old Rock School House was sold to the school district and used as a school until the Plymouth School was built in 1906.

Church and community leadership was originally formalized in 1852 when John Robinson was called as bishop of the West Jordan Ward, with its headquarters in Taylorsville. Throughout the years, other community and church leaders included: Joseph Harker, Archibald Gardner, John Bennion and Samuel Bennion.

Prior to 1877, all of the southwest portion of the Salt Lake Valley had been under the supervision of the West Jordan bishopric. In June of that year, President Cannon of the Salt Lake Stake created three new wards in Herriman, South Jordan and North Jordan. The North Jordan Ward covered the Taylorsville area and the bishopric was Samuel Bennion, who presided over the Taylorsville area for 26 years. On July 29, 1902, the North Jordan Ward was officially changed to the Taylorsville Ward. The first bishop of the Bennion Ward was Thomas W. Dimond.

The Taylorsville and Bennion area remained agricultural and sparsely populated until the 1960s. From 1960 to the 1980s, growth was dramatic, with significant growth in single and multi-family housing. Commercial growth has also followed this trend. This community has now grown to an estimated population of 55,000 residents.



## TREMONTON CITY

Tremonton is UNIQUE! Its history is not what is considered traditional for Utah. It is a true example of the great American melting pot with a diverse mixture of people and backgrounds.

The valley around Tremonton was settled in the 1880's; however, the spot in the center of the valley on the west bank of the Malad was left unpopulated. This area was named "Sagebrush Flat" and described as a forest of sagebrush as far as the eye could see - the quiet land of the jack rabbit and coyote.

It wasn't until rumors about a new branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad was to be built in the area that "Sagebrush Flat" began to have more importance. People who were looking for new horizons jumped at the chance to purchase good, rich irrigated lands at a nominal cost, and immigrants started coming west to settle.

Tremonton, Utah was laid out as a townsite early in the spring of 1903. It was established by John Shuman, Fred Nihart, and John Petty on part of their farms. John Petty and other founders also built buildings to help attract new business to the town.

Tremonton didn't grow slowly like most communities do - it mushroomed. By the end of the first year of its existence, it had become the business center of the Bear River Valley.

With the new community referred to as "the settlement on the Flats" growing at this phenomenal rate, people soon began to want a name for their new town. One of the German settlers requested that they be allowed to christen the new city after the town they had just left. The settlement on the Sagebrush Flats become known as Tremont, Utah, a sister city to Tremont, Illinois. It was called Tremont for four years.

As happened so many times before, the post office objected to the name of the town. Mail from Fremont, Utah kept getting mixed up with mail from Tremont, Utah, and the residents were requested to do something about it. Rather than completely change the name of the city, it was decided to add an "on" to the name and call it Tremonton.

Since its beginning, Tremonton has seen many changes. Many people have come and gone. It has gone from the day of the wagon dealer to the time of automobile dealer, from mud streets to pavement, from a population of 1000 in 1925, to 4500 today.

Tremonton has an airport and golf course. It is the home of the Box Elder County Fair and Rodeo - the oldest rodeo in Utah. Most of the youth of the area are involved in sporting activities, or one of the many strong cultural endeavors which are offered in the community. In the winter skiing and snowmobiling are enjoyed by many in the near-by mountains, and there is good hunting, fishing, and camping.

Tremonton is a modern city. Growth has been steady from 1906 when it was first incorporated as a town - to May 6, 1918, when it was designated a third-class city with Charles McClure as Mayor - to the present. Educational, recreational, civic, health, medical, and religious services and facilities have been updated and expanded with the steady growth of the city.

Until 1957 Tremonton and the other towns in Bear River Valley were dependent upon farming and its related industries. While farming is still very important to us today, employment opportunities have also expanded. La-Z-Boy Utah and OEA operate within the city limits, Thiokol Corporation twenty-six miles to the west, Nucor Steel fourteen miles to the north, and Vulcraft and Morton International approximately seventeen miles to the south are the major contributors for employment.

Tremonton is a quiet, beautiful city. It is a great place to live and a fantastic place to raise a family. The people are friendly, civic minded, and very supportive of community activity. In times of trials and disaster, the community as a whole rallies together and gets involved by donating their services, funds, and emotional support to rebuild and improve their city.

Tremonton is a city with a future. It is a place where you find people helping people to make the city a better place to live.



## VERNON, TOOELE COUNTY, UTAH

The Town of Vernon in the south end of Rush Valley, Tooele County, derived its name from a man by the name of Joseph Vernon, who was shot and killed by an Indian, Tabby Weepup, at wheat harvest time in the year 1857. Joseph Vernon was a young man about 30 years old, who had no family or relatives, bore a fair education and pleasing address, a light complexion, blue or gray eyes, was full of energy and ambition, and was a native of England. He arrived in Rush Valley late in 1856 or early 1857, to herd cattle and cultivate the land. Tabby Weepup was at that time about 35 years old, tall and well built, standing nearly 6 feet high. He had brought a gun to Joseph Vernon to be repaired. This was done, but the Indian would not settle for the fixing, and a dispute arose which resulted in the shooting and killing of Joseph Vernon. His body was taken to Clover (about 20 miles north) to be buried.

Before becoming an incorporated town, Vernon belonged to the Town of Onaqui, which consisted of the towns of Vernon, St. John, and Clover. The Town of Onaqui was incorporated in 1934, in order to obtain electrical power for the residents in these rural areas. During the time the Town of Onaqui was incorporated, it was the largest incorporated town in the State of Utah, in size (26 miles long).

### Presidents of the Town of Onaqui:

Raymond E. Pehrson - 1934-1961	Lawrence A. Sharp - 1961-1965
Douglas E. Larson - 1965-1969	Colin Bennion - 1969-1972

Vernon residents felt that they should have their own Town Government; so on June 24, 1971, a motion was made in a Vernon Town Meeting, recommending that Vernon withdraw from the Town of Onaqui.

October 13, 1971 - At a Vernon Town Meeting, nominations were opened for a Mayor and four Councilmen. Colin Bennion was elected as Mayor, with Glen Davis, Douglas Larson, Ken Rigby, and Calvin Olson as Councilmen.

On November 23, 1971, the official notice and filing of withdrawal of Vernon from the Town of Onaqui was read to the Town Board of Onaqui.

On February 16, 1972, a Petition to Incorporate the Town of Vernon was filed with Tooele County. The petition was approved by Tooele County Commissioners on February 22, 1972.

The Town of Vernon was incorporated on February 22, 1972. Since the day of incorporation, many important and controversial issues have been brought before, and resolved by, the Vernon Town Council, benefiting town residents.

### Mayors of the Town of Vernon and their Terms of Office:

Colin Bennion	-	Jan 1972--Dec 1977
Harlan Bankhead	-	Jan 1978--Dec 1981
Raymond F. Pehrson	-	Jan 1982--Dec 1989
Ken Rigby	-	Jan 1990--Jan 1991
Cosetta Castagno	-	Feb 1991 to the present

During the administration of Mayor Cosetta Castagno, the Town of Vernon has built a new 4-Bay Fire Station, to serve the communities of Vernon, Faust, and Lofgreen. The Fire Station will provide needed protection and safety to the residents served - (Approximately 250 residents).

## HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF VINEYARD

Nestled on the shores of Utah Lake, West of Orem City, is Vineyard Town; incorporated May 11, 1989. Vineyard consists of approximately 4000 acres, 1700 acres of which are owned and occupied by Geneva Steel Company. The rest of the town is agricultural property with a homey residential corridor through the center.

The name of Vineyard was given by Mr. David Gilles, one of the original pioneers to the area. He proposed the name because of the numerous grape vineyards growing on the West slope of what is now known as the Orem Bench. This area was part of Vineyard prior to its annexation into Orem City.

Vineyard was a boggy area, covered with swamps, salt grass, and alkali; and was a real challenge to the settlers and pioneers who desired to make a living in the area. They spent many hours hand digging drain lines, and laying drain tile through the community.

At the turn of the Century, dairy farms were prospering in Vineyard. A milk receiving station was built on the D&RG railroad tracks, so the milk could be loaded on the train to be sent to market. The Union Dairy Cooperative was born, and a market for Vineyard milk was established in Eureka to furnish the miners a milk supply for their homes and families.

In 1940 the announcement was made that a new defense plant was to be built in Vineyard, and that it would replace some of the most productive land with the Geneva Steel Plant. The new Church house, just completed and dedicated in 1939, would have to be abandoned to make way for the steel mill, along with 40% of the community homes and farms. Over the years, the steel mill has provided employment for many residents of Utah County. Geneva has suffered many environmental degradation's, but has met them head-on and has done much to clean up and continue to be a sound economic base to Utah County.

Vineyard was built with a strong sense of community, the people warmed and welcomed anyone coming in just as though they were family. In 1973, some of the community leaders desired to incorporate the area into a municipality, but were originally denied. Sixteen years later the idea to incorporate was brought up again, and with much perseverance by Vineyard residents, the incorporation became official on May 11, 1989, by the unanimous vote of the County Commission, and the proper filing with the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Utah.

Since incorporating, Vineyard residents have built a lovely park for community enjoyment, and remodeled a former cabinet shop into the town hall. Each year, in June, a town celebration is held consisting of a catered picnic, a program celebrating some of the areas past history, a flag raising ceremony, and games for everyone. The tradition of providing a shirt, and cap for all residents during this summer party gave way to a feature article in the Salt Lake Deseret News, stating that "most cities tax the shirt off your back. Here is one that places the shirt on your back!"

J. Rulon Gammon, one of the main advocates in helping establish the incorporation of Vineyard Town, has served as mayor since 1989. Members of the council have included Mr. Keith Holdaway, Mr. David Robins, Mrs. Grace Holdaway, Mrs. Diane Edwards, Mr. Robert Holdaway, Mr. Morris Clegg, and Mr. Stan Morris.

The town of Vineyard has a wonderful heritage, and as we continue to enjoy the comforts of life in this quiet community, the age old thought comes to mind that 'we all drink from wells we did not drill, and we all cross bridges we did not build.' May we cherish the sacrifices, the hard work, the blood, sweat, and tears of those hard-working families that have helped to provide what we are here today to enjoy.

# HISTORY OF WEST JORDAN

*Outside of Salt Lake City, West Jordan was one of the earliest Mormon pioneer settlements in the Salt Lake Valley. West Jordan was originally settled shortly after the Mormon Pioneers came to the valley in 1847. The history of West Jordan is the history of Utah in miniature. Mormons settled West Jordan in even greater proportion than they did the rest of the territory. The communal patterns of development were similar, and official proclamations were implemented in much the same way as elsewhere.*

*West Jordan was settled by hardy pioneers who exemplified rugged individualism while demonstrating a deep sense of mutual respect and responsibility for their neighbors. The primary value they saw "over Jordan" -- as they called the good pastures west of the Jordan River that separated them from Salt Lake City proper -- was the feed for their numerous herds of cattle and sheep. But the area was almost devoid of any permanent water supply except for Bingham Creek and one or two other small seasonal streams emanating from other canyons. The first settlers soon attempted to divert waters from the Jordan to irrigate crops near the river bottom and to provide power needed to drive the pioneer industries. The first canal was dug in 1850, then expanded in 1852-81 with a second and third canal being constructed between 1872 and 1882. By 1867, the population had increased to about six hundred; two years later, the South Jordan Canal was built. This project heralded an era of cooperative canal building that pushed a more productive use of lands on the west side of the Jordan River.*

*Many new settlers were attracted to West Jordan between 1850 and 1870 to take jobs provided by the industries that grew up around the Gardner millrace. They also put many family farms under the plow as a result of the canal construction between 1850 and 1892. In 1863, ore was discovered in the Oquirrh Mountains. When the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1867, a branch line, the Utah Central Railway, was constructed as far south as Sandy in 1870 with a connecting line to Bingham in 1873. To process the ore, industrialists built smelters in Sandy and Bingham Junction (Midvale) in 1873. These industries provided many jobs for West Jordan residents, both during their construction and again during their operation until the Midvale smelter closed in 1958, followed by a flotation mill in 1970.*

*In the early 1900s, dry farming proved successful in West Jordan. It became an extensive farm industry through 1970 and, though curtailed, still continues on a smaller basis today. A successful sugar factory, built in West Jordan in 1916, operated until 1966. As a result, farmers greatly increased their sugar beet production and many obtained seasonal employment at the factory. The completion of the interurban railway in 1914 and the dramatic improvement of the system of roads and freeways after World War II have made commuting possible and thus have extended employment in ways not imagined by early settlers.*

*During the decade of the 1980s, West Jordan, which had been more or less stable in population from the 1940s through the 1970s experienced a population explosion. Hundreds of new residents with diverse backgrounds and religious affiliations moved into West Jordan, creating a population explosion. This growth of diversity ultimately strengthened the community and enriched the culture of the area. The transition was not without some tension at first. As is often the case, the "natives" resisted the intrusion of those with different religious beliefs, lifestyles, and community expectations until new bonds and friendships were established. Among the "newcomers" were many individuals ready and willing to exert vigorous leadership in the adopted community.*

*West Jordan existed for more than ninety years before its incorporation on January 10, 1941. Even then, West Jordan residents took this action as a means of achieving their primary interest in beautifying and improving their community and pioneer cemeteries. West Jordan has had fourteen elected and appointed leaders from 1941 through 1994. There have been eight town presidents and seven mayors. On July 3, 1967 Governor Calvin Rampton declared West Jordan a third-class city with a population of 2,000. The City currently has a population of approximately 52,000.*

*In 1981 the voters at a special election approved the adoption of the Council-Manager optional form of municipal government. The organization and duties of officers under the "optional" form are provided by state statute. In 1990, the voters approved the adoption of City Council Districts and the addition of two Councilpersons. As of January 1992, the West Jordan City Council consists of the Mayor and 6 Councilpersons. Four of the elected officials are elected in "Districts" and two Councilpersons with the Mayor are elected "at large".*

*West Jordan currently enjoys vibrant economic health. It has a solid population base of well-educated citizens raising families in surroundings that still retain some of their rural character, though enjoying the advantages of modern suburbs. West Jordan has something to celebrate!*

# HISTORY OF WEST POINT CITY

DAVIS COUNTY

COMPILED AND WRITTEN BY      MAYOR LOY F. BLAKE  
MAYOR HOWARD F. STODDARD  
DIANE R. MOSS  
MARILYN B. COOK

THE HISTORY OF WEST POINT HAD ITS EARLY BEGINNINGS WITH THE INDIANS THAT ROAMED THE COUNTY. THE FIRST WHITE MEN WHO WERE RECORDED AS BEING IN THE AREA WERE JOHN C. FREMONT AND KIT CARSON. THEY SPENT SOME TIME HERE EXPLORING FREMONT ISLAND AND THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

WEST POINT WAS A PART OF HOOPER IN THE EARLY DAYS. WILLIAM H. HOOPER WHO WAS A DELEGATE FROM UTAH TO CONGRESS, USED THIS LAND AS A HERDING GROUND FOR HIS CATTLE. HE BUILT A HERD HOUSE FOR HIS HERDSMEN, ONE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE FIRST HOOPER WARD CHAPEL. THIS WAS THE FIRST BUILDING IN THE AREA.

LEVI HAMMON AND HIS FAMILY LIVED IN WILLIAM HOOPER'S HERD HOUSE IN 1866. HE AND HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW GEORGE DAVIS PLOWED THE FIRST GROUND IN SOUTH HOOPER AT THIS PLACE.

WHEN MORE SETTLERS BEGAN TO MOVE INTO THE AREA MR. HOOPER MOVED HIS CATTLE TO SKULL VALLEY.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER WAS JAMES HALE IN 1863. HE BUILT TWO DUGOUTS ON THE SHORE OF THE LAKE. HE MADE HIS LIVING GATHERING SALT FROM THE LAKE.

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY NAMES FOR THIS AREA: MUSKRAT SPRINGS, SOUTH HOOPER, SANDRIDGE AND THEN WEST POINT. IT IS INTERESTING TO KNOW HOW THESE NAMES CAME INTO BEING. MUSKRAT SPRINGS BECAUSE OF THE MANY MUSKRATS IN THE AREA AND SANDRIDGE BECAUSE THE BACK WASH OF THE OLD LAKE BONNEVILLE HAD THROWN UP A RIDGE OF SAND WHICH IS BLOWN ABOUT BY THE WIND EACH SPRING AND SUMMER. THE RIDGE SLOPES BOTH TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

HOOPER WAS DIVIDED IN 1877 LEAVING HOOPER IN WEBER AND DAVIS COUNTIES. WEST POINT BELONGED TO DAVIS COUNTRY. ON MAY 28, 1893 A STRIP OF GROUND WAS TAKEN FROM KAYSVILLE AND GIVEN TO SOUTH HOOPER. ANOTHER STRIP WAS TAKEN FROM SOUTH WEBER AND GIVEN TO SOUTH HOOPER, MAKING THE UTAH CENTRAL RAILWAY TRACK THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN SOUTH HOOPER AND SOUTH WEBER.

AT A LATTER-DAY-SAINT SACRAMENT MEETING ON 29 MAY 1910, ERASTUS WILLIAM FISHER SUGGESTED CHANGING THE NAME OF SOUTH HOOPER TO WEST POINT, BECAUSE AS HE POINTED OUT IT WAS LOCATED IN THE FURTHEST WEST POINT OF DAVIS COUNTY. ANOTHER NAME THAT WAS SUGGESTED WAS FRUITIA, BECAUSE OF THE MANY BEAUTIFUL ORCHARDS IN THE AREA. THE NAME OF WEST POINT WAS SELECTED.

IN ABOUT 1895 TO 1898 THE WEBER - DAVIS LINE WAS RESURVEYED A FEW RODS SOUTH OF WHERE IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING.

WEST POINT TOWN WAS CREATED ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1935. THE DAVIS COUNTY COMMISSION APPOINTED FIVE MEN AS ITS FIRST OFFICERS. THEY WERE WARD C. HOLBROOK, JOHN I. FISHER, ALVIN B. WAITE, AMOS ROY

TODAY WEST POINT IS STILL A RURAL COMMUNITY WITH NO BUSINESSES. THERE ARE NOW APPROXIMATELY 5500 RESIDENTS. THERE IS STILL FARMING IN THE AREA BUT MOST RESIDENTS WORK IN THE LARGER CITIES SUCH AS, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN AND VICINITY. IT IS GROWING VERY FAST WITH A LOT OF NEW HOME CONSTRUCTION. THOSE WHO MOVE TO WEST POINT WANT TO GET AWAY FROM THE LARGER CITIES AND LIVE IN THE RURAL ATMOSPHERE. INCORPORATED CITY 1 JANUARY 1970.



## WEST VALLEY CITY

It is easy to forget that the rich valley of Salt Lake was once a dry and generally treeless plain. Grey sage, cactus, jack rabbits and rattlesnakes made many consider the Salt Lake Valley worthless for the raising of crops and entirely unfit for the habitation of a large population.

Mountain men and explorers had passed through the area several decades before 1870, trapping beaver and trading with the Indians. These legendary figures included John Fremont, Jedidiah Smith, Peter Skene Ogden, James Bridger, Benjamin de Bonneville and Etienne Provost. All helped to add to the world's store of information on the Great Basin, but none chose to settle here.

Except for the Mormon pioneers, the Salt Lake Valley may have remained unsettled for many years. After declaring "This is the Place," Brigham Young's vanguard detachment of 23 wagons and 143 men, three women and two children, began the task of surviving that first year in 1847. City Creek was dammed and the land flooded. Thus was the beginning of Utah irrigation and the transformation of the desert into a garden.

Among the first men to settle beyond the Jordan River was Joseph Harker. Looking to procure better grass for his animals, he built his dugout near 3300 South in the fall of 1848. Several other families followed in 1849 including Samuel Bennion, Thomas Mackay, Thomas Tarbet, William Farrer, William Blackhurst and John Robinson. In 1850, These families moved to 4800 South and began building permanent homes.

When Captain Johnston's Army arrived in 1857 they were not allowed to stop in the Valley. The soldiers crossed the Jordan River near the present site of the Salt Lake County Fairgrounds, marching southwest to 1700 West and on directly south to Bluffdale and Camp Floyd. Considerable damage had been done to property by the army's horses and cattle. Protests from families living along 1700 West was so strong, Johnston received orders for his soldiers so put up fences to protect these farms. Redwood from California was used to build the fence and brought about the naming of Redwood Road.

Between 1866 and 1870 the pioneers moved up from the Jordan River bottom and onto the "flats". Fields were laid out, leveled and fences built. New homes, chapels, irrigation canals and roads were the initial tasks of the settlers. Fruit trees were quickly planted to insure greater self-sufficiency.

Building was mainly with adobe brick and logs from the mountains were used in stake and pole fencing. Dry farming was used initially to turn the stubborn salt grass and grasslands into productive farmlands. Within a few years, "they raised 60 bushels of grain and six to eight tons of hay to the acre, and the corn was so high the tops couldn't be reached," according to John H. Bawden. Near existing flowing wells the Hayne's and the Newton's began a profitable sheep raising industry. Dry farming called for numerous granaries which began to dot the landscape and within time the land "over Jordan" was referred to as Brighton, Granger, Hunter and Pleasant Green. The name Granger was given by Salt Lake County's first judge, Elias Smith, "because it looks so productive." Hunter was named after the Bishop of the L.D.S. ward in the area.

By the 1880's improved irrigation and extensive canal systems pushed dry farming to larger areas to the west and the south. Horse driven threshers were replaced by mowing machines. The first homes of lumber and brick made their appearances. Locust and poplar trees were planted for shade and to slow the wind. Several water wells were driven with sledge hammers, some to a depth of 100 feet. Jacob Hunter started Granger's first business by building a smokehouse and curing meat for neighbors.

Rapid growth during the period from 1890-1900 saw a 79 percent increase in population compared with 19 percent for Salt Lake City. Several new school buildings were erected and new education districts formed. Joseph Fairbourne became the community's first blacksmith and started a post office at 3200 West and 3500 South for the Granger area. In Hunter, mail could be picked up at Rasmus Nielson's country store. The Bamberger and Orem railroads linked the area with Salt Lake and Provo by 1917 which was used to move cash crops such as peas, tomatoes, onions, apples and sugar beets.

Beginning in 1910, Granite High School, known as the "Farmers School," emphasized classes in agriculture, home economics and trade industries. By 1920, the P.T.A. had been organized. About this time, the "West Side Commercial Club" was formed to further the interests of businesses in the Granger, Hunter and Pleasant Green areas. The Kennecott Copper Mine and Hercules brought vastly expanded employment opportunities to the west side.

Private land acquisition during 1914 purchased most of Redwood. It was not until during the depression years however, that the Redwood area was developed. Land was inexpensive and those without a place to stay could set up camp until they had the means to buy property and build a home. Those were hard times with many people spending the winter in tents or one room make-shift homes. Permanent homes were eventually constructed and the area became known as Chesterfield.

The 1930's brought increased industrial and commercial growth. J.R. Winder started Winder Dairy at 4400 West and 4100 South. Fassio began his egg business at 5200 West and 3650 South. Numerous coal and feed businesses sprung up along with gas stations, grocery stores and cold storage lockers.

The first two subdivisions for Granger were recorded in 1948 and homes sold for \$4,200. The Granger-Hunter Improvement District was created by the Salt Lake County Commissioners on January 13, 1950. Granger High School was completed in 1958 and had an enrollment of over 900 students in its first year.

By the early 1960's, the area had organized a Chamber of Commerce and community council. Several shopping centers, banks, savings and loan and medical centers were also welcomed into the community. The Valley West Hospital's groundbreaking ceremonies were held in September 1962, with total construction costs set at \$500,000. At the close of 1962, Granger had 77 subdivisions with space for nearly 5,000 building lots.

The 1970's saw continued growth and expansion of business, education, industry and building. Valley Fair Mall, major industrial parks and further subdividing have led to a strengthened tax base and brought prosperity to its 60,000 inhabitants.

The citizens of Granger, Hunter and Redwood voted to incorporate, and on July 1, 1980, West Valley City came into being. Henry Price became the first Mayor. He, along with two Commissioners, Renee Mackay and Jerry Wagstaff, helped form the administrative and legislative bodies of the new City.

A referendum changed the City's government to a Council/Manager form, effective January 4, 1982. The first Council was comprised of Gerald K. Maloney, Mayor, and Brent F. Anderson, Larry D. Bunkall, Michael R. Embley, Jay G. Jackson, Claude L. Jones, And Quentin C. Winder as Councilmembers. John D Newman became West Valley City's first City Manager.

The City administration has met the challenge of starting a new government. It has put together a competent staff, increased the level of services provided and retired the initial debts. City residents seldom discuss the past benefits of County government and have learned that a government which is closer to the people, is more responsive.

## Willard

Willard, the southernmost community in Box Elder County along U.S. 89, is nestled beneath majestic Willard peak in the mountains to the east. Seven miles north is Brigham City; Ogden is thirteen miles to the south. To the west are salt flats and the freshwater Willard Bay created in 1964.

Willard had its beginning in 1851, when several companies of settlers were sent out from Salt Lake City. Nineteen souls located on North Willow Creek, seven miles south of where Brigham City would soon be founded. Two years later, the settlement was moved to a better site, two miles farther south and named North Willow Creek. A fort wall was built to protect them from the threat of Indian attacks.

In the fall of 1851, North Willow Creek was surveyed by Henry G. Sherwood assisted by Cyril Call. In 1859 it was renamed Willard in honor of Willard Richards, an apostle of the Mormon church. Willard received her charter as a city in 1870. The township encompasses seven square miles, being three and a half miles long and two miles wide.

Willard's first settlers were of Welsh, English, Scottish and Dutch descent. Most were farmers but many were merchants, carpenters, blacksmiths and school teachers. Willard has always been noted for its music, claiming Evan Stephens, Mormon Tabernacle Choir Director, and Robert Bell Baird, hymn writer, among its "native sons."

Shadrack Jones was an especially gifted stonemason and Willard's rock homes reflect his handiwork. Over thirty pioneer rock homes are still standing, many of which are on the National Register of Historic Places. A brickyard and the first grist mill in Box Elder County as well as a number of molasses mills provided the first citizens with their basic needs.

Electric power came to Willard in the early 1900s with completion of Willard's own powerhouse. A water system was completed in 1912, utilizing water from Willard canyon. By 1918, Willard was a station on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. It had a canning factory, a money-order post office, general stores, and an estimated population of 800; 200 more than Tremonton at that time. It was a city of the third class. Its population in the 1990 census was 1,298.

Historically, the economy of Willard centered around agriculture with fruit crops being the major product. Colorful roadside fruit stands grace Highway 89 as it winds through the area. Buyers travel far to purchase the best fruit in the West along northern Utah's "fruit way."

The construction of Interstate 15 west of Willard eliminated many negative aspects of the "through" traffic on Highway 89 by reducing the noise level and minimizing the hazards of crossing the busy highway. It did impact the local economy by reducing sales at the fruit stands for a while, but patrons have since returned in force and sales are strong.

Agriculture is now a secondary source of income. Although some businesses are located in Willard, most people seek employment nearby. Hill Air Force Base, the Ogden Internal Revenue Service Center and Thiokol Corporation are within easy commuting distance and employ many citizens. The rural atmosphere coupled with its proximity to these facilities make Willard a fine place to live and raise a family.

Willard is located on an alluvial fan exposed as Lake Bonneville receded and, as such, is an ideal spot for gravel pits, a mixed blessing to the town. Predominately L.D.S., Willard has three wards housed in a new meetinghouse built in 1973. Willard and Perry now comprise an LDS stake of their own, the Willard Stake having been created November 25, 1984.

The new Willard Elementary School, built in 1986, is of modern energy-efficient design. At the time of its construction, the old school was demolished; however, its west wing, built in 1964, was left intact to serve

as Willard's city hall. It houses the police, courts and city offices. A modern post office was built in 1990. A large fire station was built in 1992 to house the volunteer fire department.

The sheer rock cliffs that rise so majestically east of Willard have contributed on several occasions to floods in the valley. The situation has been addressed by the Willard City/Box Elder County Drainage and Flood Control District, which has installed reservoirs and pipelines, helping greatly to reduce the flood problem. Young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps built the dike and spillway in the 1930's to alleviate other problems. They also terraced Willard basin in the upper canyon. With those measures, past concerns have been greatly alleviated.

A trip to Willard Peak is rewarded with a breathtaking view of the valley below. During the early summer months, over twenty-eight varieties of colorful wildflowers may be seen blooming in profusion along the way. Willard itself is noted for its beautiful sunsets seen across the bay.

Willard claims the oldest continuous 4th of July celebration in Utah. It begins with a Firemen's Ball the night before, features races, festivities and amusement booths that day, and ends with fireworks in the Willow Creek park east of town.

Willard Bay State Park, located west of I-15, is a major recreational area for boating and camping. Its year-round fishing and close proximity to the population of the Wasatch Front makes it one of the most popular of Utah's state parks. Between January and October 1992 its facilities were used by 269,232 people.

- Sources:
1. Willard Centennial: A Brief History of the Past One Hundred Years (Booklet pub. 1951) Author Willard Genealogical Committee: David Kunzler ex al
  2. 1990 Willard Sewer Grant Study: Hansen & Associates.
  3. Utah Since Statehood, Historical and Biographical: Nobel Warrum, Editor, pub. 1919 Clarke Pub. Co.
  4. 1990 census
  5. Letter: Willard State Park Manager Roland Bringhurst

Merlene T. Braegger, November 1992





## **HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH**

Snuggled peacefully in a narrow valley along the lower end of the Santa Clara Creek is a small city, resting like an oasis in the desert and known as Santa Clara, Utah. This small city of around 3300 inhabitants is located in the extreme southwest corner of the state about five miles west of downtown St. George and is bordered on the south by the river and the South Hills and on the north by a lava bed, red hills and the mountains. This makes a very picturesque setting.

This small city boasts of the well-preserved Jacob Hamblin home, an L.D.S. Chapel, a general store, post office, 2 gas stations and convenience stores, a carwash, florist shop, fruit stand and desert plant nursery. Commercial development is just beginning to take place. Currently there are about 1100 homes in the city and growth is rapid. Santa Clara residents are proud of their little city and take pride in keeping it looking neat and clean.

The farming land on the south of the city is limited and becoming more so as growth continues, so the personality of the community is also changing somewhat.

The citizens of Santa Clara are very education-minded and from the very first have supported education to the utmost. There is an elementary school in the community and from there students attend Woodward, Snow Canyon Middle and High Schools in St. George and on to higher education at Dixie College, also in St. George or other schools outside the valley. Today, young people from Santa Clara are actively engaged in various positions of trust throughout the nation and are outstanding citizens. Historically, the greater percent of college graduates have been school teachers and have gone out to teach in many different states, but mostly in the West. Santa Clara has furnished more school teachers than any other town of its size in Utah. For instance, in 1932-33 this town (with a population then of 275) furnished 18% of the teachers in Washington County alone, while their population was 3% of the total of this county. These teachers taught school in the winter, farmed in the summer and many of them took care of their cattle in between. They were never idle.

In years gone by, this section of the country was, for white men, a place to get over as soon as possible but not a place to live. Before the arrival of the Mormons in the late 1840's and early 1850's, only a few white men had ever been through it. The first was a party

of two Spanish padres, Father Escalante and Father Dominguez and seven others, who were trying to find a land route between Santa Fe, New Mexico and Monterey, California. They set out in July 1776. Fifty years passed before another white man, Jedediah Strong Smith found his way into the territory in 1826 and again in 1827. During the next years, occasional fur traders and trappers followed the same trails but it remained for John C. Fremont in 1844 to make careful notes, then draw some rough maps and write a report of his explorations. Then, in mid-November 1847, the leaders on Utah sent sixteen men to make a journey to California to open up a route for trade. Among them were Captain Jefferson Hunt of the Mormon Battalion and O. Porter Rockwell. Theirs was a hard task but they left trails so well-marked that they could easily be followed later.

Now that the southern trail was more clearly marked, Brigham Young and the council sent Parley P. Pratt with fifty young men known as "The Southern Exploring Company" to go south in the fall of 1849 for the purpose of looking for future town sites.

They travelled from Salt Lake to the Upper Sevier region, over the Wasatch Mountains and finally, on December 21st they camped on the northern end of Little Salt Lake Valley. They continued their journey to Red Creek and here, on December 23rd, decided to rest awhile. Here they divided the party. Parley P. Pratt was put in charge of the twenty men on horseback, with pack animals, who left the camp on December 26th and headed South. They went southward to the junction of the Santa Clara Creek and Rio Virgin where the elevation had dropped 3,000 feet. They arrived on New Year's Day in 1850.

Here the climate was completely different and the country was later to be known as "Utah's Dixie". It looked so dry and desolate that the scouts were not very pleased with its appearance. They had travelled down the Virgin, past a small deserted Indian farm where a few stalks of corn and some squash and grape vines were planted. When they reached the Indian village on the Santa Clara, they found good irrigated crops of corn, pumpkins and other squash. The village was composed mostly of men, for the women and children had been sold to or stolen by the Spaniards, Mexicans and Utes who had repeatedly made raids to obtain slaves.

From here they travelled northward up the Santa Clara, and a few days later reached Fullmer's camp which had moved from Red Creek to Center Creek. The next day they headed back to Salt Lake City and arrived back home on February 12, 1850 without the loss of any life. The reports of this trip were of the most vital significance in helping to determine where colonies would be established.

In 1853 several men under the leadership of Rufus C. Allen were called on missions to this southland to organize some outposts. They spent some time organizing Parowan and Harmony and then came south, arriving on the Santa Clara in June 1854. Here they found a camp of Indians numbering 200 souls. These Indians were quite friendly to the missionaries who commenced assisting them in sowing and planting and otherwise instructing them in civilized ways. In December 1854, Jacob Hamblin, Thales H. Haskell, Ira Hatch, Samuel Knight and Augustus P. Hardy were selected by President Allen to settle permanently on the Santa Clara. These men started immediately from Fort Harmony and,

arriving at their destination, began their temporal duties by cutting some large house logs and erecting a cabin on the upper end of the present town site. They also began a dam to take water for irrigation from the creek. In this labor they were aided by the Indians, who by this time were estimated to number about 800 under Chief Tut-se-gab-it. The Indians were rather reluctant to help for they believed that the "Tonaquint" - their name for the Santa Clara Creek - would dry up the coming season as there was but a little snow in the mountains.

However, Jacob Hamblin promised them that if they would work with the missionaries they should both have enough water to irrigate their crops. The dam, 100 feet long and 14 feet high, was completed and the water taken out onto the 100 acre farm cultivated jointly by the missionaries and the Indians. In the season of 1855 very good crops were raised. The cotton seeds were carefully planted, one to a hill, and did well. All the seed was saved for replanting. This was the first cotton grown in Utah Territory and a sample was sent to Brigham Young who was very pleased with it.

Jacob Hamblin said, "In the winter of 1855-56 we were instructed to build a fort for our protection". The site was selected half a mile above the present town of Santa Clara. "There were at times on the Santa Clara, ten missionaries and four stone masons from Cedar City. We employed Indian help and everything we put our hands to prospered so that in less than ten days we built a fort 100 feet square, of hammer-faced rock, the wall 2 feet thick and 12 feet high. It was afterward said by Brigham Young to be the best fort then in the territory". It was completed in three weeks' time.

All of the cotton seed raised the first year was planted in 1856 and 200 pounds of cotton resulted. Picking the seeds out was such a hard job that Zadoc Judd and the first Bishops made a cotton gin. The women made stockings for the men from the first cotton raised. They saved the rest of the lint and added it to the next year's crop and from this they wove thirty yards of blue and white striped hickory shirting, which was finished in November 1856. The hand spinning wheel and treadle loom were of the most primitive make, but served their purpose. Jacob Hamblin made a grist mill and molasses mill with the help of the other men.

The people of Santa Clara did not raise much cotton but specialized in fruits, vegetables and molasses made from sugar cane. They dried fruit and peddled it in the fall to the surrounding settlements for potatoes and flour.

Santa Clara cradled the silk industry in Dixie, for the silk culture was begun there during the 1860's. However, the silk industry did not prove successful and after twenty years was abandoned.

Santa Clara today offers a serene, friendly atmosphere to those looking for a place to raise their families and a warm welcome to visitors who come to enjoy the scenery and the history of the area.

This history was written by Nellie M. Gubler - Dec. 14, 1965, with up-to-date figures on population and housing added August 1996.