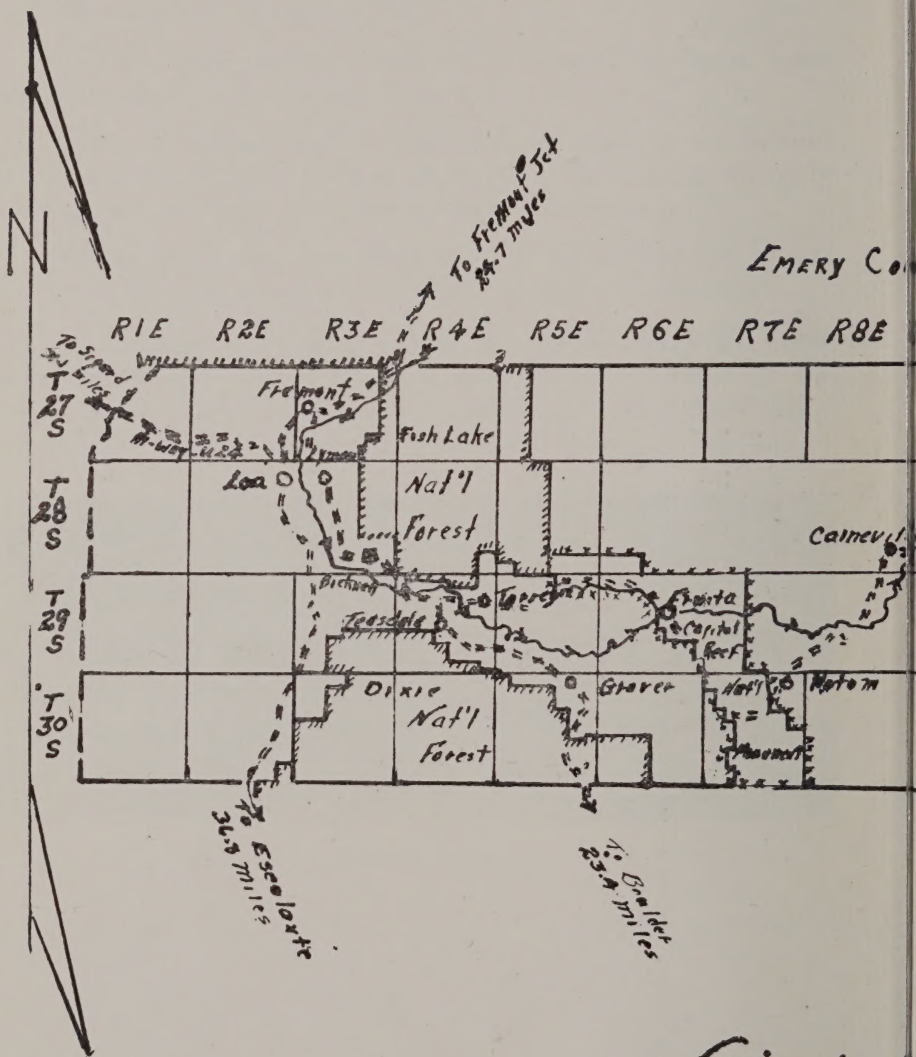


RAINBOW VIEWS

*A HISTORY OF
WAYNE COUNTY*

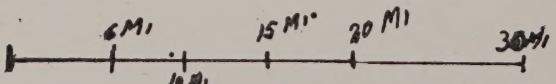




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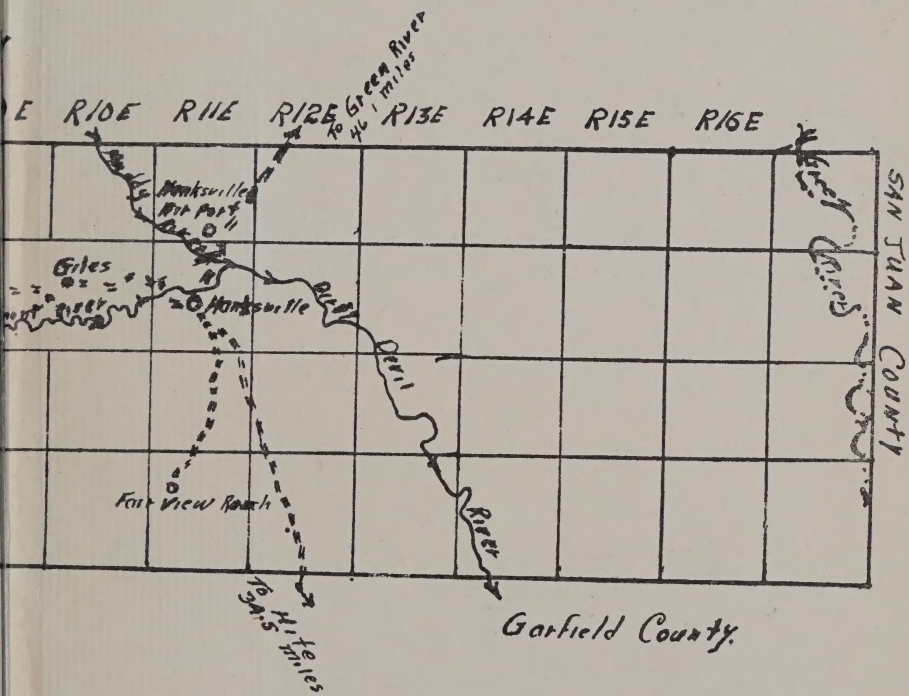
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- Scale -

General A
WAYNE C



Map of
 COUNTY

*History of
Wayne County*

12-90



Scene in Capitol Reef National Monument—Painted by Evangeline O. Toppan.

Rainbow Views

A HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY

Compiled by
ANNE SNOW

Dedicated to the heroic pioneers whose labors and sacrifices made possible the heritage we, their descendants, enjoy today.

Presented by
WAYNE COUNTY CHAPTER
of
DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS

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Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Wayne County

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The Daughters of Utah Pioneers deserve our commendation and praise for the work they have accomplished in preserving Wayne County history by publishing this volume. Its pages give evidence of a loyalty to pioneer living, founded on a knowledge and understanding of the early community life in their localities. It throws new light on many aspects of pioneer life.

We are grateful to them, our officers and members of Wayne County, with Amy White as President and to Ann Snow, the compiler, for their unselfish service. Wayne County's history has been well told.

They, like their pioneer forefathers, have overcome many obstacles to finish and bring forth this story, but again like many of their forebears, they will live to realize its blessings.

KATE B. CARTER, President,
DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

Introduction 1132133



Zion Broad Stone - 7.50

Contributions from many persons have gone into the making of this history of Wayne County. Whenever possible, written records were consulted for facts, but much information was necessarily secured through interviews with residents and by correspondence with outside people and concerns who had been connected with development in the county.

To all who gave so freely of their time and services, and to those who lent photographs, the officers of the D. U. P. are grateful and tender sincere thanks.

Because much of the information gathered could not be confirmed by written accounts, there may be some errors in the record. However, every effort was made to check and verify historical statements, especially when there was doubt or conflict.

I entered upon the task of compiling this history with little enthusiasm, but as I worked, my interest grew and my admiration for the builders of the county increased. I became very much aware that our heritage in Wayne is, like the history, a result of contributions from many persons.

Members of the D. U. P. organization hope that readers of this volume will enjoy it and that they will gain a greater appreciation of the many sterling qualities of our pioneers.

ANNE SNOW

Foreword

It has been said that only those who are willing to make great sacrifices in order to perpetuate the lives and achievements of others actually possess the qualities essential to greatness.

This criterion may well be applied to the Daughters of the Pioneers. The time they have so generously given and the problems and disappointments they have faced so resolutely can be equaled only by the sturdy pioneers whose lives they have so ably depicted.

This book has a two-fold purpose, to preserve to future generations the spirit and devotion engendered by the trials, hardships, and disappointments encountered by the pioneers. It should also kindle in the hearts of the future generations an animated respect and admiration for their forebears.

May we in reading these pages take heart and meet our problems today with the same courage and fortitude demonstrated by those faithful pioneers.

ROYAL J. BRINKERHOFF

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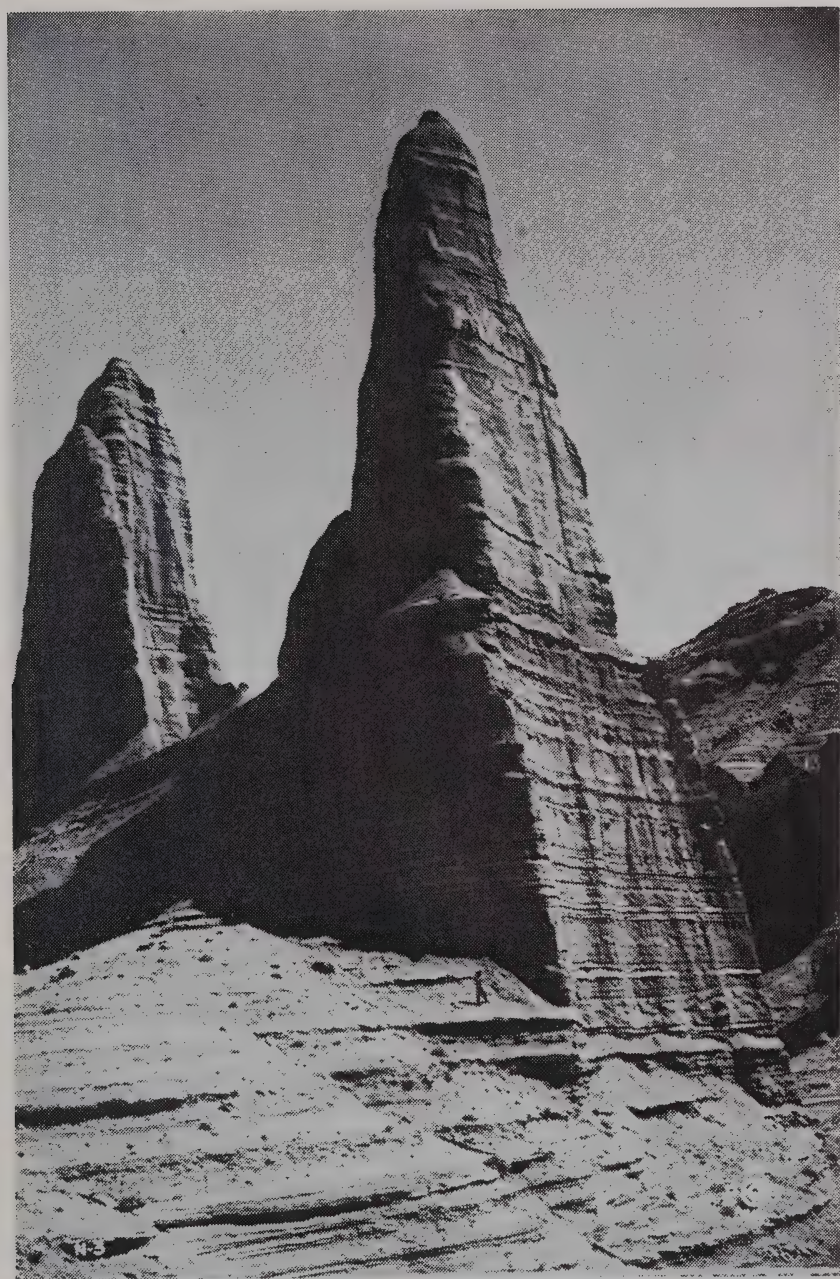
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Scenic Views



Lower Cathedral Valley east of Thousand Lake Mountain.



Mom and Pop in Cathedral Valley



Battleship Mesa in Blue Valley.



Lower Cathedral Valley east of Thousand Lake Mountains.



Jeepin' in Wayne Wonderland—Jackson Bros. (Perry and Worthen) and A. L. Choffin.



Colorado River near the Mouth of Cataract Canyon.

Wayne County

Wayne County is situated in the south central part of Utah. Sevier and Emery Counties are on its north side. Piute adjoins it on the west, Garfield on the south, and on the east, Green River forms a natural boundary for its uneven length.

It has an area of 2,475 square miles, being twenty-three and one half miles wide and approximately one hundred five miles long.

Before being organized into a county May 2, 1892, it formed a part of Piute County. No written record has been found telling how it came to be called Wayne, but older residents have stated that it was named by Willis E. Robison in honor of a son. Mr. Robison was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1895 and was a member of the State Legislature in 1903.

The upper western part of the County has been known as Rabbit Valley since before the coming of settlers. The name was suggested by General William B. Pace or his men because of the great number of rabbits they saw as they passed through the region soon after the battle of Red Lake.

The county is in that part of the state known as the plateau section. Its surface is rugged, being characterized by mountains, hills and canyons, interspersed with small valleys. Massive ledges, fantastic and gorgeously-colored rock formations are also found within its boundaries.

The largest stream of water is the Fremont River. It takes out from the northeast corner of Fish Lake, flows east a few miles, then turns south into Wayne County, where it again turns east, flowing almost the entire length of the county. At Hanksville it is joined by the Big Muddy. The two form the Dirty Devil, which is a tributary of the Colorado.

A number of creeks and some lakes and reservoirs make it possible to irrigate land which is above the Fremont River.

The elevation of Wayne communities varies from 7,000 feet at Loa to 4,200 at Hanksville. Weather records have been kept at these two places for over forty years. During the period

1930 to 1940 the average annual temperature for Hanksville was 53.3 degrees Fahrenheit; for Loa, it was 42.9 degrees. The highest temperature recorded for Hanksville was 110 degrees in 1931 and in 1933; for Loa, it was 100 degrees in 1931. The lowest reading for Hanksville was in 1937 when the temperature dropped to a minus 27 degrees. In January of this same year the thermometer registered a low minus of 33 degrees in Loa. Records of some others years show that temperatures have gone a few degrees higher and lower in both towns.

During this same period the average yearly precipitation, which includes rain, melted snow, hail, and sleet, was for Hanksville 5.18 inches and for Loa, 7.49 inches.

In the 1880's when few thermometers were in the valley there was an extremely cold spell, lasting for a few days. Old-timers often spoke of "that cold Friday" when the river at Thurber Bottoms froze over with a coat of ice solid enough to support the weight of a twelve-hundred-pound horse.

The population of the county has been around the two thousand mark since 1900.

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Year | — | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 | 1951 |
| Pop. | — | 1,907 | 1,749 | 2,097 | 2,067 | 2,041 | 2,137 |

Before The Pioneers Came

When the pioneers came to Wayne County, they found it inhabited by Ute Indians. Articles which they later found in caves, mounds, and among cliffs indicated that other types of Indians or races had probably lived here centuries before.

There is some evidence that a white man was in the region as early as 1836. Hugh F. O'Neil in an article written in "Southern News and Views" in July 1939, states that in five places along the Green and Colorado rivers one can see the inscription "D. Julien, 1836," cut in stone high on the walls of Labyrinth, Stillwater, and Cataract canyons. In two of the places the day and month are written "Mai 3" and "Mai 16." Nothing further is known of this man except that he came to Utah in 1831 with Antoine Robidoux.

John C. Fremont for whom the river and town are named came into the county during the fall and winter of 1853-1854 on his last expedition to the West.

In his party were twenty men, half of them Delaware Indians. Their trouble started in Colorado when they attempted to cross the Rocky Mountains. Deep snow had filled the ravines and obliterated paths. They found the trail of Captain John W. Gunnison and followed it into Utah until they came to Salina Canyon. Here they turned into the Old Spanish Trail. Soon they found themselves in deep snow and short of provisions. Since they would have to eat their pack horses, they cached their equipment.

They entered the county about two miles west of Fremont town. What they did in the valley or how long they remained is not known. Dan Brian states that as a youngster he and others played in a clump of cottonwood trees near Jack's point and that on one of the larger trees was carved the name of John C. Fremont. The company may have camped at this place where there was a spring of water.

Fremont and party continued their journey to Parowan, passing through Bear Valley, Antimony, and Kingston Canyon. At Parowan they rested and then continued on to California.

One of Fremont's men deserted to the Indians at Parowan and told Chief Walker of the cache. Walker had the man guide him to the place where he got the goods. He then killed the guide because of his wanting to share the loot.

During the summer of 1869 Professor J. W. Powell and a group of men explored the Colorado River. Starting from Green River City, Wyoming, on May 24, they made the descent through the canyon in a little more than three months, emerging at the mouth of the Virgin River on August 30.

It was this party that gave the name Dirty Devil to the stream formed by the junction of the Fremont and Big Muddy. When the explorers reached the mouth of this river, the boat on lead turned into it, and one of the men in the boat following called, "Is there good fishing?" The reply was, "She's a dirty devil," and so that name went into the record book.

Professor Powell made several other expeditions into the southern part of the state to explore the region around the Colorado River. From the accounts given in his book, he himself did not come into what is now Wayne County, but two groups under his direction were apparently within its boundaries.

In the summer of 1871 a party in charge of Jacob Hamblin attempted to reach the mouth of the Dirty Devil by proceeding in a northeast direction from Kanab. They discovered the head waters of a stream flowing in an easterly direction to the Colorado River, and followed its course a hundred miles, and until within an estimated distance of ten miles from its mouth. Because of the direction of the stream, the volume of water carried, and the probable point at which it would join the Colorado, the explorers felt sure this was the Dirty Devil.

Professor A. H. Thompson, one of Powell's collaborators, led a party of explorers through Garfield County and onto the Aquarius Plateau. They discovered and named Pleasant Creek and also were near the stream now called Fish Creek. From this region they proceeded to the Henry Mountains.

This lofty range of mountains was named by Powell in honor of his friend Professor Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the one who directed Powell in his work.

Relations With The Indians

THE BATTLE AT RED LAKE

Before the settlers had come into what is now Wayne County, a fight took place between the Indians and a posse of white men under command of General Warren S. Snow from Sanpete County.

During 1865 Indians gave the settlers in Sevier Valley much trouble and killed and wounded several people. Late in the summer it was reported that Indians were prowling around Circleville and that they had camps near Fish Lake. General Snow with 103 men, including Colonel John Ivie's company of cavalry from Mt. Pleasant and Captain N. S. Beache's company from Manti and recruits from other companies went to investigate conditions at Circleville. They arrived there September 18, 1865, and the following day marched up the east fork of the Sevier River to Clover Flat, where they camped for the night. Here they found the trail of the Indians and followed it over the plateau between Grass and Rabbit Valleys. Before reaching the latter valley, night overtook them. Since it was raining and very dark, they made camp at the head of a rough canyon. Early next morning scouts, who went out to reconnoiter, reported they found the track of a pony which had come within half a mile of the camp and turned back.

The men then worked their way down the canyon into open country. When they reached the flat land at a small lake or pond called Red Lake, not far from Thousand Lake Mountain, they halted. Gen. Snow and Col. Ivie went up a black rocky ridge to get a view of the surrounding country.

As they neared the top, Col. Ivie saw a ramrod wiggling behind a bush only a few yards away, and exclaimed, "There they are." His shout was followed by a volley from ambush, one bullet hitting and seriously wounding Gen. Snow in the shoulder.

The men retreated to their company and a battle ensued. Firing from ambush on top of the hill, the Indians overshot their mark, most of their bullets whizzing over the heads of the soldiers into the water below.

Two men were wounded, Arson Taylor of Richfield and George Frandsen of Mt. Pleasant.

Officers then ordered a short retreat in order to get a flanking movement on the savages. After the men had fallen back, they noticed one of their pack animals had been left behind. Ezra Shoemaker of Manti and another man went back through a shower of bullets from the enemy and recovered the animal with its pack. The fighting continued until night, several Indians being killed during the fray.

As darkness settled down, the militia crossed back over the mountain into Grass Valley, where they camped. Next morning they marched down Kings Meadow Canyon to Glenwood, where they separated and returned to their respective homes.

THE PEACE TREATY

Early in June 1873, President Brigham Young and his counselors called a group of men to explore the country southeast of Sevier Valley and to make treaties of peace with the Indians in that region.

The company consisted of about twenty-two men from Utah and Sanpete Counties. Among the number were Albert K. Thurber and William Jex of Spanish Fork; George W. Bean, Abraham Halladay, George Evans, and William B. Pace of Provo. The men were fitted out with saddle and pack horses and carried two pack-horse loads of goods, obtained from the Federal Government to give to the Indians. These were articles that the natives especially liked such as knives, beads, calicoes, trinkets of various sorts, hawls and blankets. Chief Tabonia accompanied them as guide while George W. Bean acted as interpreter. Bishop Thurber could also speak the Ute language.

The party left Prattsville, near Glenwood, June 11, 1873, and camped at Brimhall Springs. Next morning they traveled up a narrow valley, where the grass in places touched the saddle stirrups. At the head of the valley they found a large grizzly bear that had just been killed and skinned. Half a mile farther on was a bunch of quaking-asp trees. Up about seven

feet from the ground on one of the larger trees, the bark had been peeled off on one side. The men learned later that the bear had had an Indian up that tree for about twenty-four hours. In his haste to get up the tree the Indian had dropped his gun, but managed later to get it and kill the bear. The company named the place Bear Valley, a name it still retains.

On the night of the 12th the party camped at the place now called Burrville. Because of the bunch grass growing all over the hills and the beautiful natural meadows in the valley, the men called this region Grass Valley. The next day, June 13, the company reached Fish Lake about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It was then they saw the first Indian since beginning their journey. He was after fish, but when he saw the white men, he jumped on his pony and rode up the creek through the timber. Tabonia called for him to stop, but he went right on. One of the men quickly unsaddled and ran to the place where the Indian had been fishing. There he found about forty fish on the bank and thousands more in the little creek. He then began to throw out fish and had about 300 when others in the company came and stopped him. They threw back into the water the fish yet alive, but they still had 210 to take to camp. These were cleaned and salted. Later the Indians dried and smoked them and turned them over—two seamless sackfuls—to the white men in Cedar Grove, Grass Valley.

After eating an early supper, the men picketed and hobbled their horses, keeping them between the camp and the lake. They then made their beds around in the brush, and it was agreed that they would remain quiet, no one speaking except Tabonia, George Bean, or A. K. Thurber. Not long after dark the horses began to snort and fuss. Tabonia called out and began talking as did Bean and Thurber. Finally two old squaws came into camp.

The men gave them presents and sent them back. Soon they returned with about half the tribe. Their chief, Poganeab, who was Fish Captain, did not want them to come. He wanted to fight. After a while most of the chief's fighting men came to the camp and said it was safe to build fires. Near midnight the Chief, his two squaws, and a few others made their appearance. For two hours the men talked with the Indians and

gave them presents. They then told them to go to their camp but to return in the morning.

Nearly all of the next day was spent in talking with the Indians. The white men explained that they wanted to be friends with the red men and live in peace. Tabonia told them when he went to Washington to visit the great white chief (President U. S. Grant) he saw three person of fine appearance with long, white, flowing beards. They were dressed in white robes and were friends of the Indians. The white men did not see these three, but Tabonia did. Old Poganeab became very friendly, and he and one of his sons accompanied the party on foot during the entire trip until they reached Cedar Grove in Grass Valley where it had previously been arranged that the Fish Lake tribe would meet for a council.

On June 15 the party left Fish Lake and went to a place later called Thurber. A. K. Thurber liked the creek and location so well that the men named it in his honor. Next day they explored lower Rabbit Valley and caught a lone wild horse and an antelope. Wherever they went, they found plenty of deer and fish. The deer were gentle, but the men killed only what they needed for food.

That night they camped in a grove of long-leaf pines which grew down into the valley. They called the place Pine Creek, a name which it still bears. The men hobbled part of the horses and picketed the others. Then they built several big fires. Suddenly the horses snorted and stampeded. Fifteen were held by the ropes, the others running away up the creek. Since the night was dark, and the men were not familiar with the territory, they let the horses go until morning. To avoid being good targets the campers put out their fires and lay flat on the ground. Poganeab was angry with the Indians. He and his son went out on the trail talking loudly and telling the Indians to come into the camp in the morning.

The company rested next day and talked with the Indians, whose chief was Angewetimpi. They made peace with the tribe giving them presents which they had brought along. Some of the squaws returned the favor by presenting the men with forty fish which they had caught in their willow traps. This tribe was told to be at the meeting in Cedar Brove four days hence.

Two or three miles up the creek the men found the horses that had stampeded the night before, and the following day the party resumed their journey.

About sundown they crossed a divide and came into a little flat where a stream of water ran into Grass Valley, as they later learned. When the men were getting ready to make camp, they saw an old coyote with three young ones. They caught the little ones, marked them and turned them loose. The stream was called Coyote, and a settlement now in this place is also called by that name.

From this place the men went south on to the Boulder mountain, passing through big long-leaf pine timber, and seeing deer, chickens, springs, meadows, and various kinds of flowers and shrubs. After two days' travel the party reached Escalante Creek, where they found a small band of Indians. They made peace with these Indians and invited them to the Cedar Grove Council. Having completed their explorations, the company now started back to Grass Valley, where they arrived about June 20. The Fish Lake tribe of Indians were at the Cedar Grove, and the next day was spent in feasting and talking with Indians who had gathered there. A peace treaty was made and signed by the chiefs and white men and was never broken.

INDIANS AND SETTLERS

When the settlers came into the valley, they gradually came in contact with the Indians and occasionally traded with them. Buckskin was an article which the pioneers wanted from the Indians, as leather and manufactured goods were scarce. The buckskin was made into gloves and skirts by the pioneer women, while strings cut from it served many useful purposes in the home and about the farm.

Some of the squaws made durable and useful baskets from willows. These they would trade for bacon, flour, sugar, or calico. When pine nuts were plentiful, they gathered these to trade and also for food. Squaws of this locality did not do much of the fancy bead work which some squaws do.

After a while the more intelligent and aggressive Indians learned enough of the English language to carry on a conver-

sation within the limits of their experience. They also began to wear clothes similar to those worn by white men, the clothing often being articles discarded by the settlers.

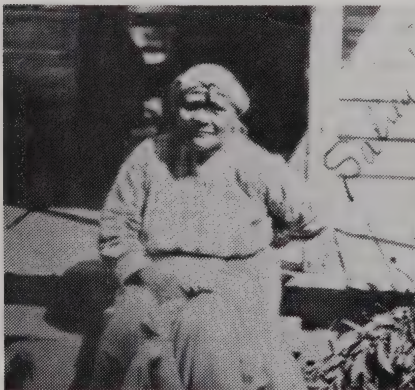
As long as the Indians could get all the deer and fish they needed, they did not lack for food, but when game became scarce and restrictions were placed upon fishers and hunters, they often went hungry. They resorted to the killing of rabbits and ground dogs, which were plentiful. In some cases they killed and ate their camp dogs. Seeds and roots from various plants stewed with a little meat sometimes made a meal for them. For a few years it was not an uncommon practice for the squaws to go from house to house begging for food.

Most noted characters among the Indians of the valley were: Poganeab, Sally Bob, Tewauk, Timmican, Grayhead, Tom, Nick and Mustache.

Tewauk, Timmican, and some other Indians, who lived in a village not far from Lyman, were baptized into the Mormon Church; a few are buried in the Lyman cemetery. For a time Erastus Sorenson was active in teaching these natives the Gospel and the ways in which they could become more civilized.

Grayhead was an old Indian the first time anyone here saw him. Sally lived to be very old and became gray and blind.

Nick was a small Indian and a very clever one. He seemed to be a born actor and mimic, often creating much amuse-



Sally Bob



Indian Tom



GREENWITCH INDIANS, February, 1905—Back row, left to right: George Hatch, Joe Bob, Nick, Mustache, Joe Bishop (from Arizona), his wife Wahuluta (from Arizona), Crockett, George, Tom, John Timiken, Rosy. Next row: Alice (little girl), Sarah or Peawitch, Henry (little boy), Dora or Thimba (holding the basket in which baby Stella is covered up), Chief Walker, his wife Dora Walker, Alma (their little boy), Moquonucick, Charlie Walker, Millie, Minnie Jim, and Jessie Jim (and their little child standing in front of them). Sitting on ground: Minnie, Nancy, Florence and Jimmy. "Tewalk" was the first Indian Chief in Rabbit Valley but he is not on this picture.

ment by his antics. According to some reports he was also a wicked fellow, having killed two or three of his squaws. He threatened to kill his last squaw, who told her father of the threat. The father said, "You stay here tonight, and I'll go sleep with Nick." Next morning Nick did not wake up. This is the account given by Charley Nick, a son of the "little devil."

INDIANS LEAVE THE VALLEY

At the time the United States Government set apart the Uintah Reservation as a home for Utah Indians, some of the Indians living in central and southern Utah were very much opposed to going on the reservation.

President Brigham Young instructed George W. Bean and Albert K. Thurber to visit these Indians and to watch over them.

A number of the natives had settled in a place called Greenwich in Grass Valley. These were later joined by Indians from Thistle, Escalante, and Wayne County. Some of them acquired land, cattle, wagons, and machinery, and seemed entirely contented.

George A. Hatch was appointed to serve as missionary among them. He labored there for many years and won the love and esteem of these people.

After the death of A. K. Thurber and George W. Bean, President William Seegmiller of the Sevier Stake, in pondering upon the condition of these Grass Valley Indians, concluded that the brethren had not done all they could to inform the Indians of the advantages they would have on the reservation. In the future the Indians might reproach their white friends because they had not told them of the opportunities they would have to obtain education, lands, cattle, implements, and many other things by going to live on the reservation.

He decided to consult Apostle Francis M. Lyman who now had the Indians under his care.

Elder Lyman wondered if these Indians might still be permitted to go to the reservation to live, so he took the matter up with Senator Joseph L. Rawlins, who was representing Utah

in Congress at the time, about 1900. From the Committee on Indian Affairs Senator Rawlins learned that Utah Indians not on the reservation might still be enrolled and receive the same benefits as those already there.

President Seegmiller then had George Hatch notify the Indians that he and Archibald Buchanan, interpreter, would be over on a certain date to hold a meeting with them, as he had important matters for them to consider.

The Indians assembled in John Hatch's yard near to Greenwich village. When the proposition of going on the reservation was presented, they were sullen. They asked why their old Mormon friends wanted to drive them away. Did they want Indian lands for themselves? They would throw away their Mormon friends but would not go to the reservation, even if they had to starve and eat dirt.

Interpreter Buchanan explained that the Mormons did not want them to go to the reservation unless that was their choice. He was telling them the advantages they would have, but if they didn't want to go, the Mormons would still be their friends.

President Seegmiller spoke kindly along the same line, telling them that in the future the Indians should not reproach the Mormons for not telling them about the opportunities on the reservation.

He told them he wanted them to become industrious, to cultivate their farms well, fence their lands, raise cattle, sheep, and hogs, and build houses as their white friends did. They should also observe the Sabbath day and send their children to Sunday School and the public schools. They would then become independent and able to care for themselves.

When the Indians finally understood the attitude of the brethren and their motives, they seemed pleased. There was a great deal of hand shaking and the Indians were all (tie-a-boo) friends and have remained so through the years.

INDIAN REVENGE

Written by Hazel Turner

The following incident was related by Patriarch Jackson:
"One night a young squaw came hurriedly to my mother's

home, followed by her angry husband Mustache. My mother quickly hid her in our little 'lean to' kitchen just before Mustache came rushing in. Jerry, my older brother, grabbed a shot gun and said, 'Get out of here!' This angered him, but he left at once muttering to himself.

"A few days later Jerry saw a couple of young Indians down by the river, skinning a coyote. He walked over to watch them. Suddenly one of them gave a warning shout 'Jump.' Jerry did so, just in time to escape being stabbed in the back by the revengeful Mustache, who had been concealed in the willows."

INDIAN HOSPITALITY

Dora Meeks Morell

William Meeks was one of the first men to make a road into Boulder and run a dairy there. He had spent a day on the range, and on this particular night was late in starting for home. He was riding a horse called Snip, which he directed along a certain trail he thought would take them home. The horse hesitated but after some persuasion took the trail indicated by his rider.

Before long Mr. Meeks decided he was lost, and since it was very dark, he gave Snip the reins and patted him encouragingly on the neck. The horse turned around and went back to the right trail, and they were on their way home.

Presently the cheerful light of a campfire loomed ahead. The barking of dogs and the jabbering of voices soon made clear the fact that this was an Indian camp. As horse and rider came nearer, an Indian called out, wanting to know who was coming in the night.

The reply was, "White man lost, Billy Meeks."

The Indians, Tewauk and family, knew him and invited him into camp.

One squaw brought some deer meat for him. He put it on a forked stick and cooked it over the fire for his supper. The squaw asked him if he wanted salt and reached under her leg for it.

He shook his head and said, "No, no salt."

They unsaddled his horse, and he lay down on his saddle blanket and slept till morning. Then he went along home, having spent one night as the guest of his good Indian friends.

Pansy Jackson

POGANEAB AND SALLY

When the early settlers came to Rabbit Valley, Poganeab was chief of the Indians who lived around Fish Lake and in the upper part of the valley. He was also Fish Captain, apportioning the fish from the lake to various Indian groups.

While Brother A. J. Allred was living in Fremont, Poganeab married a very young squaw named Sally. He had previously married Sally's older sister. According to Indian custom if he married the oldest girl of the family and she died, he had a right to go back to the same family and get the next oldest, unmarried daughter. Poganeab's wife died when they were both old; hence he went to her family and claimed Sally, the only unmarried daughter left, and she was very young.

Poganeab had suffered a stroke which affected his mouth and eyes. His mouth twitched continually and his eyesight was very poor. He had to lift his eyelids with his fingers to see anything at all.

A young Indian named Bob Walker fell in love with Poganeab's young wife Sally. She returned his love, and he began courting her. Poganeab complained to Brother Allred, and the interested parties were called in for a conference. Brother Allred had a good talk with the old chief, explaining to him that he was old and could not see and was unable to care for the young squaw. He further persuaded him that it would be best to let Bob have her if Bob would care for Poganeab and his dogs for the rest of his life. The chief agreed to this proposition, and so the dispute was settled.

THE VISITATION

Lester E. Eklund — Manti, Utah

Forty and more snows have melted and their waters run under the bridge since the incident that follows occurred.

Those who recall the incident are yearly growing fewer. I may be the only one remaining. Much connected with this experience is now past recall. Feeling that the story should not be allowed to fade entirely, I am writing the few facts as they still linger in my memory.

A brave, locally known as Bob, married the sister or perhaps she was the daughter of the noted and much feared Chief White Horse. By virtue of this marriage hinged Bob's claim to the leadership of the Wayne County faction of Ute Indians. Tewauk, a contemporary brave, claimed the same position. Each contender claimed that he himself was the big chief and that his rival was just a member of the tribe. This irreconcilable view was often the cause of much disunion and bitter flare-ups among members of the tribe.

On the occasion now referred to the Indians were camped just east of Lyman, in Wayne County. Around Bob's tepee were encircled a dozen or fifteen others. As usual Tewauk chose to camp a few hundred yards away. Two or three tepees stood near his.

The last loiterer about the campfire had retired for the night. The glowing embers had burned down to a heap of ashes. All was silence.

Without any known cause Bob was awakened. His tepee was growing lighter and lighter. At that instant a personage stepped inside. The newcomer, a white man whose hair was like the drifting snow, his long beard of the same hue, seemed to stand in the center of the light.

Bob was just in the act of waking Sally, his wife, when the visitor, speaking perfect Indian language, bade him not to do so.

"I have come," explained the visitor, "with a message for you and Tewauk. Shinob, the Great Spirit, is not pleased because of the contention that exists among your people. The Great Spirit wants you and Tewauk to become friends and then teach your people to do likewise. Your neighbors, the Mormons have a record of your fore-fathers. The Great Spirit wants your people to learn about their people who are now in the Happy Hunting Grounds.

That very same night Tewauk claimed he awoke with a startle and found his tepee as light as noonday, and a stranger, who answered the description given by Bob, entered. Tewauk reached for his gun, but the visitor assured him he need have no fears. The same message as that told Bob was repeated to Tewauk.

At early dawn about half way between the two encampments, the two rival chieftons met. Each one eagerly reached for the hand of the other. For the first time the two talked in perfect accord. A tribal council was called, and Bob was appointed to go talk with the bishop of Lyman.

On the way he met several boys or young men, who were of the age and disposition to be looking for fun.

"What does Sinob or the Great Spirit look like," inquired Bob.

"Just like Queogand," two or three answered in unison.

In Lyman lived a very fat man, who had been given the title of "queogand" meaning bear in the Indian language.

Bob studied for a moment, shook his head, and then added, "Nope. No look like Queogand. Me see 'um."

A class for the Indians was arranged in the Sunday School. Bob was appointed interpreter. The Book of Mormon was the text. At short intervals while the teacher was explaining the lesson, Bob would break in with, "Hol-on, hol-on. Me tell 'um Sally, me tell 'um Sally." Then he would follow up with a detailed explanation in the Indian language.

Part, if not all of the tribe, were later baptized into the Mormon Church.

A VISIT FROM GRAYHEAD

Emma J. Brinkerhoff

At the time the pioneer came to Rabbit Valley many Indians roamed through the region. Occasionally groups came from Grass Valley and Escalante, camping for a week or two near the different towns.

Among these early Indians was an old fellow called Grayhead. He was a sort of hermit, usually riding by himself on his little, black, split-eared pony with two big dogs following. In his belt he always carried a wicked-looking knife about ten inches long. For some reason he was considered a bad Indian, and women and children were afraid of him.

During the winter of 1881 and 1882 while my father Charles Snow, was teaching school in Thurber, Grayhead one day entered the schoolroom, where forty youngsters were assembled. As he moved about the room two or three of the boys flipped pebbles at him. Apparently one of the boys was Ezra Bullard, for Grayhead walked over to him with his knife raised as if he intended to strike the boy. Whether or not he really intended to do this, his manner was sufficiently threatening to frighten the children, several of whom began to cry. The first part of this drama was enacted behind father's back. When he turned and found Grayhead in front of Ezra, he quickly took hold of him by the shirt collar and shoved him out of the room, giving him a push with his boot as he went through the door.

A year afterward father was teaching Beason Lewis's children at the Lewis Ranch on Fish Creek. Grayhead came there one afternoon and hung around until night. Then he wanted to sleep before the fireplace in the living room. Mrs. Lewis told him, "No, you can't sleep here. You go over to that other house with this man, pointing to my father who had just entered, and sleep in front of the fire there." Father slept in the schoolhouse, which also had a large fireplace in it.

But Grayhead said, "No, me no go there; that man kill me. He wait till I get sleep, then he stomp me." He accompanied his statement with motions to show how it would be done. Evidently he was remembering how the boot felt. Mrs. Lewis laughed and told him he need not be afraid of that man. After a while Mr. Lewis came home and persuaded Grayhead to sleep in the schoolhouse. He left next morning with his pony and dogs.

The Cattle Industry

The livestock industry is the oldest and most important industry in the county. It was the lure of the fine grazing areas which brought some of the first settlers into the valley. But even before they came, cattle owned by a family by the name of Tidwell were grazing in the region. These people built the first log cabin in the valley, located due east of Fremont town where the north creek of Horse Valley joins the river on the Hyrum Morell farm. This place and the range Tidwell used still bear his name. When the settlers began coming into the valley, he left immediately, and it appears that no one ever found out where he came from or where he went.

According to the writings of Franklin W. Young, the Richfield Cooperative herd, Church cattle, was brought into Rabbit Valley in June 1875, by Albert K. Thurber, and on the 25th of the same month Hugh J. McClellan of Payson arrived with a herd of cattle. He was accompanied by his son Monroe, two nephews, George and Wilburn McClellan, and one Joel Clark. The three latter soon returned to Payson, leaving Hugh and his son with the cattle.

Not long after this, Beason Lewis came with about five hundred head of cattle, and during the years 1881 to 1884 he took care of from six to eight hundred head of cattle belonging to the Church and a like number belonging to the Monroe Co-op Cattle Company and to himself. These cattle ranged on the north and east slopes of the Boulder Mountain.

In 1884 the Church sold its cattle, and a few years later Lewis sold his.

In the meantime about 1879 and 1880 others had brought cattle and horses into the valley. Among those who settled in the Thurber area were Brinkerhoff Brothers and Meeks Brothers. They had their cattle in the valley for a few years, but as the herds increased in size and the land was taken up for homesteads, the cattle were moved to the Boulder Mountain.

When the settlement of Bullberry, now Teasdale, was made, the original settlers brought with them from Escalante between seventy-five and one hundred head of horses and

cattle, which also grazed on the north slope of the Boulder Mountain.

At that time grass was tall and plentiful dragging the saddle stirrups of a rider on horseback. Cattlemen always had to include among their livestock some good horses, as cattle during the eighties were very wild. It took strong sure-footed horses and skillful riders to round them up. The last of the wild ones that ranged in the thick timber and rough parts of the mountain had to be killed and hauled out on pack horses.

By 1900 a number of people who had only a few cattle when they came into the valley had built up herds of considerable size. These included Willard and Charles Snow, George Stringham, Coleman Brothers, George, Alex and Walter, Gus, Ves, and Hyrum Williams, John Adams and H. J. Wilson. For many years these men wintered their cattle in the southern and eastern parts of the country. Emery King also ran cattle in this section.

In the upper part of the valley cattle were increasing in numbers and herds. Hugh McClellan and sons were still in the business. Added to these were Stoddards, Blackburns, Franklin Young, Goffs, Morrells, Paces, George Forsyth, and Albert Stevens. Later Sorensens, Brians, Nelsons, Albrechts, Reeses, Hiett DeLeeuw and some of the Taylors built up sizeable herds. Before the turn of the century cattle in the upper part of the county ranged in the valley and around Fish Lake. Then as more grazing territory was needed and Forest Reserve restrictions became effective, some cattle were taken to the deserts east of Thousand Lake Mountain and in the summer, southwest to the Parker Mountain and to Antelope.

Alfred Jeffery, at one time a resident of Wayne County, owned a well-stocked cattle ranch located in Sevier County. In 1946 he sold the property to Carlyle Baker of Teasdale, who owns livestock and now operates the ranch. Previously Mr. Baker had sold his large ranch on the Colorado River, together with range rights, to a group of cattlemen from Teasdale and Bicknell.

Among the earlier cattle growers in the Grover-Torrey area were Will Hickman, John Allen, John Hancock, Walter Hanks and James Pace, Mr. Pace having moved from Loa to

Torry in 1912. Hickman and Pace along with their sons are still carrying on the business. Later growers in this area are Alonzo Black, Reed and Walter Smith and the Clarks.

Although many people from the upper part of the county grazed their livestock around the Henry Mountains in the Hanksville section, the residents of that town managed to get a share of the range. Cattle owners of the early period were Biddlecome, Gibbons, McDougal, Ekkers, Mechams, and Lige Maxfield. Ekkers and Mechams are still in the business. In recent years Brown Brothers from Loa have secured property and grazed cattle in these lower valleys.

Through necessity many resident of Wayne County graze livestock in adjoining counties for a part of the year. Because of the loss in taxes this practice is an economic handicap to the county unit of government.

During Theodore Roosevelt's administration as President of the United States, he set aside 148,000,000 acres of western forest lands as reservations. By 1910, the Federal Forestry Service had put into operation policies and regulations governing the reservations.

Since stockmen in Wayne County had been grazing on areas included in the reservation, they were much concerned as to the effect the regulations would have upon their business. Some thought it would be ruined; a few thought the business would benefit in the long run, but the majority seemed to take a "wait and see" attitude.

For perhaps ten or fifteen years cattlemen didn't seem to be much affected by the regulations, but as time went on, fees increased, the grazing period was shortened, and the number of animals allowed on the reserve was reduced. During the period 1925 to 1950 the reduction in some areas was about fifty percent.

It is possible that livestock men would have reduced the number of animals grazing on the reserve even though not required by forest officials to do this. There were periods of drowth which were detrimental to the ranges, making them incapable of supporting the large herds of earlier years. However, cattlemen feel that the number of deer and elk grazing on the forest should also be reduced. Some reduction has been made recently.

Soon after the management of reserves was put into effect forest officials urged the stockmen to form grazing associations, the common interests of the permittees determining the number and location of the various organizations. Forest officials would thus be able to deal with groups rather than individuals, and the individuals would be able to cooperate for the benefit of all. When it was necessary to put out salt, build fences, or make water troughs, each permittee would have to bear his proportion of the labor or expense. There are six of the grazing associations in the county.

It seems that range cattle brought into the valley by early settlers were of the Durham breed. About 1900, Albert Stevens brought Shorthorn cattle into Loa and made a reputation for himself as a breeder of this type, some of his animals being taken to Big Horn, Wyoming.

Seth Taft of Thurber was interested in producing thoroughbred cattle and horses, having some of the first registered animals in the valley. His activities along this line were cut short by his untimely death in 1907, but his descendants are still interested in producing good cattle.

Around 1910 the Hereford breed of cattle was introduced into the county, and since these animals are preferred on the market, there are more of them than of either of the other types.

Raising cattle is not a soft job. It requires skill, good judgment, and hard work at certain times of the year. Rounding up the animals, branding, marketing, tagging, spraying, and shipping are tasks which tax the strength and tempers of the cowboys. Because of contagious diseases which often spread among the herds, it is necessary to vaccinate at different times.

Poisonous weeds have caused work and labor for the cattlemen. Loco in the lower part of the county and larkspur around the east end of the Boulder caused losses in past years. These have almost disappeared now.

About the middle nineties men who grazed animals on the east slope of the Boulder mountain and on lands stretching toward the Colorado River had cattle thieves to contend with. This group of outlaws had a hideout on the Henry Mountains, which settlers referred to as the Robbers Roost. The thieves would round up cattle belonging to people of Wayne and rush



Enoch Sorensen — Cowboy



Thomas Baker, assessor, and others near Robbers Roost cabin



Dairy Calves imported from Cache Valley

them across the line into Colorado, where they would change the brands, if necessary, and ship them east. People suffered these losses for a number of years, but the gang was finally broken up about 1900.

After good mountain roads were built by the CC Camps and the Forest Service so that trucks could drive onto the range territory, it looked as if another type of cattle rustler might make

his appearance. A few animals were stolen, killed, and taken out by way of trucks, but through the cooperation of permittees, Forest Rangers, and Game Wardens in riding the summer ranges, the practice was stopped.

Apparently the Taylor Grazing Act has not interfered with the livestock industry. The number of cattle grazed on public lands now is about the same as in 1934 when the act was passed. Most livestock men seem to think that in general the measure has been good for the industry by stabilizing conditions on the ranges.

Marketing of livestock has never been easy for people of Wayne County, but before 1896 it was very difficult. Cattle had to be driven from the range to Nephi, the nearest shipping point, a distance of about one hundred miles. Growers were at a disadvantage because of the loss of weight in their cattle, but a matter of greater concern for them was whether the man who had contracted their cattle was honest and dependable. At one time some of the men who had sold stock and received a small deposit drove their cattle to Juab County. William Meeks, who was in charge of the herd, had been given a large check, and the cattle were being loaded. Something occurred which made Mr. Meeks feel uneasy about the check, so he telegraphed to California to see if it was good. The answer came back that it was not. The deal had to be called off and the animals trailed back to Rabbit Valley. Experiences such as this however, were not common.

After the branch line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was built in Sevier Valley in 1896, the distance to market was cut fifty percent but was still too great. With the building of good roads into the county in the 1930's and the plentiful supply of trucks, marketing disadvantages have been almost overcome. Cattle may now be transported to market from the upper towns in two hours time.

Producers have received prices for beef cattle, ranging from two cents a pound to 45 and 48c, while at the same time the consumer may have paid more than twice that amount. Greater cooperation among producers could lessen the price gap between these groups and establish better relations.

A check of present-day cattle owners shows that descendants of some pioneer cattlemen have followed the occupation

of their fathers continuously to the present time. In this group are the Meeks, Colemans, Blackburns, Morrels, and Paces. On the other hand, Lewis, Stoddard, Young, Goff and McClellan have no representatives in the industry, the parents or children having moved away years ago.

Although range cattle have increased in numbers during the past eight or ten years through the changing of sheep use permits to cattle use, the number is far below what it was in early years. During 1951 about 5,000 cattle owned by Wayne County people grazed on the National Forests, and approximately 1,150 more not on the forest grazed on the public domain. The trend seems to be toward fewer range cattle and more of the dairy type.

Dairying

The dairy business may be regarded as a branch of the cattle industry. In pioneer days and for some years afterward the people of Wayne County found dairying to be one of the best ways to realize a profit from their cattle. The ventures at that time were private, many families from different parts of the county making butter and cheese to sell.

Probably the first to attempt this was the family of Jehu Blackburn at Antelope. The William Meeks and George Brinkerhoff families went to Boulder where they milked their cows and made butter and cheese on a rather large scale.

In the upper part of the county the following people operated dairies around Fish Lake and Thousand Lake Mountain: Wilford Pace, George Forsyth, Alvin L. Robison, Allen Russell, Hyrum Jameson, and Heber J. Wilson. In the years following, probably up to 1914 various other families made cheese during the summer at these places. Sometimes the people who did such work milked cows owned by others. They would take care of the cattle and give the owner half of the butter and cheese produced.

During the years around 1900, Alexander Coleman and his wife made cheese at the Dark Valley Ranch. Later the family of Mary C. Williams carried on the activity at the same place, and they were followed by the Charles Snow family. In the twenties several families made cheese on Fish Creek and the east end of the Boulder Mountain.

To market their dairy products in the early years people had to freight them by team and wagon to Nephi, Sevier Valley, or other places. Often they would sell them to retail merchants for goods they needed. Sometimes they would trade cheese for honey or molasses.

Until the time that cream separators came into the county about 1904 there were few families who did not make cheese for their own use, and they continued to make butter and some cheese for many years longer.

The family of George Brinkerhoff was in the cheese-making business longer and to a greater degree than any other fam-

ily. About 1904 they started what their neighbors called a cheese factory. The boys had been attending the Agricultural College at Logan and learned to make cheese according to approved scientific methods. New equipment was purchased and they began making a standard, uniform grade of cheese with their own milk. Soon many of the neighbors wanted to sell milk to Brinkerhoffs. For a time they bought this milk and increased their output. The factory was operated for about six years until the boys went into the sheep business. Even after this Mrs. Brinkerhoff continued making cheese on a smaller scale until she moved to Teasdale in 1916.

Cheese from this factory was shipped to Salt Lake City and other parts of the state. It was soon recognized as a fine quality product and was demanded on the market. Occasionally a merchant from an adjoining county would come to Bicknell for a load of Brinkerhoff cheese.

By 1906 many families used cream separators and some had surplus cream to sell, but there was no market for it in the county. Several men at different times attempted to freight it to the railroad by team and wagon. This method of marketing it was neither dependable nor satisfactory. It was evident that the best solution would be to start a butter factory in the county. Accordingly a group of men in the upper part of the valley organized the Wayne Creamery Company, bought land for a site from Ellen B. Brian, and constructed the plant. A young man from Sevier County by the name of Morrison came to take charge of the factory, and operation began in the latter part of 1906.

A few months later the Lazenby Brothers of Loa organized the Loa Creamery and Produce Company, building their plant south of town on the west side of the highway as it went through the valley at that time.

Thus two creameries were attempting to operate in the same area with hardly enough business to justify one. The result was that both factories went out of business within two or three years. From facts available it seems that Wayne Creamery closed first.

About 1914 another attempt was made to start a creamery at Spring Creek. Both butter and cheese were made at the plant, a man from Austria being the first cheese maker.

Thomas Jackson, who started to work at the plant August 12, 1918, gives the following account of operations:

"We were getting milk from Loa and Fremont. Jacob Albrecht hauled the milk from Fremont with a team and white-topped buggy. I don't remember who hauled it from Loa. We got cream from the rest of the county. After I had worked for a while, we started getting milk from Lyman and Bicknell. Wilford Torgerson hauled milk from Loa, Lyman, and Bicknell in a one-ton Model T Ford truck.

"If I remember right, we were getting fifteen hundred pounds of milk six days a week and enough cream to churn butter once a week. I made two sizes of cheese, a large size weighing fifty-five to sixty pounds and a small size weighing eight to ten pounds.

"We paid 30c to 40c for butter fat, and the milk averaged $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent butter fat. Cheese sold from 20c to 26c per pound, and butter sold from 30c to 40c per pound. What cheese was not sold in the valley was shipped to Salt Lake City.

The creamery was operated by an engine and steam boiler, and we burned pine wood which cost \$3.00 per cord delivered at the creamery.

"W. Scott McClellan, Silas E. Tanner, Dan W. Brian, Erastus Sorenson, Taylor Duncan, and Jacob Albrecht were the Board of Directors, but there were a number of other men who owned stock in the company."

The time finally came when this creamery could not operate profitably. It may have been during the short depression in the early twenties when the products could not be marketed at a reasonable price. The large size cheese could not be sold at all until they were quartered and recovered with cheese cloth. To cut them, it was necessary to have a long-bladed knife made especially for the purpose.

By the time this creamery closed, a number of trucks had been brought into the county and were used in hauling freight. Mail contractors were also using them, and so farmers began shipping cream by parcel post to companies in Salt Lake City. This was the common method of marketing cream until the late twenties.

On April 1, 1927, the Nelson-Ricks Company of Salt Lake began buying cream in the county. They hired John Moore to take charge of the business. He or his sons gathered the cream throughout the county once a week and trucked it to Salt Lake City, where it was made into butter. Later as more emphasis was placed upon the quality of cream, it was gathered twice a week.

During this time the Mutual Creamery of Salt Lake was also getting cream from the county by way of parcel post. For a short time there was a "price war," each company vying for the business. Since it was more convenient for cream producers to have someone call for the cream, the business gradually went to Nelson-Ricks, and the other company withdrew from the field.

Mr. Moore moved from the county in 1931, and his son Ivan took over the business. About this time a creamery, known as the Osiris, was started in Black Canyon near Antimony. This company sent a truck once a week to gather cream in Wayne County and for a time got some of the business. Apparently the company did not get enough cream to operate profitably, for the business closed a year or two later.

Ten years after Nelson-Ricks began buying cream the company started a cheese factory in the old rock-mill building north of Loa town. Royal Harward was in charge of the plant and was assisted by Leon Morrell. Instead of buying cream the company bought milk, averaging approximately five thou-



Nelson-Ricks Cheese Factory

sand pounds daily. The factory has continued to operate up to the present time.

Since the building housing the plant was not satisfactory, the company built a fine new one, completing it in 1948, at a cost of \$16,500. This structure, located in the southeast part of town, is up-to-date in every respect and has a capacity for 35,000 pounds of milk daily. At present approximately 10,000 pounds are being processed.

Royal Harward operated the plant from 1937 to 1947. He was followed by Reed Maxfield, Ernest Jackson, and Ivan Moore, each of whom had charge of it for short periods. Blain Chappell took over the management in November, 1949, and still operates it.

Most of the product of the factory is trucked Salt Lake and from there is marketed in various parts of the state and in California. An average of about twelve hundred pounds of cheese per month is used by people of Wayne County.

Over the years the price of butter fat has ranged from nine cents a pound during the depression to a dollar and five cents, being ninety-nine cents February 1952.

Not all of the milk produced in the county goes to the cheese factory. Some farmers prefer to separate their milk, sell the cream, and feed the milk to swine and poultry. An average of two thousand pounds of cream is shipped to Salt Lake City each week by these people.

The Circle Cliff Dairy located on the highway between Bicknell and Teasdale also handles milk and its products.

Before this dairy was established, Preston Moosman in 1945 purchased the machinery necessary for preparing milk to sell to school lunch units and to the Fish Lake Resort. He delivered milk to schools during the following winter and spring, but through lack of help decided to sell his equipment to Ellett Brothers, June and Rulon. They purchased the equipment June 1, 1946, and delivered milk to Fish Lake during the summer and to schools during the winter. Then in the spring of 1947, they sold to Ernest Brinkerhoff and Sons.

Mrs. Wayne Brinkerhoff has written the following report of the dairy:

"We started Circle Cliff Dairy in March, 1947. At first we sold only milk and cream and that was raw. By late summer the building was finished enough to use, and we had all the equipment installed to put out pasteurized milk and cream, also to make cottage cheese and ice cream. About a year later we started to make chocolate milk, orange, cherry, and grape drinks and buttermilk.

"The greatest amount of milk handled in a day was about one hundred and fifty gallons, and we averaged about ninety gallons per day. Fish Lake took most of our milk during the summer months. They averaged about seventy or eighty gallons a day, while the schools averaged thirty to forty gallons during the rest of the year.

"We have won five awards from the dairy short course which is held every year at the U.S.A.C. in Logan. Samples of various products are picked up from dairies throughout the state and judged for quality. The award won in 1951 and the biggest one given, is a gold certificate for market milk, which scored 95.5 points. The other awards are silver certificates given in various years for chocolate ice cream."

Most of the animals supplying milk for the Circle Cliff Dairy are of the Holstein breed. Up until about 1915 there were few dairy type cattle in the county, but since then Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins have been brought into the Valley. According to statements of pioneers, the cattle of early days were of the Durham breed. Since some of the cows were excellent milch producers they may have been dual purpose Short-horn cows, which are somewhat related to Durhams.

According to preliminary tabulations of the U. S. census of agriculture, there were 942 dairy cows in the county in 1940 and 1,131, in 1945. The estimated cash income for dairy products in the year 1945 was \$120,000.

Inasmuch as the trend is toward more and better dairy cattle, farmers of the region should give special attention to the proper housing and feeding of dairy types.

Farms and Farming

Wayne county is not considered a good farming area. Much of the surface is rugged; the valleys are small; the water supply insufficient; and the growing season in at least half of the inhabited portion is too short.

Although conditions for farming are unfavorable, food is so essential to all life that a large percentage of the adult population engage in planting and harvesting on a small scale. Farmers have learned through experience which crops do best in the various localities and so direct their efforts to growing these.

The county may be roughly divided into three temperature belts, the four upper towns having an average of about eighty days without frost, the lower valleys 145 days, and Torrey and Teasdale between the extremes, 110 days. Hay and the hardy grains and vegetables are grown in the higher valleys; alfalfa, grains, most vegetables and fruits will ripen in the intermediate area, while in the lower valleys the climate is excellent for growing fruit, melons, alfalfa, grain, corn, and cane. The fruits and vegetables produced throughout the region are noted for their fine quality and flavor.

Before the pioneers could grow any crops, they had to make ditches and canals. With the implements they had this was not an easy task. The first ditch was made by Jehu Blackburn and sons on the east side of the Fremont River in 1876. Whether they raised any grain that year is not known, but the following August they had wheat and oats which stood five feet high. During this same year J. R. Stoddard raised some barley.

In 1878 more grain was planted also some garden seeds, but early in September a frost came and killed most of the grain. The gardens did not yield well during this year, either.

People in the vicinity of Fremont town struggled with ditch making on both sides of the river for many years. In early days there was the Cross Ditch coming from the river to the Jack Allred point. Then followed construction of the East Ditch above Fremont bench and the Westside Ditch which came into Fremont and was later extended to Spring Creek.

The latter is known as the Fremont and Loa Ditch, while the Cross Ditch has been abandoned.

Construction of the Center Canal made is possible for the people of Loa and Lyman to bring more land under cultivation, but the farmers of Lyman and Thurber still needed canals on a higher line.

The pioneers of Thurber had made a dam and ditch known as the Tub Ditch, which provided water for the old Thurber townsite and fields. A little later they built Spring Ditch which supplied water for a few lots above the Tub Ditch. Land above these ditches was being filed on, and then in the 1890's people began moving to the new Thurber townsite where water was needed.



Fish Lake

Meanwhile the Fremont Irrigation Company was formed in the year 1889. Following is the Preamble of the Constitution and the proposal for building the Thurber Canal, also extracts from minutes, 1889.

“The purpose for organizing the Fremont Irrigation Company was to promote good feeling among the water users of Fish Lake and Fremont River and its tributaries, and to secure system and economy in the management of the waters of Fish Lake and Fremont River with all their tributaries and springs from the source to Thurber inclusive (excepting Road Creek) and did associate themselves together as a body corporate for a period of twenty-five years unless sooner dissolved according to law.”

“On January 13, 1889, the water users of Fish Lake and the Fremont River got together and appointed a Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the company.

"The following directors were elected: for Fremont legal precinct, Alonzo Billings and F. Archie Young; for Loa legal precinct, Robert Pope and J. P. Sampson; for Thurber legal precinct, M. W. Mansfield and W. A. Keele, Albert Stevens, director at large.

1132133

Loa Route Co Utah
March 11 1887

Articles of Agreement
Between the Indians Fogand
Bob and others owners by descent of
the East Set of Fish Lake - and the
Fremont Irrigation Company that
we the above named Indians do
this Day Sell all our Right and title
also all our acre and assigned to the
said Fremont Irrigation Company
to fish in said East Set of said
Lake for ever. For our consideration
of

- 9 fine horses
- 500 lbs of Flour
- 1 good half steer
- 1 part of clover

By us this Day Received of said
Company - of our own free will
and accord witnesses are

James or Mack
Signed in front of
W. H. Matthews
Beth Tatt
W. G. Matthews
Geo H. Shiner
George Blackman
Doris Young

(the marks)
 Pope Neal 17
 Bob 20
 Joannok 20
 Quatchout 20
 Tom 20
 Joe 20
 Gray Head 20
 Samson D 20

Agreement between Fremont Irrigation Company and Indians

"On June 3, 1889, the directors met and organized as follows: Robert Pope was chosen president, W. A. Keele, vice-president, Albert Stevens, treasurer, and John T. Lazenby, secretary.

"In this meeting it was ordered that the Constitution be taken to a Probate Court and have it approved, and the following affidavit was submitted by the clerk of the court.

Territory of Utah SS
Piute County

I, John Morrill, County Clerk, and Ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court of Piute County, in the territory above named do hereby certify that the Articles of Agreement and oath of the members and officers of the Fremont Irrigation Company have been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal at my office in Junction, Piute County this 17th day of June A.D., 1889.

Signed, John Morrill
County Clerk and Ex-officio Clerk of the
Probate Court, Piute County, Utah."

The first water masters were George Chappell, Thomas Baker, Thomas Jeffery, and Michael Hansen. They were to receive produce for their labors at store prices.

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors held October 10, 1889, M. W. Mansfield introduced an order in writing asking that a new canal be constructed for the purpose of conveying water to Thurber bench town and fields, and any land that may be benefited thereby, commencing at a point about where the Center Canal takes out of the River."

The canal was built in 1892-93 and is known on the records as the Thurber Canal.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Fremont Irrigation Company held October 10, 1889, an executive committee was appointed for the purpose of hearing water claims, passing on them, and issuing certificates of stock. The committee was required to give a bond of three hundred dollars and to take an oath of office. They were to "investigate all water ditches, canals, and reservoir rights of each stockholder in the corporation."

“Certificates of ownership from said committee shall entitle the holder thereof to credit at face value on the books of the company in kinds of stock specified, which shall be their actual ownership. Actions of the committee shall be subject to the approval of the Board in every case.”

The committee chosen was as follows: For Loa, Willis E. Robison; for Thurber, William Meeks; for Fremont, James A. Taylor. They were to receive one dollar and fifty cents per day in produce for each day of eight hours actually employed.

The Irrigation Company continued to take steps to provide more water. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 14, 1890, the president was empowered to appoint a committee to negotiate with Johnson Valley ranchers for the purchase of that area as a reservoir site. The committee was successful in purchasing it for the sum of two thousand dollars to be paid for in water stock, grain and cattle.

Construction of the reservoir was a difficult task for the people of the four upper towns. They were poor and did well to “scrape together enough to buy food and clothing.” The wage paid on the project for ten hours labor single handed was one dollar and fifty cents; for a man and team, three dollars. Workers received water stock for their pay. It was not until about 1899 that the reservoir was completed so that water could be taken out of it.

Meanwhile there was a controversy over water rights between stockholders and non-stockholders. At a meeting held January 13, 1902, the Board decided that court decree would be necessary to settle the dispute. Willard Snow was appointed to consult S. R. Thurman of Provo and to employ him to obtain the decree. Accordingly all non-stockholders were summoned to appear and defend their rights. A decree was issued in 1902.

During June of this year the Board of Directors decided to build a reservoir at Forsyth Meadow. To finance the project three thousand dollars worth of stock was sold, but no person was allowed to subscribe for more than one hundred dollars worth. The reservoir was finished and the gate first shut down in March 1917.

Because of a faulty spillway the dam of the reservoir washed out in June 1921. It was rebuilt and made much stronger in 1925.

As late as 1920 some of the people on the new Thurber townsite (Bicknell) did not have water for their lots because they were above the Thurber Canal. So the Irrigation Company decided to build a canal higher than any of them in use. Such a canal would also benefit people of Fremont and Lyman. Work on the canal began in 1920 and was completed in 1930.

This instrument is the one that was made
 between Hugh J. McClellan of San Francisco on the first part
 and the Fremont Irrigation Company at that time on the part of the
 second part witnesses

That Hugh J. McClellan has sold all of his
 interest, together with all of the interests of Ezra W. Allen, Emma
 W. Allen, and Hyrum Jackson, in what is known as Johnson
 valley, situated in Lincoln Co. Utah, to the Fremont Irrigation Company
 that said interests consist in a government title to 160 acres of
 land, and a quit claim deed to _____ acres of land together with
 all rights and improvements belonging thereto, for and in considera-
 tion of the sum of Two thousand dollars, to be paid to him as follows
 Eight hundred and twenty five dollars lawful U.S. money, to be paid by
 October 3rd 1890, Nine hundred and seventy five dollars to be paid in
 cattle or grain, and Two hundred dollars to be paid in capital stock in
 the Johnson valley reservoir upon its completion. The cattle to be paid
 by Oct 1st 1890. The grain to be paid after threshing this coming fall
 and to be valued at the store prices in Rabbit valley at the time it is
 due, while the cattle are to be at a cash valuation, and any old cattle
 may be rejected by Mr. McClellan unless they are beef. And it is
 stipulated and agreed to, that the Fremont Irrigation Company may proceed
 at any time to reservoir or make any arrangement they may deem proper for
 the storage of water in Johnson valley, even though their obligations to Mr. McClellan
 may not be fully cancelled at the time they may desire to begin work, and to
 witness that each party is bound to the other by the above agreement, we
 here by append our signatures

H. J. McClellan
 Willis E. Johnson President of the Fremont
 Irrigation Company

Agreement between H. J. McClellan and Fremont Irrigation Company



Building Forsyth Reservoir

While all the canals and reservoirs were being built, farmers continued to plant and harvest such crops as would grow. Michael Hansen was the first in the upper valley to plant alfalfa in a field. Before this, however, Parley Griggs, who came to the valley in 1886 with bees, sowed alfalfa and clover seed in various places for the benefit of his bees. In 1888 Amasa Blackburn had five acres of good alfalfa growing on his farm.

Thouse and Red Chaff were the varieties of wheat grown in early times, and the wheat was often frozen. Later other varieties were introduced, some of which may have been harder. Dicklow and Federation are grown in some parts of the county now.

Residents of Teasdale and Grover obtain water for irrigation from mountain streams. It has not been necessary for them to spend a great deal of time and labor digging canals, but farmers of Teasdale have built several small reservoirs. Two were made to store water which drains into Donkey Creek, and one for water draining into Bullberry Creek. The dam of the latter washed out several years ago and has not been rebuilt. Engineers estimated that the amount of water which could be stored would not justify the expense of rebuilding.

Teasdale Irrigation Company was not incorporated until June 30, 1911. The company was not formed earlier because

there was no trouble over water and no canals to be dug. In 1910 settlers came from Caineville, and there was a division of lands and water which made it advisable to organize.

Water for irrigating farms in and around Grover comes from Carcass Creek and Fish Creek Lake. Farmers of Grover spent considerable time at the Lake building structures which would enable them to draw more water from this source. The Grover Irrigation Company was formed in 1893.

A few ranches have been located on Fish Creek between Teasdale and Grover for more than fifty years, ownership of the land having changed probably ten times during that period.

Lots and farms in Torrey and vicinity receive water from Sand Creek and from a canal taking water from the Fremont River at the narrows south of the old gristmill. The building of this canal was a long, hard struggle for the people of Torrey.

Homer McCarty made the survey about 1898. The Torrey Irrigation Company incorporated in 1902 and made application to the State for water. Work started on the canal soon after, and within a few years it was completed on the south side of the river so that people on ranches west of Torrey could use the water.

However, in order to get water to the Torrey bench, it was necessary to pipe it across the river north. At this time the people lacked funds to buy pipe, but the Latter Day Saints Church, anxious to have the town established, gave the people free of charge twelve hundred feet of twelve-inch pipe delivered in Sigurd. By 1908 it had been placed and the water brought into Torrey town.

It was soon evident that the pipe was too small, so the Irrigation Company had two-foot wooden pipe made from two by four inch planks, beveled and wrapped with wire. This pipe replaced the smaller pipe in 1912. In 1922 three-foot pipe was installed for half the distance, approximately six hundred feet. Then in 1928, nine hundred feet of three-foot metal pipe replaced an equal amount of wooden pipe. The canal is now serving the people as the early planners hoped it would.

A few good ranches which use water from the Fremont River and from Fish Creek are located south and east of Torrey. Original ownership of this property dates back to 1886 to 1890.

Farmers from Fruita take water from the Fremont River to supply their needs, diverting it at several different points. In order to conserve water and to avoid the great amount of labor necessary to maintain ditches in the upper part of the valley, Dean Brimhall and Owen Davis have piped their water a distance of seven hundred feet.

Pleasant Creek supplies water for the old Enoch Larsen ranch at Notom, owned successively by William Bown, Henry Robison, and Durfey brothers.

Sixty years ago a little settlement known as Aldridge was built near the river north of Notom. Like other settlements in that part of the county it was abandoned, the last families leaving about 1910.

Settlements farther east took their water from the river, and the pioneers of Caineville and Blue Valley labored hard to make canals and ditches and to maintain them. Floods came every year or two and washed away the dams. Hanksville did not suffer so much from flood damage. For twenty-five years the people of Caineville and Blue Valley (Giles) persevered in their efforts to maintain homes. The soil was rich, the climate good, and some of the finest fruits, vegetables, and alfalfa were grown. But the river did irreparable damage; in its meanderings it took the homes and farms of most of the people. In 1910 these places were abandoned, only a few ranchers remaining.

An agricultural project in Garfield County, which at one time involved Wayne County people, is known as the Sandy Ranch and Bown's Reservoir. Sidney and Ren Curtis and Charley Hunt filed on land south of Notom, and William Bown bought their claim. He needed water to develop this land, so he built two reservoirs on the Boulder mountain to catch and store water from the run off of melting snow. One was located high up next to the rim of the mountain and the other lower down at a convenient site, where it would also catch and store unused water from Pleasant Creek. The water from these reservoirs was conveyed to Sandy through Oak Creek Canyon by means of a big cement diversion dam and a canal. About 1914 the structures were so far completed that water was brought onto the land and used in producing crops.

William Bown did not remain to enjoy the fruits of his labors. In his various business ventures he became involved in

debt and left the country, turning his business affairs over to his sons.

As a means of securing finances Leo Bown induced Guy Evans, R. J. Brinkerhoff, and J. T. Lanning to purchase an interest in the Sandy property. In 1924 the four men incorporated and operated as a unit until 1926. At that time the group split, Brinkerhoff and Lanning, taking the upper ranch and Bown and Evans, the lower one. The following year Bown and Evans turned their holdings over to A. M. Myrup on a debt. In 1939 Myrup acquired Lanning's and Brinkerhoff's ranch property, also Lanning's livestock and range rights. Since then the property has passed to Ogden brothers of Richfield, who operate the ranch along with their cattle.

The ranchers across the river south of Bicknell receive water for irrigation from the two mountain streams, Pine Creek and Government Creek. It was in this area that some of the first houses were built in 1875. Ownership of the land has changed many times. At present eight men own farm land there a a few others have pastures. Approximately three hundred ninety acres of this land are cultivated, while about one hundred seventy acres are used for pasture.

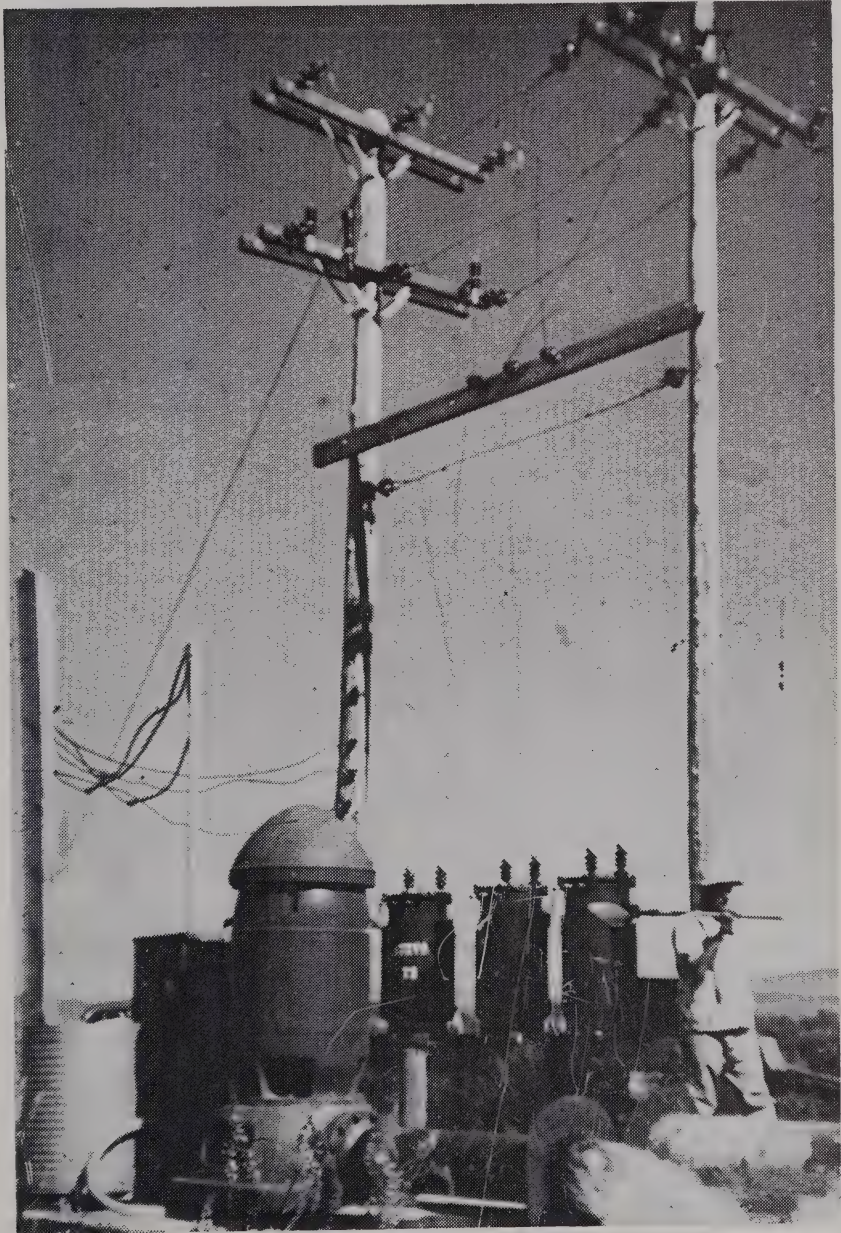
Road Creek west of Loa is a stream that has supplied water for ranches since 1877. In that year William Maxfield took up land there. Whether he raised crops in the area or how long he remained is not known.

William Riley Taylor was one of the first to own a homestead along the creek and to farm the land. Others filed on adjoining lands, and the property has changed ownership several times, being held at present by Elijah Morell and Wm. G. Taylor and sons. Of the four hundred acres of land, approximately one hundred sixty is cultivated, the remainder being irrigated meadow used for hay crops.

Ten wells of various sizes have been drilled on this property since 1930, the largest being a twelve inch one. All are used for irrigation.

Hyrum DeLeeuw, farming in the narrow area between the upper valley and Thurber bottoms, conceived the idea that water traveled under his farm, between these levels and that

by drilling a well, he might get some of the underground water for irrigation.



Well on Hyrum DeLeeuw Farm

In December, 1950, he put his opinion to a test by hiring a driller, Ben Gardner from Cedar City, to drill on his property. The test pumped water February 13, 1951. By June 8, Garkane Power Company had completed installations for power. With a ten inch pump the well delivered three thousand gallons of water per minute, an amount equal to six and nine tenths second feet. This volume of water is capable of irrigating three hundred acres of land, and since land is available, the well is an asset to the county.

Wells have also been drilled in various other parts of the county, some of which are used for irrigation and others for culinary purposes.

In 1942 the Fremont River Soil Conservation District was formed through a vote of the land owners of Wayne County. A soil conservation district is a legal subdivision of a state government for the purpose of initiating soil and water conservation practices and the proper use of the land. By request such a district may receive help from various public agencies.

After the F.S.C. district was formed, the Board of Supervisors requested help from the Soil Conservation Service, which is a Federal Agency. In response to this request Ray Frost came into the county in the spring of 1943 to direct the service and give technical assistance to farmers. Since that time the Service has also provided some equipment for the use of farmers.

Mr. Frost and others who have studied conditions in the district think that best results will be achieved through farmers understanding the principles of conservation and then practicing them on their farms.

In 1942 the supervisors of the Fremont River Soil Conservation District issued a report of conditions existing in the district, of problems that needed to be attacked, and also offered immediate and long-range plans for working out the problems.

Lazone Bagley, Agricultural Agent, and Doyle Lund of the Soil Conservation Service made the investigations and compiled the data for the report. George M. Hunt was chairman of the committee and E. P. Pectol was secretary.

Since this report gives an insight into agricultural practices and needs of the county, the following brief summary is given.

There is a shortage of water in the county through lack of reservoirs for storing high spring and flood waters. Many small and some large reservoirs should be constructed.

Bank erosion causes water shortage, especially in the lower valleys, because of excessive evaporation and seepage. To correct this condition, equipment, money, and time will be required.

Wastage of water partially accounts for lack of a sufficient supply for crops. Excessive heads are often applied to small fields, and the water is allowed to run for long periods. The result of this practice is water-logging of land and leaching of plant food. Trash, plant growth, and heavy deposits of silt in canals and ditches are responsible for much water wastage.

Siltation of canals is a problem that should be dealt with. It is caused largely through bank erosion. Sandy soil sluffs into the stream and is carried through canals and ditches onto the farm land, thus damaging crops. Erosion is especially bad along Sand Creek and the lower part of the Fremont River. Some practices that would help prevent damaging results are: constant cleaning and maintenance of canals, adequate sluice boxes, "under shot" and "over shot" structures to take care of flash floods that drain into canals.

Modern diversion structures and turnouts should be installed throughout the district to prevent waste of water and to enable farmers to know how much water they are receiving and to measure the water they apply to various crops.

Another problem is soil depletion. The soil has been exhausted on many farms because crops have been grown on the land year after year without applying adequate fertilizers. To correct this situation farmers should make provisions for a plentiful supply of barnyard manure; they should grow green manure crops such as rye, clover, or cowpeas and plow them under. Commercial fertilizers may also be used with beneficial results.

A systematic plan of farming operation would help to prevent depletion of the soil and prevent plant diseases. Such a plan would provide for rotation of crops, intensive cultivation of the better land, planting of the poorer lands to grains or grasses adaptable to soil and water conditions. On some farms it might include renewal of sections of irrigated pastures every few years.

A cash crop is needed in the district to supplement the income from livestock and poultry. Most of the hay and grain produced are fed to livestock upon which people depend for a livelihood. Peas and potatoes are recommended as cash crops for farmers in the higher valleys. Good potatoes have been grown profitably, and some have been sold as certified seed. Beans and grain are suggested as cash crops for Caineville and Hanksville. Most of the crops produced in Fruita are sold for cash. Since these consist largely of fruit which is perishable, the big problem for growers is marketing.

There has been little change in the kind of farm products grown since the county was settled, but there has been a shift in amounts, especially with respect to grains. According to U.S.D.A. yearly crop reports, the average amount of grains produced in Wayne County during the years 1924 to 1929 inclusive were: wheat, 29,405 bushels; oats, 46,628 bushels; barley, 23,611 bushels and corn, 2,275 bushels.

The 1945 Agricultural Census provides the following statistics concerning acreage and production in that year:

CROPS

| | |
|--|--------|
| Acres barley for grain | 2,081 |
| Yield of barley in bushels | 91,253 |
| Acres of wheat for grain | 449 |
| Yield of wheat in bushels | 15,076 |
| Acres of oats for grains | 609 |
| Yield of oats in bushels | 26,074 |
| Alfalfa cut for hay in acres | 6,107 |
| Other tame hay in acres | 1,280 |
| Potatoes in acres | 90 |

LIVESTOCK

| | |
|---|--------|
| All cattle and calves in county | 9,712 |
| Dairy cows kept for milk | 1,131 |
| Sheep and lambs | 37,843 |
| Turkeys | 25,000 |
| Hens kept for laying | 31,800 |
| Hogs | 2,147 |

CASH INCOME FROM SALES (estimated)

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Cattle | \$210,000 |
| Sheep and lambs | \$250,000 |
| Dairy products | \$120,000 |
| Poultry and eggs | \$98,446 |
| Hogs | \$62,000 |
| Fruit | \$20,000 |
| Timber | \$130,340 |

Total land in Wayne County is 1,244,160 acres.

Lands on which crops are harvested 11,871 acres.

Total number of farms in the county, 264.

The Wayne County Farm Bureau was organized in 1918 during the time that Albert Smith was serving as the first Agricultural Extension Agent. The local organization is affiliated with state and national organizations, all of which attempt to promote the interests and welfare of farmers.

Members of the Wayne Bureau have received benefits such as higher prices for some products, lower costs for seed and for automobile insurance. Through bulletins and circular letters from state and national organizations they are kept informed on matters pertaining to their welfare.

Albert Smith left the county in 1920, and no Extension Agent was appointed until 1942, when Lazone Bagley located in the valley.

During part of the time between these two dates, however, the county and the school district paid R. J. Dalley to look after agricultural interests in the area. In 1926 the School Board hired him to teach agriculture in the high school and to supervise projects carried on by students on their home farms. The county commissioners employed him to take charge of weed eradication and inspection of livestock. He worked with the State Board of Agriculture and the County Farm Bureau in carrying out these assignments. Previous to this time W. W. Taylor had supervised weed eradication projects.

In the early thirties the county did not have funds to pay Mr. Dalley for this service and it was discontinued.

Machines used on farms in the county have gone through evolutions tending to make them work better, faster, and at the same time conserve the energy of the farmer. The plow used for the first twenty-five years or more was the hand plow which the farmer held as he walked behind the team. This was followed by the riding plow, the two-way plow, and the discplow, improved models.

For reaping crops in the very early years the scythe, sickle, and scythe cradle were used. It wasn't long, however, until a few persons had horse-driven machines for cutting hay and grain, but the first grain reapers did not automatically bind the grain into bundles. Men had to follow behind the machine, catch the grain and bind it themselves. The first self-binders



came into use about 1888. George Chappell had one and William Riley Taylor owned an interest in one about this time. People who did not own reapers often hired their more fortunate neighbors to cut their crops, paying them in produce and labor.

As plowing and reaping machinery improved and became available to more people, farmers directed their attention to contrivances which would save labor in hauling and stacking hay. The result was the hay derrick, the fork, and ropes for pulling or carrying the hay from wagons to the stack or barns.

During the past decade methods of farming in the county have undergone a great change through the use of machinery driven by gasoline motors. Seventy-five percent of the farmers now operate tractors as a source of power on their farms. To these tractors the older farm implements may be attached and operated, while many new machines have come into use such as hay loaders and bailers, manure loaders, seed drills, and potato diggers and others. The first combine was brought into the county about 1941, being purchased by Myron Lyman, Frank Neff, Charles Durfee, Freeman Sorenson, and Quincy Maxfield. A number of such machines are now used in the county.

The first threshing machine in the valley was operated by Jehu Blackburn Jr. and a Mr. Foy who lived on the river near Teasdale. These men brought the machine from Glenwood about 1880, and although it was minus a straw carrier and had some other defects, it did the threshing around Loa for a few years. Soon after this probably 1881, a non-resident by the name of Smith and his son, threshed one season in Fremont. Isaac Riddle also owned a thresher during these early years.

In 1887 Robert Pope and George Chappell brought a good threshing machine into the valley and did the threshing in the upper part of the county for some years.

The Pope and Chappell machine had not been in the valley more than a year when Riley and Posey Porter brought a thresher across the mountain from Escalante to Teasdale. This machine was not taken out of the county, and since Gilbert Adams was the next operator in the lower part of the valley, he may have purchased the Porter machine.

All of these early threshers were run by horse power as were machines for the next twenty or more years. Names of



Old Horse Power Threshing Machine

persons linked with horse-power threshers are: Paces, Peterson, Hector, Oldroyd, Chappells, and in Thurber, Bakers, Bullard, and Mangum. In Teasdale and vicinity operators were Forsyth Brothers, Dan Adams and George Coleman.

Threshing in those days provided a thrill for the youngsters. The throbbing roar of the thresher, the begoggled men showered with straw and chaff as they pulled it back from the carrier, the pitchers on the grain stack, tossing bundles to men feeding the separator, other men dashing from machine to granary with sacks of grain slung over their shoulders, the horse driver cracking his long whip and shouting to the lazy or weary horses—all this was fascinating to youngsters perched on the nearby fences.

For the farmer's wife threshing time meant work: preparing huge piles of food for a dozen or more hungry men, extending tables, improvising seats, and washing stacks of dishes. She was lucky if the machine pulled away without having to stop for at least a few minor repairs.

The first steam thresher to enter the valley was one from Monroe which operated a season and left. Chappell Brothers of Lyman were the first residents to own and operate a steam thresher in the county. They purchased their machine in September, 1909 and threshed all the grain in the three upper towns that fall. About 1914 Frank Neff, Archie Oldroyd, Enoch

Sorenson, and William Meeks bought a steam thresher. For many years these two machines did the threshing from Bicknell up the valley.

People of Teasdale and vicinity had a good horse-power machine which they used until the twenties, when they purchased a small machine powered by a gasoline motor. This was used for a few years until it wore out. They then purchased a second-hand machine which worked for a season. In the early thirties they traded this in on the purchase of a new machine which is still in operation, 1952.

Since fewer men were required to operate the new models, and transportation was less difficult, a cook and a kitchen followed the thresher to provide meals, or the men brought lunches with them as they motored back and forth to their homes. Thus the farmer's wife had no further need to dread threshing time. In some of the towns many small threshers are now owned together by a few relatives or neighbors who do their own threshing.

Although four grist mills have been built in the county, only two have operated at the same time. Isaac Riddle hired John W. Young to build a flour mill between Fremont and Loa, a half mile or more from Jack's Point. The construction was finished in 1881, and a Danish emigrant by the name of John F. Peterson was the first miller. He was succeeded by Axel Nielson, who at that time was living in Elsinore. Charley Burke was connected with this mill for a short time, and then



First County owned Steam Thresher. Brought into the County and owned by Chappell Brothers of Lyman.



Operating a combine.

M. Hermanson took over its operation from 1891 to 1893. He was followed by William C. Potter, probably the last to make flour at this location. The mill was torn down, and the machinery purchased by John Curfew, who had it hauled to Caineville.. Mr. Curfew planned to operate a grist mill in that part of the county, but his plans were not carried out.

In the spring of 1893 the Fremont Valley Milling Company was incorporated with Hugh J. McClellan as president, and with the following stockholders: Mrs. Juliett McClellan, Elisha Goff, Thomas Blackburn, Moroni Lazenby, and F. W. Young as secretary.

A rock building was erected north of Loa, and machinery of the modern roller type was installed. The first operator was a man from Wales, Sanpete County, whose name is not known. He was followed by a Mr. Hartley for a short time. Jake Smith was the next operator, and he was succeeded by Axel Nielson, who bought the mill about 1900. He operated it for six years and then moved to Richfield, turning the business over to his son Peter, who carried on the industry until 1910. At this time he sold the mill and farm property to Marion Grundy. Mr. Grundy employed N. L. Hermansen to run the mill in 1911, probably to teach him the art of flour making. All of the property was sold to Thomas Rees and Sons in 1922. From them it passed to Edwin Oldroyd, then to Reeses again, and in 1927, to George T. Eckersley. He was the last to grind grain in the mill. The farm house having burned down, Mr. Eckersley sold the property in 1930 to Wm. (Bill) Potter, the present owner.

In 1883 James H. Heath of Thurber built and operated a grist mill in the narrows north of the Fremont River. In the building which was constructed of logs, burrstones were in-

stalled for grinding the grain. Power was supplied by water and an improvised turbine. After being in operation a few years, this mill burned down, but the old burrstones still remain near the site.

Another mill and miller were needed to serve the people of Thurber and Teasdale and it was not long until he arrived. Hans Peter Nielson, a miller by trade, came from Denmark to Utah in 1863 and to Thurber in 1890. With him came Niels Hansen, also an emigrant and an excellent carpenter. Mr. Hansen built the grist mill which stands today on about the same spot where the old Heath mill burned down. When it was finished, Mr. Nielson installed the roller and bolting machinery and began operating the mill. Power was supplied by water and a turbine. Mr. Nielson ran the mill until his death in 1909.



Old Grist Mill between Thurber and Teasdale.

Edmund and Leland King purchased the property in 1910, and sold an interest to Ernest Syrett. He together with his brothers, Jesse and Clinton, operated the mill until 1921, supplying people throughout the county with flour and cereals made from grains produced by local farmers.

When the Syretts moved away, Edmund King purchased all intrests in the mill. He and his son managed it for a short time. Then it was leased to various men for 14 years. Since that time it has stood idle. In 1945 Harold

Allen bought the mill and adjoining property, which is still in his possession.

The Sheep Industry

Sheep were brought into Rabbit Valley in small numbers very soon after the first settlers arrived, and the industry has developed along with the cattle industry. Sometimes a man owned sheep and cattle at the same time, or he changed from one business to the other as he desired.

Among the first men to own and graze sheep in the county were John Burr, Beason Lewis, Isaac J. Riddle, Polk Sampson, Wm. DeLeeuw, Willard Pace, Urban V. Stewart, David Coombs, Joe Bagnall, and a man named Campbell. The two latter were not residents of the valley.

Burr and Lewis have the distinction of leaving their names with the range they used, as the "Beas Lewis Flats" and the "Burr Trail and Flats."

In the year 1898 Emery King came into the county and worked for Bagnall, whose sheep he later bought. In 1900 he and John Hisky rented the Campbell sheep for three years and through this arrangement they were better able to get a good start in the business themselves.

In the meantime, William Bown from Sanpete County had been grazing cattle in Wayne, but decided to go into the sheep business with his two brothers. This was near 1900; their sheep grazed on the Henry Mountains in that year. Before long the brothers sold their sheep in Emery County, and William Bown bought the Campbell sheep in 1903. Mr. Bown continued to operate sheep for a number of years.

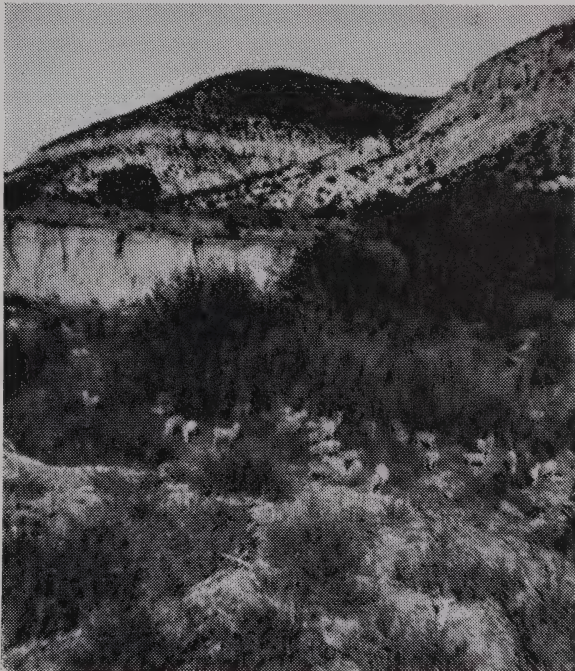
He also acquired a good deal of real estate in the southeastern part of the county. From Enoch Larsen he bought the ranch at Notom, which was valuable in his livestock operations. About 1913, his sons, Leo and Will took over the sheep, and he turned his attention to building reservoirs. A few years later the sheep were sold and went out of the county, but the range right was bought by local sheep owners.

During the period from 1910 to 1920 a great many people in the county acquired herds of sheep through inheritance, renting from others, or outright purchases. Prominent among

the operators of this period were Edmond, Leland and Emery King, John and Joseph Hiskey, Vern Pace, George W. Okerlund, Brinkerhoff Brothers from three different families, the descendants of George, Willard and Lee; J. H. Mangum, George Coombs, William H. Heaps and son, John R. Stewart, Hiatt and Jacob White, Hyrum Brian, the Sampson boys, Frank Neff, Lazenby and Cameron, Busenbark and Hancock, George Durfey, John and Orrin Snow, and the Mechams. In addition to these one or two herds from other counties were in Wayne part of the year.

During the winter most of these animals grazed in the southern and eastern part of the county and around the Henry Mountains in Garfield County. In the summer they came onto the Boulder and Parker Mountains and at times on the desert east of Thousand Lake Mountain.

Near the Henry Mountains are four or five ranches owned by Wayne County stockmen. They are valuable to their owners as a base from which to operate when their livestock are in



Fall range — Red Creek

that region. During good years some of them also produce fruit, vegetables and alfalfa.

The first breed of sheep in the county was the American Merino. Sheep of this breed produce fleeces of fine, short wool. They are good grazers and do well in large flocks, but they are not good mutton producers and are not very profitable.

About 1903 some Rambouillets or French Merinos were brought into the county. Although these sheep are not the mutton type, they are larger and produce better mutton than other Merinos. Being very hardy, they have become popular on Western ranges.



Sheep on Thousand Lake Mountain Range

Since the demand for mutton was growing throughout the United States, flock owners thought more of building a better mutton type. Their aim was by cross breeding to get the type best adapted for both wool and mutton. Accordingly around the years 1905 and 1906 Shropshire and Cotswald breeds were purchased to emphasize mutton qualities.

It was not until 1908 that the first lambs from this section were shipped to market. Before that time the sheep sold were two-year old animals. Now lambs are sold each year, thus assuring sheep growers a more stable income.

A few farmers in the county who have surplus feed have made a business of fattening lambs for market. These include Edwin and Willis Oldroyd, Don Edwards, Dolan and Reed Brian, and Jacob White and sons. Other men raise a few sheep on their farms which they fatten and market.

Raising sheep entails considerable expense. It is necessary to have one or more herders with the range sheep all the time, and since they have to be moved often, a camp mover is also needed. Supplies and equipment for camps require an outlay. Shearing, dipping, and freighting wool to the railroad add to the expenses.

Sheep are sheared in the spring, usually in the month of May. Before the coming of good roads and trucks, it was desirable to shear in a place where the wool could be taken to market without much difficulty. For many years there was no set place for shearing, and this is still true to an extent. The matter of convenience with reference to the sheep and their ranges is a factor considered in choosing a site.

Until 1918 sheep were sheared by men using hand shears. The average number of sheep sheared per man per day was thirty-five to forty. With machines a man can now average one hundred twenty-five sheep per day. The King boys have a large machine at the old Gibbon's Ranch, where they have sheared for the past ten years. There are a number of smaller machines in the county easily transported from one place to another, the power used coming from the power lines in the county.

During the earlier years a fleece would average six to seven pounds of wool. Through better breeding practices this has been increased to ten and eleven pounds per fleece.

Dipping sheep is not required unless they have the disease called scabbies. The best solution for dipping is a mixture of lime and sulphur. This is placed in a large vat connected with a chute. Sheep are run through the chute into the vat. If the disease is not too severe, they are dipped twice, nine days apart, in the spring, but if the disease persists, the treatment

must be repeated again in the fall. During at least the past twenty years sheep have been free from this disease, and dipping has not been necessary.

During the years, predatory animals have taken their toll from sheepmen. Government agencies have tried to cooperate by furnishing poisons and trappers. At intervals pests have been temporarily checked, but during the past year or two, coyotes have caused considerable loss.

In the realm of the plant kingdom flock owners still have some deadly enemies to fight. The one most harmful to sheep is a type of milk weed which has been known to kill hundreds of sheep very quickly. The worst casualties have been among sheep brought from out of the county. Native animals seem to have developed immunity from the poison or to have learned not to eat the weed.

For some years after the regulations for governing the national forest reservations were put into operation, sheepmen did not experience any harmful effects. In one way they were benefited. With respect to grazing privileges, the regulations gave priority to residents of the county. The result was that herds owned by non-residents were removed from the territory.

The short depression which occurred in the United States from 1921 to 1923, and the longer one during the early thirties were bad for the sheep industry. A few persons who were operating on credit were forced out of business. Others who were barely able to hold their property decided to sell. Still others stayed with the business and finally came out all right financially. One person who bought sheep during this period, 1929, and is still in the business is Samuel F. Allen of Lyman.

As time went on, Forest Reserve regulations became more strict with reference to length of grazing period and number of animals permitted on the forest. This placed a heavier grazing burden on the public domain and was detrimental to it. Then in 1934 the Taylor Grazing Act was passed to regulate grazing on public lands. Persons lacking sufficient real property to meet the conditions of this act sold their sheep and permits to others.

Cuts on the reserve made it impossible for some sheep owners to operate profitably because they couldn't graze enough

animals to justify the expense of maintaining a herd. Another disadvantage to the industry was the lack of help during the period of World War II. Because of these conditions a number of growers changed their sheep use permits to cattle use. In this group are George Coombs, Keith Taylor, Royal Brinkerhoff, Otto Brinkerhoff, Vern Pace, and William G. Taylor and sons. Several men apparently quit the sheep business from choice or for reasons not known.

In some respects marketing methods have changed in the sheep industry. During earlier years sheep were trailed to the most convenient railroad shipping point. For growers in Wayne, that was Marysvale, Salina, or Greenriver, John R. Stewart and Walter Lee being the first to trail weathers to the river town. Sheep and lambs marketed from the winter range still go to Greenriver by this method. Lambs from the upper part of the county are usually trucked to Salina.

Until 1925, most of the wool was transported by teams and wagons to the shipping point, the freighters hauling it from Grover to Salina for 50c per hundred pounds. After trucks came into use, wool was hauled over this same route for 35c per hundred, or from Bicknell to Salina for 25c per hundred. From Notom the rate was 75c.

Prices for wool during the years have ranged from six cents a pound during the depression to \$1.20 per pound in 1951. Up until 1905 the price range was between ten and fifteen cents a pound. During the same period wages for shearers were thirty to thirty-five dollars per month with board. The wage for herders has gradually increased, except for a short period during the depression, to \$225 per month. The price for shearing before 1905 was five cents a head. In 1950 operators of shearing machines received 45c per head.

About 1910 a Woolgrowers' Association was formed in the county. Many persons were going into the sheep business and they felt it would be an advantage to cooperate. Instead of each individual going out to seek a buyer for his wool and lambs, the members would pool their crops and then appoint two or three men to go to Salt Lake City or elsewhere to contact buyers. When these men had secured the best offer possible, they would bring contracts for members to sign. Through this arrangement better prices were obtained with less expense

to growers. For many years the association was a force for improving flocks and for looking after the interests of members.

By 1940 with only a few woolgrowers left, the organization ceased to function. Those remaining in the industry joined with members of Garfield County, who use the Powell reserve. This group now serves in the capacity of an advisory council to Forest Reserve officials.

The sheep industry has declined in importance since the 1920's. One who is well informed on the matter estimates that the sheep population of Wayne County has decreased sixty-five percent during the past twenty-five years.

During 1951, 11,269 sheep belonging to persons in the county grazed on the National Forests although permits were effective for 14,703. In this same year about 5,000 head of sheep not permitted on the reserve, grazed on the public domain. This would place the number of Wayne County owned sheep at approximately 16,000 head.

Timber and Lumbering

Since shelter is one of the three basic needs of human beings, the people who settled Rabbit Valley were immediately concerned with materials for building homes. Fortunately a supply of good timber was near at hand. They went to the mountains and got logs to build their first houses. But lumber was urgently needed for many purposes. Obviously the best way to get it was to bring into the valley a mill and sawyer. Before three years had elapsed this was accomplished and two mills were operating, one near Fremont and the other on Pine Creek.

In the spring of 1877 Jack Allred went to Salt Lake and Spring City, his former home, and brought back with him William W. Morrell, a sawyer, and his mill. With Mr Morrell was his son Silas and other relatives together with their families. These people settled in the north part of the valley. The mill was set up in the canyon above the valley, using water from UM Fork for power and logs from Pole Canyon.

William Morrell, his son Silas, and Dan G. Brian operated the mill for several years when a serious accident befell Silas making it impossible for him to work.

The mill was then sold to Hans M. Mansen and Hielt Maxfield who engaged in the lumber-making business until a fire destroyed the mill and ended their activities.

Later Niels Eklund bought a mill and built a new mill race about a half mile below the old one. A man by the name of Joe Jensen owned a shingle mill, and the two men worked together, making both lumber and shingles. After a time Ekland sold his lumber mill to John Albrecht, and Samuel Coleman bought the Jensen shingle mill and took it to Bullberry Creek near Teasdale.

While John Albrecht was operating his mill, it burned down. Then George Albrecht, father of the Fremont family by that name got new machinery and built a mill near his place, using water for power. He ran it as long as he was able or until about 1909. Since that time lumber has not been made in the vicinity of Fremont.

About the same time that William Morrell brought his mill into the valley, Rufus Stoddard brought in one and set it up on Pine Creek, using power from that stream. According to available information the mill operated for a few years and was then discarded because of unsatisfactory results.

Isaac J. Riddle was the first man to bring into the valley a steam sawmill, which he located on the mountain south of the ranch now owned by Guy Coombs. Apparently this mill did not operate long, as Mr. Riddle moved from the county. Eck Keele and Sam Leg are known to have worked there a short time.

About 1894 Matthew W. Mansfield and his brother-in-law, John Peterson brought the second steam mill into the county and set it up on Boulder Mountain. Peter Christensen and John Buchanan of Lyman seem to have been the first to operate this mill. Then Tom Shores took Buchanan's place for a time. When Peter Christensen moved away, Thomas Shores and his brother David leased the mill from Mansfield. John (Jack) Smith from Thurber succeeded these men as operator.

Then about 1906 George Chappell and sons of Lyman bought the mill and made lumber for a while at this location. Some of this lumber was hauled to Loa and used in building the Stake Tabernacle.

Later Chappells moved the mill to Thousand Lake Mountain and operated it for several years. By this time it was getting worn out, so the engine was junked in Provo, but the boiler still stayed at the site for many years. Recently student veterans cut pieces from it to make levelers. The saw was repaired and is still running.

The old mill site and saw were sold to Woods and Van-Dyke, who made lumber there for a summer or two. They then sold the mill to Henry White, who located it east of Lyman on the road to Horse Valley, where it remains, 1952.

Some time after 1900 a man by the name of Van Osdell brought two sawmills into the county. He sold one to Henry Cullum and sons, who located it on Spring Creek and operated it for some time. They then sold it to John R. Stewart and John Cameron. Thomas and Ernest Jackson bought it from them and ran it for a year. They then moved it to Carcass Creek and

operated it for about three years. Later they sold it to Harry Cullum and John Hancock. These men moved it to the head of Sand Creek, where it afterward burned down but was rebuilt and moved back to Fish Creek. David, Joseph, and Jesse Allen were the next to get possession of this mill. They had it a short time and then sold it to E. P. Pectol. From him it went to Amasa Lyman Jr., then to Delos Morrill and Meeks, and finally to a man by the name of Johnson, from Provo who removed it from the county.

Mr. Van Osdell sold the other mill which he had brought into the county to John Chidester and Arthur Coombs. These men set it up on Government Creek and did some sawing. About 1914 Chidester bought Coomb's share and moved the mill to Spring Branch. E. P. Pectol bought this mill about the time he bought the one from Allen brothers, and he sold it along with the other to Amasa Lyman, who also sold this to Morrill and Meeks.

Lloyd and Farrell Chappell bought the mill from Morrill and Meeks in 1941. They also bought from Clyde Snow a gas motor to furnish power. For one season they made lumber at this site, then in 1942 moved the mill to the east side of Thousand Lake Mountain, where it is still operated.

Another mill man in Lyman is Alpheus Jackson who owns a small steam mill located on his property, which he uses for planing lumber.

Alfred Taylor has operated a sawmill at Road Creek, apparently, the only one in the vicinity of Loa.

About 1912 Alpheus and John Jackson and Thomas and Benjamin Baker bought a new steam mill and set it up on Reese Creek, Horse Valley. They operated it there for a few years, and then Joseph and Ernest Jackson bought it and moved it to Spring Branch where they ran it for a while. In 1922 they moved it to Singletree Creek about fourteen miles from Teasdale. Here it burned down in 1926 but was rebuilt by Ernest, his brother Joseph having died in the meantime. Again in 1929 the mill burned and was replaced by one which ran until 1942, when it also went up in flames, a total loss. Available evidence indicated that sabotage was probably the cause of this fire. World War II was in progress and lumber was in great demand.

In 1943 Mr. Jackson bought and set up a new mill which has a capacity for cutting 10,000 feet of lumber a day. There is also in connection with it a lath and planer mill. This mill is now located in Oak Creek, having been moved there in 1950.

About 1890 Hans Torgerson had a sawmill which he operated on Pleasant Creek, but by 1894 he had moved this mill to Pine Creek and was sawing lumber there. His son Charley worked with him until 1900 when he bought the mill from his father. Water was the force that turned the turbine wheel, and the flume carrying it from the mountain side was often filled with ice during cold weather, resulting in periods of idleness.

About 1918 Mr. Torgerson got a steam mill and set it up on Miller Creek, a mile and a half from Dark Valley. The mill was operated there until 1936, when it was moved northwest of Bicknell. At this time Mr. Torgerson became ill and unable to work. Then his boys Wilford and Arthur took over the mill, and in 1944 moved it to its present site on the hill east of Bicknell.

In 1946 a diesel powered engine was purchased to supply power. The following year Wilford bought Arthur's share of the mill and is still the operator. This mill furnished some of the lumber for the new Ward Chapel.

A sawmill purchased by several Bicknell men in 1940 was operated by Ernest Brinkerhoff near his place for ten years. Power for this mill, as for most of the new ones, was supplied by a diesel motor. The average yearly output for the period is estimated at 100,000 feet of lumber. During these same years Mr. Brinkerhoff had a contract to supply props to Carbon County coal mines and was directing some of his energy to that project. Part of the lumber used in constructing the Thurber Ward Chapel came from the Brinkerhoff mill.

In the early forties Torval Albrecht operated a sawmill on the Boulder Mountain which he later sold to the Torgerson brothers of Lyman. These boys made lumber for a few years and then sold the mill to Clealand Hunt of Torrey.

J. O. Taylor, a man who came from Utah County, had been sawing lumber at various places in the county for several years. He had a sawmill and a planer mill which he sold to

Torval Albrecht and others. The motor and saw were of little value, so Mr. Albrecht bought a new motor and a resaw. These mills now operate northeast of Bicknell town.

During the years 1945 to 1951 mills in and around Torrey have sawed several million feet of lumber.

Floyd Hunt started to operate his mill in 1945 north of Torrey but later moved it to the bench east of town. Power to operate his mill is furnished by a diesel engine. Associated with Mr. Hunt in his enterprise are Bud Hunt and Bert Cannon. They estimated the output of their mill at between three and four hundred thousand feet of lumber a year.

Clealand Hunt, brother of Floyd, began sawing lumber very recently, June 1951, but the output of his mill is about the same as that of the other Hunt mill. Clealand's mill is located north of Torrey.

Miland Curtis and sons have a mill located east of Torrey and have been in the lumber-making business since 1946. During that time they have sawed approximately a million and a half feet of lumber. Power for their mill is furnished by a diesel engine.

About 1947 Robert Harding moved to Torrey and started to operate a saw and planer mill. Two years later he sold the property to Smith, Cannon and Young, who continued the busi-



Sawmill at Torrey

ness. Mr. Smith moved away in the fall of 1951, and the mill has been idle during the winter. Apparently the property is still in the hands of the company. Electric power was used to operate this plant.

William Burgess was probably the first man to make shingles in the valley. He was cutting them in 1886 at his mill in the vicinity of Circle Cliff Dairy.

He may have sold his mill to George Chaffin Sr., who lived on the river where Ted King now lives, for Mr. Chaffin made shingles at this place a few years later.

Samuel Coleman, a young man in his teens, assisted Mr. Chaffin in the shingle-making business and became expert himself. For many years his shingles supplied the local market and went into other counties.

He purchased his mill from a man in Fremont, and before he was twenty, he and his brother Alexander had set the mill up on Bullberry Creek and were making shingles. A few years earlier George Burr, future father-in-law, of Mr. Coleman, had made lumber at this site.

After working two or three years at the mill, Alexander became interested in the cattle business, but Samuel continued to make shingles and about 1906 began to make lumber also.

Sometime later the mill was moved to Birch Creek where timber was more plentiful. When material was needed for the roof of the Ward Amusement Hall in 1917, the Coleman mill supplied it.

In 1922 Mr. Coleman moved his mill into Boulder, sawed lumber for a number of buildings there and then sold the mill to E. H. Coombs. He returned to Teasdale and bought a new mill which he located on Fish Creek. Later this mill burned, but the machinery was salvaged and brought to the Coleman farm south of Teasdale. There it was set up and operated when Mr. Coleman felt able to saw. The mill is still there, but Mr. Coleman will saw no more.

Mill men have usually found a ready market for their products. A considerable amount of the lumber and shingles has been utilized in the county, while the surplus has been freighted to Salina, Richfield, Nephi, and Salt Lake City.

In the years around 1909 lumber was freighted by teams from the mill to Nephi for eighteen dollars per thousand feet. A few years later it was hauled from Singletree to Teasdale for eight dollars per thousand. The price for lumber rose gradually to ten, fifteen, and then twenty dollars per thousand in 1922. It held at this level until about 1940. In that year and the two following the Jackson mill sold wholesale to Pierce and Croft for eighteen dollars per thousand. By 1944 the price had gone to thirty-two dollars per thousand and in 1951, to fifty.

The cost of labor to mill owners increased along with the price of lumber. Loggers were paid three dollars a day until about 1940. Ten years later the wage was ten dollars a day. In 1940 the Government received two dollars and fifty cents per thousand for timber; in 1951, five dollars.

It was about 1935 before trucks went to the mills for lumber, but by 1940 the roads had been improved and trucking became the chief means of transporting mill products.

PROP HAULING

An industry somewhat related to that of lumbering is known in the county as "prop hauling." This business started sixty years after the lumbering industry, the first loads of props being trucked from the county in 1937. Hielt White and Ernest Brinkerhoff were among the first local men to obtain contracts for hauling.

The timber comes from the Boulder Mountain and around Big Lake west of Dark Valley. It is dry, the trees Engleman Spruce, having been killed by the spruce beetle.

Coal mining companies in Carbon County purchase the logs to use as props in the mines. According to the statement of a foreman, companies like the dry timber as it gives warning of its collapse through a cracking sound and thus enables workers to get to places of safety.

Hauling timber furnishes employment to a dozen or more men during most of the year and occasional employment to that many more. During the cutting season from May to November an average of forty men go to the mountains, saw the

timber and bring it into the valley. The logs may be transported to the mines at once or they may be stacked in the valley until later in the year when work in the mountains is not pressing. Haulers like to have all logs out of the mountains before snow flies.

An average load of props brings about \$175.00. Sometimes the men freight coal back to the county for their own use or for other people. It is estimated that this new industry brings into the county approximately \$150,000 a year.

Poultry Raising

It is doubtful if anyone in the county knows who brought the first chickens into the valley. For many years nearly every family kept a few for their own use, to furnish meat and eggs. It was also desirable to have some eggs to sell at the village store for groceries.

The breeds in those early days were for general purposes: Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Dominique, Indian Game, and Rhode Island Red.

If a housewife wanted to get a flock of chickens, she usually bought a few hens and set them herself when they showed a desire to brood, or she bought a hen and her brood from a neighbor and built up a flock.

The chickens were allowed to run free in the yards where they could find much of their food. They had to be kept out of the garden however, and so during the growing seasons, they were often confined in runs made with wire netting.

Chicken-raising was not very profitable under conditions that existed for many years. Hawks, skunks, and coyotes took their toll of the flock. Vermin often attacked, making it necessary to spray coops and dust the fowls. Chicken coops were not heated in the winter, and egg production was nil. Markets were uncertain, and since cold storage was not possible, prices were low in summer when eggs were plentiful and high in winter when they were scarce.

A few people began to experiment with incubators and brooders as early as 1905 but didn't have much success. Later others succeeded fairly well. Along in the 1920's Leghorn and Minorca breeds increased in number, and some farmers made a profit from these types by building comfortable houses and supplying well-balanced food.

The Hyrum DeLeeuw family made a profit from their chickens during these years. They caponized their roosters, and these, when ready for market, averaged $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in weight and sold for 37 cents per pound.

About 1935 poultry-raising in the county attained a status that might be referred to as an industry. In this year the Utah

Poultry and Farmers Cooperative of Salt Lake City set up a station in Loa for buying eggs and poultry and supplying poultry feed for farmers. Since that time the volume of business has gradually increased until it is now three or four times as great.

Records of this Association indicate that farmers of Wayne County have received through the sale of eggs a gross income of \$1,600,000 during the past sixteen years and approximately \$600,000 from the sale of chickens and turkeys. During this same period feed valued at about \$650,000 has been shipped into the county.

In 1938 the Draper Egg Producers' Association began operations in the county and has steadily increased its volume of business. During the three years 1949 to 1951 farmers of Wayne received from this association approximately \$100,000 each year for eggs. They purchased feed averaging in value \$71,270 each year of the period.

During the year 1952 a number of poultry raisers have gone out of business and moved from the valley to take jobs elsewhere.

Myrtis Adams of Loa is in charge of the Utah Poultry business, while Keith Brinkerhoff of Bicknell handles the Draper business.

Since the poultry associations began operations in the county farmers no longer attempt to hatch chickens and poults themselves but have them brought in by parcel post, truck, or airplane.

TURKEYS

The first person in the valley to raise turkeys for sale was Mrs. William C. Potter Sr., of Loa about the year 1909. She acquired her flock by setting hens herself and caring for the poults when hatched. She marketed the birds for a year or two in Salt Lake City, selling them to the Presiding Bishop's Office and to the Hotel Utah. One year they brought 42c a pound, a good price at that time.

William C. Potter Jr., and family have been in the turkey-raising business for many years, increasing the size of their

flocks and adopting more modern methods as conditions have changed and markets improved.

Prices during the years have ranged from 19c a pound to 61c, the price in 1951 being 52c. Mr. Potter states he has "gone in the red" only once.

Hyrum DeLeeuw of Bicknell and Harold Peterson of Lyman were also pioneers in the turkey business. The Hyrum DeLeeuw family's first venture was in 1922 when they raised sixty-six marketable turkeys, most of which were sold to persons in the county for breeding purposes.



Turkeys on Hyrum DeLeeuw Farm

In 1929 Mr. DeLeeuw purchased incubators for hatching chicks and poults, but this venture was not entirely satisfactory. The family continued in the business, gaining valuable experience until 1935. In that year the disease "black head" struck and took nearly all their flocks. They did not attempt to raise turkeys again until 1940 when day-old poults were being shipped into the county. They bought one thousand and have continued in the business since, raising four to five thousand and having good and bad years.

Other and more recent growers are Arthur Brian, Wayne Blackburn, Leonard Taylor, Ivan Moore, Charles Taylor, Royal Harward, and James Ellett of Loa, and Don Edwards, Jacob and Virgil White, Verl Torgerson, Fremon Sorenson, and Welby VanDyke of Lyman, and Evan Taylor of Fremont. Prob-

ably a few others have been in the business on a smaller scale and for short periods.

In the spring of 1952 Bonie Turkey Hatcheries of Canby, Oregon, shipped by airplane to Wayne Blackburn, Ivan Moore, and Leonard Taylor, 11,000 poults. The turkey lift was the first to be flown into Wayne County and was also the largest ever attempted by the Bonie Hatchery. The birds all arrived in excellent condition.

As in other industries turkey-growing has been marked by years of high and low profits. During the past few years the business has not been very profitable because of the high cost of feed compared with the price paid for dressed turkeys. According to an estimate given by Arthur Brian and others familiar with the business, approximately \$400,000 net income has been realized by growers during the past ten years, making an average income of \$40,000 per year. (Estimate given in spring of 1951.) Since the climate of the upper valley towns is not favorable for agricultural crops, turkey growing has been a good source of income.

The year 1952 proved a bad one for turkey growers. Low prices for the birds made operations a total loss for growers.

Fish Hatcheries

In 1936 the State of Utah purchased land and built a fish hatchery at Brian Springs. Rulon Bell of Glenwood was placed in charge of it at that time, and he still manages it with the help of an assistant.

After the fish are hatched, they are fed there one year and are then transplanted to streams and lakes in this and other counties. The smaller ones are taken to the Boulder Mountain on pack horses; the larger ones are sent to Fish Lake, while some go to Emery County. About 750,000 are transplanted each year.

Some years before the State built its hatchery, a private one was operated on the farm of George Brinkerhoff near the river in Thurber. The Brinkerhoff boys hatched rainbow trout and fed them until they were ready for market. They then sold them throughout the valley and elsewhere.

When sportsmen came to Fish Lake and failed to make a catch they sometimes came to Bicknell and bought Rainbow trout so they would have fish to exhibit on their return home.

Later the Frank Rasmussen family took over the hatchery and operated for about fifteen years. Finally a big flood came down the river, washed out the dam, changed the course of the river and carried the fish into the stream. Thus ended an enterprise which might profitably be revived by some fish lover.

Roads and Transportation

Like all pioneers the settlers of Wayne County had to build their own roads. They chose what seemed to them the shortest and easiest route to their destination. As they traveled with teams and wagons, they often stopped to throw rocks out of their way, fill mud holes, place brush and tree boughs on sand patches. They sometimes forded streams and improvised bridges.

These men were too busy providing the necessities of life for their families to consider a road building program. Occasionally when a lull in their activities came, a few men would get together to work upon a certain stretch of road vital to their welfare. The F. W. Young record states that in October, 1878, William W. Morrell, Jehu Blackburn, and a few other men worked on a road to Grass Valley, grading and improving it.

At one time the people living on Pine Creek found they must do something to make a piece of muddy road between them and town passable. Accordingly they hauled logs and laid them side by side transversely on the muddy strip. This road was known as the Corduroy and was in use for a number of years.

By the time the county was organized in 1892, the people had become established and were considering the building and improving of roads. At the first meeting of the county court, May 2, 1892, it was ordered that the road district boundaries be the same as the precinct and school district boundaries.

In June 1892, Hans M. Hansen and nineteen other residents of Fremont asked for an appropriation of \$200 to locate and make a county road in that precinct.

Minutes of September 6, 1892, show that the Commissioners ordered \$100 of Territorial Road funds appropriated to repair the road in Capitol Wash.

The first mention of a poll tax was made in the record December 4, 1893. This tax, amounting to two or three dollars a year, was levied on each male of voting age and could be paid in cash or work on the roads.

On June 7, 1897, the Commissioners considered the proposition of Emery County to build a good road between the two counties by way of Hogan's Ranch. It was decided that Wayne County would build the road to the line between counties.

From these early dates up to the present time, county records show that ninety per cent of the meetings held by county officers make some mention of road building or appropriations of money for construction.

Classified on the basis of administration, roads fall into three divisions: state roads, county roads, and forest roads. Three types are found within the county boundaries. Designation of the first road in Wayne as a state road was effective August 23, 1910, and extended from the Wayne-Piute county line to Hanksville, a distance of eighty-four miles. The connection from Sigurd to Wayne was designated August 2, 1912. Hanksville remained the end of the line until May 14, 1935, when State Road No. U-49 extended from Hanksville to Green River, thirteen miles of which are in Wayne.

In 1931 the county record mentions the road from Teasdale to Grover as a secondary state road. Later, the graded road from Fremont toward Emery and the paved one from Loa to Fremont were approved as state roads.

The state road system is under the supervision of the State Road Commission, members of which consult and cooperate with commissioners of the various counties in determining which roads shall be built, when they shall be built, and the type of construction.

One or more men in each county are paid by the State to supervise the work of maintaining and repairing roads within the area. County records mention the following men as road supervisors: George Chappell, 1913; Wm. Heaps, 1916; Wm. H. Morrell, 1919; Don F. Hickman, 1921. Others who have served since then are Les Haney, Marion Cook, Fred Brown, and Verl Taylor in the upper part of the county, and Haskin Lyman, David Teeple, Earl F. Behunin and Clifford Mangum in the lower part. Fred Brown has to his credit sixteen years of service, 1932 to 1948, while Earl Behunin has twenty years of service, 1929 to 1949.

There are approximately one hundred fifty miles of county roads which are under the supervision of the county commis-

sioners. In the building of these roads it was for many years the policy of the commissioners to pay part of the cost of the projects if the citizens who benefit directly from them would pay the remainder in work or cash. A man from the precinct where construction was going on was usually appointed to oversee it. More recently, the county employes men to take charge of all county road work, Warren Taylor and Miles Pierce being in charge at the present time.

Equipment worth about \$30,000 has been purchased by the county. It consists of a caterpillar tractor, a dump truck, a loader, and a motor grader.

Most of the forest roads were built when federal funds became available for road building programs and later when the CC Camps were established to provide employment for the jobless. Forest Supervisors and Rangers had charge of the early projects. Wayne County has furnished a little money and some equipment to help in maintaining these roads.

The grading and paving of U-24 from Sigurd to Loa began in 1933, and the pavement was completed to Loa in 1940, a distance of forty-three miles at a cost of \$411,513. In the year following, 1941, the pavement was completed to Torrey, a distance of sixteen miles at a cost of \$66,689. Pavement from the main highway into Teasdale was completed in 1947 and from Loa to Fremont in 1949.

Bridges have been built at various places across the Fremont River, the one near Hanksville being the most imposing and the most expensive. For ten or fifteen years after the settlers came into the valley, they forded the river. This could be done quite easily during most of the year, as the volume of water carried is not great except in the spring. Bridges in the eastern part of the county were frequently carried away by floods, and since quicksand is found along the stream there, the state and county road commissioners decided that a good bridge should be built near Hanksville. Such a bridge would also afford safe crossing for livestock which are moved across the river to and from summer and winter ranges.

On February 4, 1918, the State Road Commission furnished the County Commissioners a report on the building of such a bridge. It was stated that the road had been designated

a Post Road and that the Federal Government would pay fifty per cent of the cost of the bridge and the state and county the other fifty and that the estimated cost was \$4,475. The proposition was approved by the County Commissioners.

Apparently the building of the bridge did not get under way at this time, for the record shows that on September 15, 1921, the Commissioners approved a steel bridge for Hanksville and gave the State Road Commission authority to purchase the steel structure and ship it to Green River.

Utah Highways issue of October, 1923, gives the following description of the bridge.

"The Hanksville bridge is a through riveted truss, with a span of 120 feet and a roadway 12 feet wide, designed for a ten-ton truck. The abutments are of the tubular steel type 45 inches in diameter, extending 26 feet into the shale foundations. The bridge has clearance of 23 feet above normal water level. There are timber trestle approaches approximately fifty feet long on each end of the steel span, thus affording a waterway more than 200 feet wide to take care of the flood flow during the later summer floods."

Local materials were used as far as possible in placing the bridge. Sawmill operators of Thousand Lake and Boulder districts furnished according to specifications a good quality of red pine timber, laid down at Torrey for twenty-four dollars per thousand.

To obtain first-class timber for framing, it was necessary to go to the Henry Mountains and select round timbers for trestle bents and floor stringers. The timber was obtained in December when the snow was several feet deep in the sawmill basin. The timber men worked from daybreak until after dark to get it out before the mountain became entirely blocked with snow.

There was some delay in getting the steel from Green River so the bridge crew could go to work. Each community in the county had been promised an opportunity to haul freight from Green River, but through some misunderstanding, only a few got started. The engineer in charge of the project gave the people of Hanksville permission to haul all the steel they could and to haul it at once. Fifteen teams were on the way to Green

River immediately and were loaded and ready to start back two days after Christmas. There was just enough freight left to load the few outfits from the upper part of the county, but others who hadn't hauled steel were given work at the bridge, hauling sand and gravel.

Extreme precautions and skill were necessary in the construction of what the engineer calls the false work for the bridge. At this point the river bottom consisted of quicksand so treacherous that neither horse nor man could ford the stream. Weather conditions were unfavorable, the temperature dropping to twenty-two degrees below zero soon after the cribbing was above the water level. Then a little later a break in the weather caused the ice to melt so suddenly that part of the false work was carried away in the night. This danger had been anticipated and somewhat guarded against, so damage was not serious.

Through the spirit of cooperation shown by everyone connected with the project, the bridge was completed in contract time and under the estimated cost without a single accident.

During 1951 the State Road Commission constructed two important bridges in Wayne County both east of Hanksville, one across the Muddy River and one across the Fremont River.



One of the first cars to go through Capitol Wash.

The earliest modes of transportation were on horseback and with team and wagon. About 1895 the two-seated, white-top buggy made its appearance. A year or two later the one-seated black-top buggy could occasionally be seen on the road. The young man who went to another town to court his lady felt very proud to drive up to her front gate in such a conveyance.

The first automobile was brought into this county by Scott McClellan during the summer of 1913. It was a Ford, often referred to as "Tin Lizzie." In November 1913 John Hiskey brought in his first car, and a short time later George Okerlund, the King Brothers, and others were driving automobiles. The number of motor vehicles has continued to increase until at present there are approximately six hundred fifty in the county.

Travel by airplane in the county has not become common yet. Delbert Mecham and William Wells of Hanksville own planes and do some traveling by air.

The National Forests

Representatives and Services

The creation of National Forest Reserves in Wayne and adjoining counties has influenced to an extent the lives and economic welfare of the people. The effect of this act upon the grazing of livestock has been considered in the history of the cattle and sheep industries. Other factors influencing the lives of the people are the officers who have administered the forest lands and the projects and services they have directed.

The proclamation setting apart the first National Forests in Wayne and Garfield Counties was dated October 24, 1903. This area was known as the Aquarius National Reserve. An Act passed March 4, 1907, changed the name National Reserve to National Forest. In 1908 adjacent lands were added to the Aquarius Forest which became known as the Powell, probably because of the early exploration of the Aquarius Plateau by A. H. Thompson, one of Powell's collaborators.

Officers who were to take charge of the forest lands were not appointed until 1904. The first supervisor of the Powell was George H. Barney, who served from 1904, until he resigned in 1922. He was followed by Berry Lock, who acted as supervisor until Wallace M. Riddle, the appointee, could move his effects from Provo, headquarters of Uintah National Forest, to Widtsoe. Mr. Riddle retired in December, 1935, and was followed by Leland Heywood, acting supervisor until April, 1936. Allen Folster succeeded him, holding office until 1941, when he was transferred to Manti National Forest.

A. L. Taylor was supervisor until April, 1942, at which time Robert H. Park was appointed. He served until the Powell and Dixie Forests were consolidated in October, 1944. Albert Albertson, being supervisor of the Dixie Forest at that time, continued to supervise the combined areas up to the present time, 1952.

The first officer of the Powell to work in Wayne County was Ambrose Shurtz, who entered the service in 1904, and was stationed in Teasdale during the winter months 1904 to 1907.

Josiah Shurtz followed him as ranger in May 1907, having served previously as a forest guard. Soon after Mr. Shurtz became ranger, Philip Baker, Orrin Snow and Walter E. Hanks, Wayne County men, received appointments. Baker and Snow covered the western part of the Rabbit Valley area and Shurtz and Hanks the eastern part.

Orrin Snow served eighteen months on the Powell and was then transferred to Moab, where he became supervisor of the LaSal National Forest. About 1909 he was made supervisor of the Sevier Forest with headquarters in Panguitch. He retained this position until 1916, when he resigned and went into business for himself.

Josiah Shurtz served as chief ranger until August, 1916, when he was transferred to Salina, to work on the Fish Lake Forest. Wells Robbins from Scipio followed him but remained only until the spring of 1917, when Eugene Hichman took over the duties of ranger.

He held the office until October 15, 1922, at which time Wilford Bentley was appointed. Mr. Bentley remained in the county eighteen years and was then transferred to the Dixie National Forest, being placed in charge of the Navajo Lake District. Robert Dalley succeeded Mr. Bentley in 1940 and remained until he retired in the spring of 1952. Ranger at the present time, 1952, is Don D. Seaman, who was transferred to Wayne from the Wasatch Forest, with headquarters in Salt Lake City.

About 1916, districts and rangers on the Powell Forest were reduced, leaving only one ranger in Wayne County.

Soon after Josiah Shurtz was assigned to work in the county, the United States Government purchased land belonging to Jacob Ostberg for building a station and home for the ranger. Under the direction of Mr. Shurtz a small frame house and office were built on the north part of the lot. For about twenty years this house was in use by families of rangers. It lacked many of the modern conveniences, and so in 1933, when Federal Funds were being used to provide work for the unemployed, Mr. Bentley was permitted to use some of the CCC labor to make improvements on the government property. A new house, fence, sheds, and barns were built, thus making



West View of U. S. Forest Ranger Station in Teasdale

a comfortable and attractive dwelling for the ranger and his family.

Fish Lake National Reserve was created in 1903. The southern part of this forest extends into Wayne County, including Thousand Lake Mountain and adjacent lands.

Christian T. Balle was the first supervisor with headquarters in Fremont. About 1907 headquarters were transferred to Salina and another supervisor appointed. Later when the Fish Lake and Fillmore Forests were consolidated, headquarters were moved to Richfield.

Wilford Pace of Loa was the first ranger appointed to take charge of the Forest in upper Wayne County. He and two assistants, David Blackburn and Henry Albrecht, were appointed in 1904. After a year or two some adjustments were made relating to Forest districts and personnel with the result of the Fish Lake Forest.

He was succeeded by the following men: Bert Adair, 1914 to 1920; Albert Albertson, 1920-1927; no ranger in 1928; Curtis E. Price served in 1929; Harmel Peterson, 1930-1936; Ivan

Dyrenge, 1936-1939; George C. Whitlock, 1939-1943; position vacant, 1943; Everett Doman, 1944-1945; George C. Whitlock, 1946-1948; Hal L. Mickelson, 1948-1950; James W. Lancaster, 1950, still serving, 1952.

The U. S. Government did not build a home for rangers in the upper valley until very recently. In November, 1951, a modern, attractive dwelling, located south of the tabernacle, was completed. Before that time rangers rented or purchased homes. Rangers pay rent for use of these homes built by the government. The office of the Forest Service has been located in the Court House since 1939.

Improvements on the forest for the first few years after their designation consisted of pastures, ranger stations, telephone lines, trails, and roads. The greatest improvements were made in the thirties. Construction of a road from Grover to Boulder began in 1933 under the direction of Ranger Bentley and Neil Forsyth. A little later a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) moved into the area and located at Singletree Creek about fourteen miles southeast of Teasdale. Construction went forward rapidly, and the road was finished by the close of 1935. It has been a great benefit to the people of Boulder and Wayne County. Timbermen, livestock operators, merchants, and tourists—all have been made more comfortable and happy because of its construction.

The policy of the Forest Service is to prevent waste and to protect the watersheds. Improvement has been made in these respects. Through the efforts of rangers and forest guards, damage from forest fires has been reduced. The only serious fire on forest lands, involving the range of Wayne permittees, occurred in the early summer of 1935, in the region known as Roundys, a little west of south Bicknell. Through the efforts of Ranger Bentley and Wayne County citizens, the fire was brought under control after more than eight hundred acres of forest had been burned.

Back in 1910, Rangers Shurtz, Hanks, Baker, and Pace were called to Idaho to fight a forest fire raging there.

During periods when there were no game wardens in the county, rangers attempted to protect game animals and to increase the supply of fish in lakes and streams.



First Forest Rangers—left to right, Wilford Pace, Walter E. Hanks, Josiah Shurtz, Philip Baker.

Although there have been many complaints about the creation of National Forests and the way they have been managed, a majority of the people would not want the Government to relinquish control of these forest lands.

Communication

MAIL SERVICE

Records have not been kept of the mail contractors and carriers who have served the people of Wayne County. The information contained in this section has been supplied from the memories of persons now living.

E. T. Fillmore of Idaho Falls states that his father Edgar Fillmore was the first contractor in Burrville. He had several contracts; the first was from Glenwood to Burrville, then from Burrville to Rabbit Valley and later from Grass Valley to Kingston.

E. T. was the oldest son and carried mail to Brian Springs twice a week, where he exchanged sacks with carriers from Rabbit Valley. He doesn't give a date, but apparently it was in the eighties, more likely the middle eighties, since a carrier is required to be at least sixteen years of age. Frank Cloward was also one of Edgar Fillmore's carriers. This family of Fillmores moved away from Burrville in 1889.

It is well to remember that Fremont town had more settlers at this time than Loa or any other place in the valley, hence Brian Springs, because of its location with respect to distance and population, was a logical place to leave the mail.

M. L. (Len) Burr followed Edgar Fillmore, probably finishing out the Fillmore contract term.

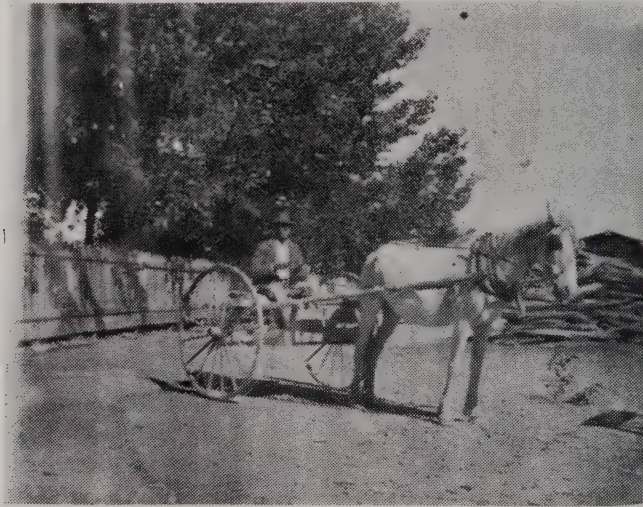
James Fillmore was the next contractor to bring mail from Burrville to Brian Springs, his son Angus being one of the carriers. Young men from Teasdale met the carriers from Burrville at the Springs, exchanged sacks, then took the mail to Fremont, Loa, Thurber, and Teasdale. These carriers were Gus Noyes, John Adams, Samuel Coleman, Walter Coleman, Alonzo Holt, and probably one or two others.

In 1891 James Fillmore carried through the county a petition, asking for mail service three times a week with the route going from Burrville to Teasdale. The change seems to have gone into effect the following year. The Fillmore carriers,

usually Angus Fillmore and David Teeples, left Burrville for Teasdale on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, returning on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

Angus states that Hattie Young was postmaster in Fremont, Thomas Blackburn in Loa, M. W. Mansfield in Thurber and Charles Snow in Teasdale, during this time.

In 1894, Parley Griggs secured the mail contract from Richfield to Caineville and kept it for eight years. He hired David and Thomas Shores to carry mail from Richfield to Loa. He, himself, carried it from Loa to Teasdale and later to Torrey, while William Smith and sons took it from Torrey to Caineville. Mr. Griggs carried the mail from Teasdale to Torrey for about three months without pay while the people of Torrey were waiting for a post office to be established. It was during the Griggs contract term that the county was given daily mail, but the daily schedule may not have gone into effect until 1896, when the train came to Richfield.



P. M. Griggs carried mail 3 months free from Teasdale to Torrey to get a Post Office.

With the expiration of the Griggs contract, the schedules were changed. John E. Davis of Burrville took the contract to drive mail from Richfield to Fremont for \$2,000 a year. He invested in two, white-top buggies and sixteen head of horses.

It took six hours to make the trip from Burrville to Fremont, one way. Horses had to rest a day after each trip. Mr. Davis soon discovered that he was losing money, so after six months he gave up his contract.

N. L. Sheffield and Charley Brown followed J. E. Davis as contractors. During this time Jimmy Blackburn was a carrier from Richfield to Burrville, at least part of the period. Other contractors from Richfield to Loa or Fremont were Pam Bean, Rayner Hutten and Charley Nielson.

Contractors between Loa and Torrey during the period 1902 to 1930 were George Forsyth and Willard Pace, John C. Jacobs, David Allen (finishing last term for Jacobs), Lee Pierce, Arvil Smith, and Claud Holt.

In 1930 Henry White secured a contract for the route between Richfield and Torrey, being first to make the round trip in a day. Succeeding Henry White with this same schedule were Homer Lyman, Claud Holt, and Orian Allen, still serving, 1952.

Men who are known to have carried mail between Loa and Fremont up to the present time are: Peter Adshead, John Davis, B. F. Brown, Pam Bean, Hiatt Taylor, Dean Poff, Charley Nielson, Ferris Nielson, Leonard Albrecht, and Wayne Blackburn.

The first mail contractor for the route between Teasdale and Grover was John C. Jacobs, the contract beginning about 1894. William Morrill, a young man at that time was one of his first carriers. Other contractors on this route were: O. W. Allen, John Forsyth, O. W. Allen, Lewis Allen, Alexander Clark, Lewis Allen, Mrs. John Busenbark, Clyde Snow, Ned Adams, and Levi Bullard, still serving.

A mail route from Teasdale to Caineville seems to have been established in the late eighties. It may have started as early as 1886. Sylvester Williams was the first contractor. After his death, his widow, Mary C. Williams had a contract for four years. Parley Griggs followed her, hiring as his carriers from Torrey to Caineville, William Smith and sons. A man from Greenriver by the name of Garn had the next contract, and he hired Mr. Smith to carry for him. Then Mr.



William Smith carrying the mail from Caineville to Torrey
through Capitol Gorge.

Smith got a contract for himself, thus giving him twelve years of service on this route.

Others who followed were John C. Jacobs, John H. Curfew, Jeremiah Mott, Ellis Robison, Robert Peden, and Jack Tappan. When Mr. Tappan secured the contract in 1930, the route was extended to Hanksville. Before that time other men carried mail from Caineville to Hanksville. Among those known are Billy Pectol, Taylor Duncan, John Ekker, John Noyes, D. B. Mecham, Larry Thompson, Frank Hatt, and William Gifford.

After Mr. Tappan's contract expired, the following succeeded him: Glen Johnson, Frank Noyes, Glen Johnson

(again), and Andrew Hunt, still operating. Until the 1920's saddle horses were used on these lower routes, but since roads have been improved, trucks, jeeps, and other cars have been used much of the time.

During some periods mail was brought from Greenriver to Hanksville, the known carriers being Daniel Gillies, John Bacon, William Foy Sr., Charles Hunt and Andrew Hunt.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The first telephone line which served Wayne County was built through the cooperation of the United States Forest Service and citizens of the area. During the fall of 1907 the line was brought from Salina to Loa. Ranger Wilford Pace and the Supervisor of his district in Salina were the first to converse over the line.

By December of this year the people of Teasdale were connected with the upper towns. Torrey was connected in 1908, largely through the efforts of Charles Lee who got the poles and had them set. About 1910 Grover joined the circuit, and two or three years later a one-wire line was taken to Caineville.

Telephones were not placed in all homes, but in each town a telephone was installed with a person in charge who kept a record of calls and collected fees. Some of the store-keepers and county officers also had telephones installed in their places of business.

For people not accustomed to telephones, the service seemed fairly good for twenty years. By this time the line was not functioning satisfactorily. Repairs were badly needed, but there were no funds with which to make them.

In 1934 George T. Eckersley purchased the telephone system from the county but was not able to operate it profitably and turned it back in 1938.

In this year the County Commissioners with the approval of the WPA Relief Agency, decided to erect a Court House and to construct a telephone line as WPA projects. It was necessary for the county to levy a three mill tax on property to raise its share of funds for these projects. Accordingly an

election was held April 9, 1938, at which tax payers voted the required tax.

Later it was found that the county could not legally operate a telephone system, and the line in the county was offered for sale in March 1942. There is no record of a sale being made.

After the GarKane Power Company built new power lines throughout the county during the late forties, the telephone circuit became useless. This was the situation when the Mountain States Telephone Company decided to construct a line into the county.

The following extract taken from the "Monitor" a Company magazine printed for employees, gives an account of the project.

"Two new telephone exchanges were established on August 30, 1951, at Loa and Bicknell, in Wayne County, Utah. Both exchanges are located in an area commonly known as "Wayne Wonderland" because of the beauty and unusual terrain.

"Community dial equipment was installed in each of the new offices which had been constructed to house the facilities. The Loa exchange, at the time of the cutover, served 209 telephones in Loa, and Fremont, a nearby community. One hundred forty-six telephones were connected to the dial unit at Bicknell. Richfield, fifty miles to the northwest, is the operating office for the new exchanges.

"Wayne County is a former isolated district going modern. Until about three years ago the people in the area depended upon a grounded Forest Service Line for connection with the outside world via Richfield. Development of an REA power project to serve residents of the various towns scattered through the Wonderland, made the telephone circuit no longer usable. The Mountain States Company then constructed a toll line from Richfield to Loa, Bicknell and several other towns in Wayne County, and provided service on a toll station basis. In 1950, in order to meet the steadily expanding telephone requirements, plans were made to establish the two exchanges to serve the five communities and rural customers along the routes. Much planning was required to do the job, particularly in the face of material limitations, but all departments cooperated effectively

in speeding completion of the project. Among those who were particularly on the firing line during the preparations for the cutover were Howard W. Casey, manager and Everett C. Poulsen, wire chief, at Richfield. John W. Snell, Provo district manager, Victor Lee, district traffic superintendent, and Arthur Brown, district plant superintendent, also devoted time and effort to the project.

“A solicitation of prospective subscribers was carried out. Distribution lines were constructed to reach new customers in each community. As soon as the buildings at Loa and Bicknell were completed, Western Electric equipment installers connected the dial units, and tests were made to make certain every thing was ready for the cutover. Equipment for handling calls from the new exchanges was also installed in the Richfield telephone office.

“Both before the project was started and while it was under way, the people who would benefit from the expansion job showed a great interest in its progress. On the day of the cutover a holiday was declared in Wayne County to celebrate the opening of the new telephone system. Festivities lasted throughout the day and evening of August 30. In the afternoon there was a rodeo, and a community dinner and dancing were enjoyed in the evening.”

Rocks and Minerals

None of the citizens of Wayne County have become wealthy through the discovery and exploitation of mineral deposits. Over the years there have been periods of excitement when men thought they had discovered rich ore and dreamed of themselves as millionaires.

At such times the legend of the "Lost Josephine" was recalled. "Josephine" was a rich mine somewhere in the region, said to have been worked by Spaniards long before the coming of settlers. Since no one knew just where to look for this lost mine, prospectors had a wide range of territory to cover.

The first excitement over gold seems to have occurred near the Henry Mountains a few years before Hanksville was settled. Nothing came of it unless it be the legend of John Graves. He and Cass Hite were mentioned as prospectors at that time.

Later, about 1892, a vein of gold was really discovered near Eagle Creek on the east side of the Henry Mountains. A company came in, mined the ore, smelted it, and took it out by way of Green River. The boom lasted about three years. By that time the high grade ore was gone.

James Huntsman of Torrey, then a young man, worked at Eagle City as blacksmith and freighter. He said the ore when smelted was moulded into bricks an inch square and four inches long. These were placed in coaches with mounted guards and transported by fast express to Green River and from there to the East. Mr. Huntsman thinks if real miners had been hired instead of "drunks," the vein of gold might have been further developed with good results.

Companies and individuals have since tried without success to find the mother lode or another vein. Some gold was collected by placer mining along Eagle Creek.

At various places around the Henry Mountains attempts have been made to mine gold. L. M. Chaffin and Billy Hay had adventures of this type. It is reported that during one year only did they acquire some thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of the precious metal.

Small deposits of copper were found on the Miner's Mountain as far back as 1895 and then some thirty years later. Mitchell Brothers spent two years near the earlier date trying to mine copper but left without riches.

Coal deposits have been found between Caineville and Hanksville, but since the coal is of poor grade, mines have not been developed there.

At two different times reputable companies made tests for oil in the county. During 1920 and '21 the Ohio Oil Company drilled for oil a few miles west of Caineville. Then in 1948 and 1949 California Standard Oil Company sent the Mack Drilling Company to make a test on the Miner's Mountain three miles east of Grover. If oil was found at either of these locations, no report was made to that effect.

About the year 1911 some ore containing uranium was found in the county and a few claims were staked off. Nothing was done about mining the ore until World War II when the demand for it became urgent. Since then considerable ore has been mined and shipped out. More of the vanadium and uranium ores are found in adjoining counties.

Many valuable rocks exist in the county. A few have intrinsic worth; others are interesting from the standpoint of geology: Petrified wood is abundant, but much of it has been carried away from places accessible to travelers and tourists.

Worthen Jackson of Fremont and Dr. Inglesby of Fruita have large collections of rocks and minerals. Many others have small collections.

Mr. Jackson's collection contains the following specimens found in Wayne County: fossil and coral from hills east of Fremont, petrified bone from the north end of Thousand Lake Mountain, fluorescent calcite from near Sunglow Park, selenite crystals from the South Desert, fern fossils from the head of Capitol Gorge, fossil shells from near Caineville, petrified dinosaur bones from north of Hanksville, jasper and crystal geodes from San Rafael Desert, dogtooth spar in pockets of sandstone near the junction of the Green and Colorado Rivers, and asbestos from southwest of Bicknell.

Besides samples from the county, the Jackson collection contains specimens from forty-six states and eighteen foreign

counties. A few of these have special interest because of their association with people or historical places. For example, there is a piece of granite from the Coliseum in Rome, a corner from a step of the Nauvoo Temple, a gold nugget from Klondike, Alaska, found in 1898 by George White, later governor of Ohio.

Dr. Inglesby, who moved to Fruita fourteen years ago, has a hobby of collecting, cutting, and polishing rocks. About one third of his collection was found in the county and consists mainly of agate, petrified wood, and dinosaur bones. The polished stones, when mounted, are beautiful worn as jewelry, or they may be used as trays, book ends, and for other ornamental purposes.

THE GRAND WASH MINING CLAIM

By Nellie H. Taylor

Tucked in a little known canyon, called Grand Wash, in the Capitol Reef National Monument, is one of the most interesting mines of its kind in the United States. It is interesting because of its early history and because of the controversy of ownership, which now reflects back upon the unwitting knowledge its first owners had of the great value of the ore to be found in its ancient crevices.

Filed on first, November 30, 1901, by Thomas M. Pritchett and H. J. McClellan, this uranium claim was known as the "Nightingale Mining Claim." On January 1, 1902, in the same area, Willard Pace, James Russell, and Allen Russell filed and called their claim "Little Jonnie." At that time the prospectors were looking for copper, gold and silver.

Many geologists have questioned the fact that uranium was filed on as such prior to 1910, but January 1, 1904, Thomas Nixon and J. C. Summer filed on this same claim, and they filed for uranium. Whether they ever visioned the importance of this ore is not known, but the record shows that they did know what they had found. From 1901 to the present time, this claim has been filed on from one to three times each year. It is a known fact that the tunnel to be found on the claim and the water seep which was filed on by Mr. Nixon for a mill

site was worked by Mr. Nixon and his associates. He sold a portion of the claim (two-fifths) October 14, 1911, to Jacob N. Young of Marysville and T. J. Jukes of Monroe, both well-known prospectors of the early days in Wayne County, for assessment work done by them on the claim.

On January 1, 1913, M. V. Oyler of Fruita, filed on the claim, and since that time, over seventy-five persons have filed their claims in and around the Nixon tunnel, now known as the Oyler Tunnel.

During the period from 1910 to 1926 the ore was used for medicinal purposes. One cupful of water, in which a small portion of the vital substance was steeped, would cure many ailments. People wore pieces of the black and yellow-streaked metal in their belts and wristbands to cure rheumatism, and testimonials of the magic of its cures are still in possession of Mrs. Cora Smith, daughter of M. V. Oyler.

What is this ore? Radium, uranium, and copper. According to reliable tests, it "goes" \$900 a ton. How much there is no one knows, but there is enough to cause a fight in the Federal court to establish ownership of the area as of the date that it was appropriated by the United States Government for a National Monument.

When ownership is established, work can start, and someone will be able to find how much ore there is and how rich he may become.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

By R. G. Luedke

From 1935 to 1939 a U. S. Geological Survey party under the direction of C. B. Hunt made a topographic and geologic study of the Henry Mountains region. A geologic map of this region has been published and the report is in process of publication.

A. U. S. Geological Survey party under the direction of J. F. Smith Jr., mapped and studied the geology and mineral resources of the Capitol Reef National Monument and the western part of Wayne County in 1951 and 1952. These

studies were done on behalf of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and form a part of a nation-wide scientific search for uranium deposits. Messrs. Smith, E. N. Hinrichs, L. C. Huff, R. G. Leudke, and their families resided at Teasdale during the summer months while this work was in progress. The studies are to be completed in 1953 and subsequently will be published as a bulletin by the U. S. Geological Survey. The report will describe the investigation and include a geological map of the region.

During the summer and fall of 1952, a U. S. Geological Survey topographic party under the direction of Chester Lloyd prepared the first accurate topographic maps of the region. The maps cover most of the western part of Wayne County and show the location of roads, trails, land monuments, and drainage in considerable detail. They should be very useful to residents of the region and to visiting sportsmen.

Schools and Buildings

When the territory now known as Wayne separated from Piute, each community in the county constituted a school precinct, ten in number. Three men called trustees looked after school affairs in the precinct, providing buildings and equipment and hiring teachers and janitors.

The first precincts were listed as follows: Fremont, Loa, East Loa, Thurber, Teasdale, Aldridge, Mesa, Burgess, and Hanksville. East Loa became Lyman; Mesa, Caineville, and Burgess, Giles. The school at Aldridge was abandoned in a few years. Grover school district was organized in December, 1892, Junction, now Fruita, in December, 1895, and Torrey in June 1898.

Joseph J. Anderson served as the first superintendent of schools from December 27, 1892, until January 17, 1893. He was succeeded by Willis E. Robison, who served until 1901.

The record shows that on June 30, 1896, the commissioners fixed the salary of superintendent of schools for 1897-98 at \$150.00.

W. Scott McClellan became superintendent of schools in 1901. He was succeeded by the following: E. P. Pectol, 1905, Joseph Eckersley, 1907, Joseph Hickman, 1909, Joseph Eckersley, 1911, Anne Snow, 1913. Miss Snow was reelected in November, 1914, and was the last superintendent to be chosen by voters of the county because of a new law going into effect which made the office appointive.

A state law making it mandatory for school districts to consolidate became effective in 1915. In accordance with the provisions of this law, the county commissioners met in April of that year and appointed the following as board members of the districts designated: District No. 1, representing Fremont and Lyman, S. E. Tanner; No. 2, Loa, William H. Callahan; No. 3, Bicknell and Teasdale, William H. Heaps; No. 4, Torrey, Fruita and Grover, Amasa Pierce; No. 5, Hanksville and Caineville, Frank J. Weber. Salaries of board members were fixed at \$80 per annum.

On May 10, the board organized with William H. Heaps, president. William H. Callahan, clerk, Amasa Pierce, vice president, and Silas E. Tanner, treasurer.

The new law provided that the Board of Education appoint a superintendent, and since Anne Snow had resigned to fill a mission for the L.D.S. Church, Joseph Eckersley was appointed superintendent June 22, 1915. In August his salary was fixed at \$500 per year without expense except office expense and trips to Salt Lake City.

Until 1909 the school term throughout the precincts was only twenty weeks. In that year and for the next six years special state aid was given to the poorer districts so that school might be in session twenty-eight weeks out of the year. With the exception of three years 1915-'16 and 1931-'33, when funds were short, twenty-eight week terms were held until 1936-'37.

In that year money received from the Uniform School Fund made it possible for schools to remain open for thirty-two weeks, and since 1937, sufficient funds have been available for nine-month terms.

During the time that funds were insufficient, high school was in session on Saturdays in order to meet the state requirement for number of days.

When schools in the county were consolidated, buildings were urgently needed in all of the towns except Loa and Bicknell. The Board of Education proceeded to provide them as fast as revenue would permit. Between 1917 and 1924 buildings were constructed in Torrey, Lyman, Teasdale, Hanksville, and Fremont.

In order to raise funds for these structures the people voted a special three mill tax levy on April 23, 1917, and again in 1920 voted to continue the levy another three years.

Since the high school was established in 1913, it had been housed in the Bicknell elementary building. With suitable buildings provided for pupils of other towns, the Board deemed it essential to construct a building for the high school so children in Bicknell might have the use of their own house. With this in view an election was called by the Board September 11, 1920, to vote on the proposition of bonding the district for

\$30,000. The vote was 189 in favor and 10 against. (See history of H. S. for buildings.)

Because the nation was experiencing a mild business depression at this time, it was several months before the Board was able to sell the bonds, which were to mature in twenty years, for \$25,848.

On September 24, 1927, the Board voted to erect a school building in Caineville. It was finished at a cost of approximately \$2500 and was accepted by the Board October 29, 1931. During the middle thirties the schoolhouse at Grover was erected at a cost to the district of about \$1500.

Neither of these buildings are in use at present, the school at Grover having been closed in 1941 and the one at Caineville in 1948. For several years prior to the winter of 1947-'48 the Caineville school was closed through lack of pupils. For the same reason the school at Fruita was closed in 1941.

The rock school building constructed in Loa soon after the turn of the century served its purpose very well, but by 1940 the people felt they needed a more modern and comfortable building. In May of that year a four mill tax levy was voted for the purpose of raising \$40,000 with which to begin construction. Because of the war, work was delayed until 1948.

In the meantime State School Officials recommended that grade pupils from Fremont and Lyman be transported to Loa as a means of operating the system more economically. With this in view the architect, Fred Markham of Provo, designed a building which would accommodate pupils from the three towns.

Since the old building was to supply rock for the new one it was torn down by Leo Bown in February, 1948, and in June construction began. Keith, Lavar, Jerold, and Alvin Johnson, masons from Elsinore, placed the rock. Fred Brown of Loa was employed as carpenter from June, 1948, until December, 1949. By that time the heating plant, purchased in Provo at a cost of \$11,500, had been installed, and four class rooms and two lavatories had been finished, thus making it possible for the Loa pupils to use the building. Through lack of funds, work was not resumed on the plant until June 1952. Construction is going forward but the building is not yet finished.

From about 1928 to 1938 Public Health nurses worked with teachers and school officials for the welfare of children in the county. During the World War II services of nurses were not available. Part of the time since the war a nurse has been serving. At the present time, 1952, Mrs. Joyce Stephenson is employed.

On February 24, 1938, hot lunches were authorized for schools where twenty or more pupils will eat. This move was sponsored by the WPA and school officials. Since then the state has set aside some funds for hot lunches, and they are under the supervision of state school officials.

At the time schools were consolidated, Anne Snow was superintendent but resigned to fill a mission. Joseph Eckersley was then appointed and held the position until the spring of 1917, when Joseph Hickman was given a contract to act as superintendent of the district and principal of the high school. He held the office of superintendent until his death July 24, 1925. On August 15, 1925, Anne Snow was appointed to fill the position, and she served in this capacity until the spring of 1938. At this time she resigned, preferring to devote more time to supervising and teaching. Dow P. Brian was appointed superintendent and served for the next seven years, at which time he was succeeded by Owen M. Davis, incumbent. Both Mr. Brian and Mr. Davis had served as principal of Wayne High School. Mr. Davis had also spent two years in the Parowan high school previous to his appointment to the superintendency.

The thirty-three different persons who have acted as board members since consolidation are as follows: S. E. Tanner, W. H. Heaps, W. H. Callahan, Amasa Pierce, F. J. Weber, Moroni Lazenby, Sidney Curtis, Walter Lazenby, George A. Chappell, Jr., Joseph Eckersley, Emery King, B. J. Baker, W. H. Morrell, Lee Pierce, Leo R. Holt, Alfred Ostberg, Lola Brown, Barlow Pace, Clarence Huntsman, Joseph Robison, Willis A. Oldroyd, Clifford Mangum, Milton L. Taft, Joy Robison, Ford Weber, Royal Harward, Guy Robison, LaVon Forsyth, Riter Ekker, Leland Davenport, Reo Hunt, June S. King and Guy G. Pace.

Many of them served several terms and a few, more than fourteen years, Silas E. Tanner holding the record for longest

service. Lola Brown is the only woman ever elected to the board.

W. H. Callahan, Moroni Lazenby, Joseph Hickman, George C. Brinkerhoff, Preston Taylor, and Mrs. Hattie Baker have served as clerk for the board.

WAYNE HIGH SCHOOL SONG

1918-1919

Words by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sproul

Music: Old Dixie College Song

Music Adapted by W. E. Nielson

*We are cheering for you, dear Wayne High
We are wearing your colors today;
We are loyal and true, dear Wayne High to you,
And we are going to help you win out, High School.*

*We're for you through and through, dear Wayne High;
For the purple and gold of old Wayne,
And we'll sing as we play for victory today,
VICTORY for Wayne High.*

*Then march, march, marching along,
Cheer, cheer, singing a song;*

*Then here's to old Wayne High
Who does things, you know*

*Then nine rahs for Wayne High
For Wayne High Go!*

*Cheer, cheer, cheer young and old;
Wave, wave, purple and gold!*

*And beneath those colors fair
Everywhere we'll do and dare;*

*Then for Wayne High, Wayne High,
Go!*

WAYNE HIGH SCHOOL

About the year 1910 the people of Wayne County began to consider seriously the possibility of establishing a high school. Mosiah Hall, State High School Inspector, said a high school might be organized with fifty students, but that it would not be economical to maintain one for less than eighty. A survey of the communities indicated that the requirement for students could be met.

The next question to be considered was the location of the school. People were divided on this issue. Those in the lower part of the county favored Thurber as a central location, while the people of Loa thought the school should be located there because the town was larger. In June 1913 the proposition of whether a high school should be established and where was submitted to a vote of the people. The result of the voting showed that a majority of the people favored the establishing of a school in Thurber.

Thurber school precinct had recently finished the construction of a rock building, the one now used, 1952, for elementary grades, and the people offered this for use of the high school. It had two large rooms and one small one on the ground floor and an amusement hall on the upper floor with a stage along the south side.

In order to open the school, it would be necessary to secure qualified teachers. Accordingly, Anne Snow, Superintendent of Wayne District, went to Salt Lake City to find high school teachers. On the recommendation of Inspector Hall two teachers were hired, Horace H. Higgs and Bess L. Montgomery. Since practically all students would be doing first year high school work, two teachers were sufficient.

School opened in the fall of 1913 with about thirty students. It did not receive support from all of the towns as was expected. There was no free transportation at this time, so if students attended high school, they had to transport themselves, come to Thurber and pay board, or rent rooms and board themselves.

Subjects offered during the first two years were: English, German, algebra, history, physical geography, art, cooking, sewing, and animal husbandry. There was much enthusiasm

at first. Miss Montgomery was an excellent home economics teacher, and when Mr. Hall came later in the year to visit the school, she and her girls served him and the school officials a splendid turkey dinner.

As the first year of school passed, many students dropped out for one cause and another so that by the time school closed, there were only thirteen girls left. For the first few years the condition was much the same. In the year 1915-'16 Conrad



Students and teachers of Wayne High School—1914.

Frischnecht succeeded Mr. Higgs as principal. He was followed the next year by Jesse J. Weight.

Then Joseph Hickman, a resident of Wayne County, completed his college course at the Utah State Agricultural College and returned to the county to take over the duties of school superintendent and principal of the high school. Since Mr. Hickman understood conditions in the county and knew most of the people, he was able to stir up enthusiasm for the school and give it a boost.



One of Wayne High School's first Bands.



First school bus used by Wayne High.



Parents Day in March 1920 at Wayne High School.

In April, 1918, the first high school students were graduated, three in number. They were Alfred R. Torgerson, Blanche Smith, and Nell Williams. Since that time the school has grown in numbers, in graduates, in courses and opportunities afforded and in facilities.

About the time Mr. Hickman returned to Wayne County, the upper floor of the building used by the high school was made into four classrooms, and the Amusement Hall just west of this building was constructed by the people of Bicknell so there would be a place for physical education classes and social functions conducted by the school and the ward.

In 1919 the Board of Education authorized the building of a shop 30' x 90' for blacksmithing and farm mechanics provided the people of Bicknell would cooperate in building it. This was done, and the following year, J. Will Ivie of Loa was hired to teach blacksmithing to boys of the high school.

School officials realized that attendance at high school would be greatly increased if transportation could be arranged for pupils. Accordingly in 1919 the Board decided to buy one truck, which was fixed up for hauling pupils from the upper towns. Students were charged fees for riding to school, Mr. Ivie being the first driver of this truck.

About the same time or during the winter of 1919-'20, Walter E. Hanks drove a touring car to haul pupils from Teasdale.

Although free transportation for students was talked of and urged by citizens, it was not until 1925 that it was provided for the five upper towns. These early conveyances were rather crude, but by 1929 two regular school busses were in operation. Attendance at high school continued to increase so that by 1936, three busses were needed, and in 1938, the Teasdale-Torrey bus was authorized to go to Grover to transport high school pupils, also part of the elementary pupils to Teasdale or Torrey. Later all children were brought from Grover.

In 1920 the Board of Education set aside \$5,000 with which to begin work on a four-room high school building, but apparently little was done until 1924. In May of that year bids on the rock work were called for, and another \$2,000 was set aside for the building. Bicknell people were also asked to contribute money or labor. In November 1925 the stone work was finished, and John Kyhl and Rufus Brown contracted to finish the building. This they did by April 24, 1926, at which time it was accepted by the Board.

The new building was not large enough to provide for all the school activities. Shop, home economics, and physical education groups continued to meet in the old buildings.

In May 1927, George T. Eckersley told the Board of Education that the Church would supply a seminary teacher in connection with the high school if the district would furnish a building and equipment for it. (While attending the sessions of the legislature in 1927, George C. Brinkerhoff had contacted Church authorities with respect to establishing a seminary in Bicknell.) The Thurber Ward Relief Society offered their hall for use of the seminary classes until a building could be erected. Accordingly seminary classes opened in the fall of 1927 with James DeBry as the first teacher.

Since the school continued to increase in numbers, the need for a larger building became very urgent. These were depression years, however, and money was scarce. But by 1933 the Federal government had made its funds available for public works, including buildings. The clerk of Wayne

Board of Education made application for funds for a school building, and Mr. Ashton, the architect in charge of federal building projects met with the Board of Education. He discussed the type of building needed, drew plans for it, and notified the Government Wayne District would need \$50,000. The project, known as No. 9, was approved and work began on it in February, 1934. John H. Jackson of Loa supervised the project during most of the time. The building was finished in 1937.



Wayne High School—Bicknell, Utah

Inasmuch as it was necessary for the district to furnish a percentage of the cost of the building, a special election was held in 1935 to vote a three mill tax levy for three years. The vote for the levy carried by a small margin.

Transportation and buildings are essential to the development of a good high school, but teachers, students, and activities are more important. Wayne High has had many good teachers and students and they together have engaged in and presented to the public numerous, fine, worthwhile activities.

During the third year of high school several new courses were added, among them music and physical education. Jesse

L. Young was the first teacher of music. Others who followed were: W. E. Nielson, A. M. Sproul, Marion McCall, S. H. Chidester, Irene Hess, A. B. Larsen, Reed Clark, Mr. Chidester again, LaVon Chappell, John Omansen, Thomas Nelson, Arthur Lacovara, Willard E. Scott, and Loran Stephenson.

According to available facts Mr. and Mrs. Sproul wrote the words for the school song, and Mr. W. E. Nielson adapted the music for it.



Wayne High School Band—1952

Under the direction of the various music instructors, the chorus groups usually presented an operetta each year. They and the bands and orchestra also furnished many musical programs and entertainments for various occasions. Mr. Chidester was in charge of the music department for more than twenty years, and during this time and in succeeding years, students participated in music festivals along with other schools in their division of the state.

One of Wayne High's first graduates said that the forming of a basketball team in 1915-'16 probably encouraged the registration of boys and helped to keep them in school. Undoubtedly basketball and other forms of athletics have been an inducement for the attendance of boys at high school during all of the thirty-nine years of the school's existence.

A. M. Sproul, Merrill Bagley, Urban Hanks, S. H. Childester, Reed Burr, Kenneth Baker, J. Paul Facer, Riley Newton, and John Brinkerhoff have served as coaches during different years. Twice during this period the team from Wayne High won the championship of its division in the State League and was permitted to take part in the State Basketball Tournament.

From the very beginning of the school, students took part in plays, speech contests, and debates. Under the direction of Deward Blackburn, teacher of speech, a debating team from Wayne High in 1945 won honors in their contest division, and two debaters, Eris Hunt and Aileen Osborn, were permitted to enter the finals in Salt Lake City.

Other activities sponsored by the high school have been fairs or "farmers' roundups," exhibits of articles made in classes, fashion shows, and livestock shows.

The blacksmith course was discontinued in 1928, as very few boys wanted it. Instead R. J. Dalley was hired to spend part of the day teaching agriculture to high school boys. At this time Mr. Dalley was acting as part-time, county agricultural agent. Later he took courses in woodwork and mechanic arts at the U.S.A.C. and then taught these subjects in high school.

In February 1938 the Board of Education authorized hot lunches for schools where twenty or more will eat. The two east rooms on the second floor of the elementary school building at Bicknell were put in proper condition for serving lunches to both elementary and high school pupils. This service has been available at a very small cost to students for the past fourteen years.

Library facilities and services at Wayne High have never been very satisfactory. The nucleus of the present library was acquired about 1916 through Thomas Bicknell. (See history

of Bicknell.) These volumes were not valuable to students and had little appeal for country people. As the years have gone by many good books have been added to the library, but the district has not had a good place to put them nor a qualified librarian to take charge of them. As a consequence, too many books have been lost or damaged.

Mrs. Esther Durfey and some of the girls catalogued the books during 1944-'45 and arranged a definite plan for handling them, but this system has not been followed up. There is a real need for a good bookroom and a competent librarian.

Up to the year 1952 fourteen different persons have served as principal of Wayne High School. They are as follows:

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Horace H. Higgs | 1913-15 | H. Leon Ivie | 1930-31 |
| Conrad Frischnect | 1915-16 | D. Fount Brian | 1931-35 |
| Jesse J. Weight | 1916-17 | Dow P. Brian | 1935-38 |
| Joseph Hickman | 1917-24 | Owen M. Davis | 1938-43 |
| Silas A. Bushman | 1924-25 | Willis Willardsen | 1943-44 |
| Conrad Frischnect | 1925-29 | E. Hans Jackson | 1944-45 |
| Thomas W. Dyches | 1929-30 | J. Alton Balle | 1945-50 |
| Arthur H. Lee | | 1950-53 | |

Other persons who have not been mentioned as high school teachers in this sketch are:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mrs. A. M. Sproul | Ruth Ivie |
| Minnie Brinkerhoff | Austin Tillman |
| Olive Anderson | Eva Jenkins |
| Elizabeth Groebli | Loya Nielson |
| Malinda Barney | Renabell Hiskey |
| Harriet Pearson | Lorenzo Heaps |
| Esther C. Durfey | Elva Jackson |
| Horatio Gubler | Alma Taylor |
| Maurine Hacking | Venese Spencer |
| Gladys Markham | Karl Taft |
| Emma J. Brinkerhoff | Morris Told |
| Laura Chapman | Melvin Lowe |
| Evangeline Wagstaff | Betty Lowe |
| Anne Snow | C. Fred Hellstrom |
| Lena Marie Hansen | |

About 700 students have been graduated from Wayne High. Many of these have married and reared children who are now attending high school. Other graduates have qualified as teachers and have given faithful service to the district. Some have become leaders in the stake and wards. A few have entered special lines of activity in other counties and also out of the state.

SEMINARY TEACHERS

James DeBry
Leo Homer
Luris P. Allen
Eugene Campbell
Claud Mangum

LeRoy Groberg
John D. Lillywhite
Kenneth Cannon
J. Arban Christensen
Eldon Taylor

Medical Services

DOCTORS

With a few exceptions doctors who have served Wayne Communities have come into the county, stayed a few months or years and departed.

Elias H. Blackburn was the first doctor in the valley. Although he was not a graduate of any medical college, he was issued a license to practice medicine in 1894 while Utah was still a territory. Any cures he may have made through the use of herbs or drugs are entirely overshadowed by the miraculous cures achieved through the power of faith and the gift of healing. He healed hundreds of people of the dreadful disease cancer, which still baffles medical science. Patriarch Blackburn moved to Loa in 1879 and remained until his death in 1908.

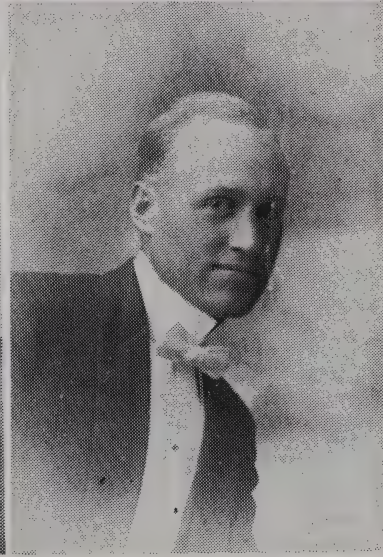
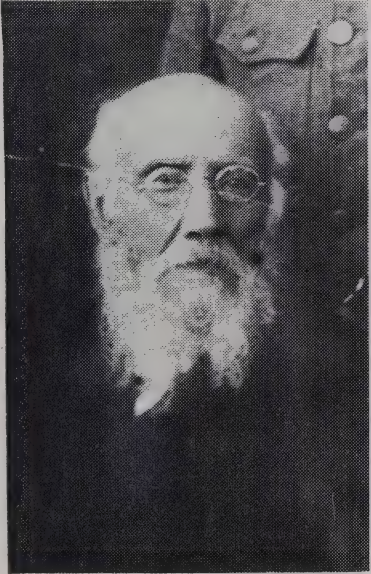
Dr. James Weaver, an old man who had received his education and medical training in Germany, moved into the county in 1907 and remained until his death in 1921, but because of his age and poor health, he practiced only about eight years.

George Cassell Nelson was county physician from 1911 until the late twenties when he found it necessary to move to a lower altitude.

Others who served for short periods were: M. B. Shipp, Jr., 1915; C. E. Stevens, 1926; Alfred W. Snedeker, 1931; Ernest Grover, 1938; R. G. Weaver, 1940; Samuel Smith, 1942; Dr. J. M. Carmen, 1943.

The three doctors mentioned last were brought into the valley by Wayne County Medical Cooperative, which was organized in 1940. Under this plan the head of a family paid \$25 or \$35, depending on the number of contracts issued, and received medical care for his family for a year. Hospital fees and major operations were not included in the contract. Officers of the Cooperative collected the money and paid the doctor a salary of \$6,000 a year. The plan worked fairly well for a few years. Then some of the people became dis-

satisfied with the way doctors were meeting their obligations and refused to sign contracts.

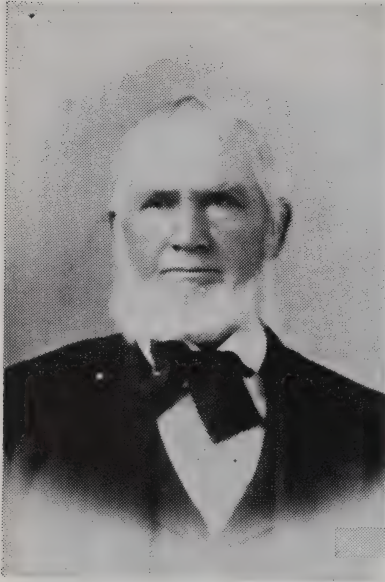


James Weaver

Edwin C. Brinkerhoff
(Native of county serving here)

Raymond Archie Allen
(native serving elsewhere)

William J. Snow
(native serving elsewhere)



Elias H. Blackburn
Pioneer of Loa

In 1946 Dr. Thomas D. Baird was induced to spend one day each week in the county, giving medical attention to persons who needed it. After serving in World War II, Dr. Baird had moved to Salina, Utah, where he was practicing as a physician and surgeon. When he came to his office in Loa each Tuesday he was kept exceedingly busy diagnosing and treating the ailments and afflictions of people from various towns in the county. He continued these trips until near the end of the year 1951, when Dr. M. L. Moore moved into the valley.

Dr. Edwin C. Brinkerhoff, born in Thurber, son of George and Estella, is the only native to serve in the county as physician and surgeon. He obtained his pre-medical education in the University of California. In 1924 he entered Washington University Medical School in St. Louis, Missouri. Four years later he was graduated and then entered the L.D.S. Hospital in Salt Lake City as an intern.

While he was serving in this capacity, he was specifically asked by the State Board of Health to move back to his old home town because at that time, Wayne County had the highest maternal and infant death rate in the state. He hesitated, doubting if it was a wise thing to do. Still urged by health officers, he decided to move back.

He and his wife, who was a nurse, bought a large house in Bicknell, part of which they equipped for use as a hospital. Here he was able to care for maternity cases and perform minor surgical operations.

He delivered an average of eighty-five babies a year and had the enviable record of not having a maternal death during the nine years of his practice. He was likewise fortunate in

not having an infant death due to faulty obstetrics. By his medical colleagues he was rated excellent in diagnosing cases of disease. He died in 1939 after several years of ill health.

Two natives of the county who have become well-qualified doctors are practicing elsewhere. They are W. J. Snow and R. Archie Allen. William J. Snow, born in Thurber in 1892, son of Willard and Melissa, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He is now clinical professor of otolaryngology at the Baylor Medical College in Houston, Texas. He is also a practicing physician in that city, specializing in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Raymond Archie Allen, son of Samuel and Helen Allen of Lyman, graduated from the University of Louisville School of Medicine in 1946. He served as intern in the New York City Hospital. A specialist in pathology, he entered the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, in July, 1951, where he expects to remain for another year.

NURSES AND MIDWIVES

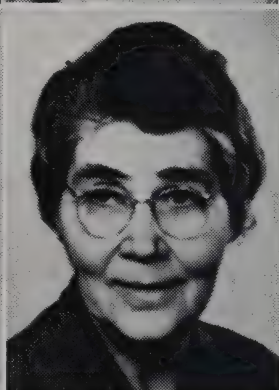
Mary H. Burgess Bullard

Mary Bullard was born in Nauvoo in 1842. When she was six years old, she came with her parents across the plains to Utah. She married and lived in Pine Valley prior to locating in Rabbit Valley.

After the birth of a still-born child and while she was still living in Pine Valley, she became very sick. Her condition was such that there was no hope for recovery. Then one day when she was alone in the room, she turned in her bed and saw a strange man sitting in a chair. He came to the bedside, took her hand, and said, "My dear sister, you are very sick. You think you are going to die and so do all of your relatives and neighbors."

She said, "Yes."

He shook his head and said, "No, no, the Lord has a great work for you to do. You will live and raise a large family. You shall have power over the Evil One to save the lives of your children and the lives of many of the Saints."



Nellie B. Taylor

Beth Mangum

Jennie Bullard

Leah Brinkerhoff

Eliza Taft

Mary Hiskey

Mary Bullard
Thurber

Elmira McDougal
Hanksville

Elizabeth Giles
Giles



Maria Noyes
Teasdale

Flora Russell
Loa

Mary C. Williams
Teasdale

Mary Ann White
Blue Valley, Giles

Olive Ethel Taft
Thurber, Bicknell

Eliza J. Brinkerhoff
Thurber

Rhoda J. Taylor
Loa

Laurine Holt
Notom

Sarah Ellen Eckersley
Loa



Helen A. Maxfield
Lyman



Eliza Rust
Caineville



Margaret J. Taylor
Loa

He counseled her to take care of her health and not work beyond her strength. If she did this, she could live a hundred years, or as long as she desired. He told her if she had faith enough, she could get up that very day and dress herself. By sitting up for a while and then resting, she would gradually get well and strong.

Her eyes felt tired and she closed them for a moment. When she opened them, he was gone. She got up, dressed herself and was sitting in the chair when her husband came into the room.

The third day after this she was able to walk to her father's home. When he questioned her about her rapid recovery, she told him of her experience. He said the man was one of the old Nephites and that he had visited him at a time when he himself was ill.

Soon after this, at the age of twenty-five Mrs. Bullard was called to go among the sick. She found this was the work the Lord had for her to do. When she moved to Wayne County, she found opportunity to continue her services as nurse and midwife.

Her experiences included riding on horseback or in a wagon from one to twenty-five miles, as fast as horses could travel, of being tipped over in the river in cold weather, of getting out of a sick bed herself to take a confinement case. With regard to the latter, she said she usually came home feeling well.

Although she came in contact with some of the most contagious diseases such as measles and diphtheria, she did not take them herself or carry them to her family.

She bore fifteen children and had a numerous posterity at the time of her death, at the age of ninety-four years. She was in good health two months before her death but seemed weary and anxious to pass on. Apparently she had lived as long as she desired. Death occurred in Emery County whither she had moved some years previously.

Margaret J. Taylor

Margaret J. Taylor was one of the very early nurses in Loa. She came to the valley in 1881. Although she was the mother of fourteen children, she did her own work and found time to help families of the community in times of sickness. She continued giving her services free of charge for many years.

Florence Pace

Florence Allred Pace came into the county in 1898. She was well trained as an obstetrician and practiced in the county until about 1911 when she moved away.

Eliza Brinkerhoff

Eliza Jane Brinkerhoff went among the sick in the 1890's and may have gone earlier. She had no special training, but had "her doctor book and faith in the Lord," a relative states. At first she made no charges but later when people seemed to have more money, she charged five dollars for delivery and ten days care. If the family had no cash, she would take a pig, chickens, grain, or would let the father work on the Brinkerhoff farm.

Since families lived on farms sometimes a mile or more apart, she rode an old gray work horse when she went the ten mornings to care for her patients. She was a good cook and often took along something the patient or the family would enjoy eating, such as chicken soup, apple pie, or a loaf of salt-rising bread. She attended the sick in all kinds of diseases and helped prepare the dead for burial by sewing and covering caskets.

After Doctor Nelson came into the county, she went out as midwife only in cases of emergency, or when some woman insisted on her help. It took a while for women to accept men doctors in cases of childbirth. By 1915 she was in poor health and not able to attend the sick. Her death came in 1921.

Eliza Taft

Eliza Jane Dykes Taft was born in Iowa in 1839. She started nursing and training in Salt Lake City about 1860, where she lived until she came to Thurber in 1889. She was a trained nurse, serving at one time as matron of St. Mark's Hospital. Her hospital training led her to emphasize sanitation in her work as midwife and nurse, and because of this she was sometimes considered "fussy." Sanitary practices were not well known or understood in those days. Being in poor health, she did not practice after 1900, and nine years later she passed away.

Sarah E. Eckersley

Sarah Ellen Wilkenson Eckersley arrived in Utah in 1890, and commenced residence in Loa in the spring of 1891. She was a trained nurse in England before coming to Utah, and from the time she arrived until leaving Loa, in 1924, she nursed in all kinds of diseases and maternity cases, principally in Loa, Lyman and Fremont. She rendered a great service to these pioneer communities. Her charming personality was a source of comfort and cheer to all whom she attended.

Helen A. Maxfield

Helen A. Tanner Maxfield began nursing in Cottonwood Ward near Salt Lake City when she was thirty-five years of age, and continued to serve as nurse and midwife during the remainder of her life.

She moved with her husband to Rabbit Valley in 1877 and in this pioneer community found many opportunities for service. The only training she had was a course which she took from Dr. Sorenson, a woman who was in the county for a short time. In 1893 the Territorial Board of Medical Exam-

iners granted her permission to practice obstetrics in the Territory of Utah.

She had a horse and cart, later a buggy, which she used to transport herself to and from places where she was called. One dark night a man from Fremont came on horseback for help, but didn't wait for her. She harnessed her horse and started for the town. All went well until she came to the river. There her horse stopped and stubbornly refused to go forward. She got out of the buggy and found the bridge was gone. Without any thought of turning back, she went upstream until she found a place that seemed passable. The horse went through the river all right, but when he reached the opposite bank, which was steeper than she expected, he gave a lunge that almost upset the buggy and driver.

Mrs. Maxfield nursed cases of diphtheria and typhoid but did not get the disease herself or carry it to her family. She took all the sanitary measures possible at that time and trusted the Lord to take care of her.

During her years of practice she delivered more than 2,000 babies. Like other nurses of the period, much of her service was given gratis. If she received pay at all, it was a few dollars in cash, or produce of some kind. Often she did the washing for her patients and took them food she had prepared at home. Her useful life came to a close in May, 1915.

Jennie Bullard

Jennie Vivey Mangrum Bullard served as a practical nurse in the county for over forty years. Although she received no education or training for this type of work, she was by nature and experience adapted for it. She had a cheerful disposition, was resourceful, and got along well with people. In her family life, before and after her marriage, she learned what it meant to be poor, to work hard, and to face sorrow and death. Only four of her twelve children survived her. Such experiences enabled her to sympathize with others in their trials and sorrows and to give comfort to them.

Her first experiences in nursing were with neighbors, one helping another, but she proved so skillful that more people sent for her in cases of sickness and death. At one time or

another during her life she probably assisted every family in Bicknell and some families in other towns.

She didn't receive pay for her services until she worked with Dr. Brinkerhoff as an assistant and as night nurse in his hospital. A widow for twelve years, she often did various kinds of work to provide for her family. Her life on this sphere ended just three days after her sixty-eighth birthday and four years after her retirement from the nursing profession.

Leah B. Poulson

Leah Brinkerhoff Poulson started to work with doctors among the sick in 1918. She assisted Doctors Nelson, Stevens, Brinkerhoff, and Grover, and gained knowledge and training through her work with them. She also read books on nursing. When Dr. Brinkerhoff started a hospital in Bicknell, she helped there and later served as a practical nurse in the Richfield Hospital. She has assisted in the delivery of five hundred babies. Because of ill health she has not practiced since 1941.

Olive E. Taft

Olive Ethel Lyman Taft was a practical nurse who received training from her mother-in-law, Eliza J. Taft. To gain further knowledge in this field she took a correspondence course from the Chicago School of Nursing.

She was not a midwife but made deliveries in cases of emergency. She assisted Doctors Nelson and Weaver in their work among the sick. From her best-paying patients she received twenty dollars for ten days' care. Much of the time she received no pay at all. She often gave assistance to families in cases of death, and her tact, cheerfulness, and sympathy were comforting to the bereaved. She continued to serve as nurse up to the time of her death in 1929, being at that time sixty-one years of age.

Rhoda Taylor

Reviewing the activities of the women who have served as nurses and doctors in the county, one will find that most of them had large families, yet they found time to help care for the sick. Rhoda Jameson Taylor was one of these. Her

thirteen children were well cared for, even though she spent considerable time away from home.

She knew that her field of service would be enlarged if she could take a course in obstetrics, so when one of her daughters was old enough to take charge of her home, she went to Salt Lake City and took such a course. She completed it and received a license to practice obstetrics in April, 1917.

After she returned home, she went alone on confinement cases or assisted the doctor whose patients she nursed. She delivered at least eighty-two babies and nursed ninety-eight other patients. Occasionally she took women from other towns into her home and cared for them. Although the monetary reward for her services was not great, she loved her work and continued to practice until about 1945. By that time she was well along in years and needed to retire.

Beth C. Mangum

Beth Coombs Mangum moved to Wayne County in 1936. For a while she lived on a ranch and people did not know how valuable she was as a nurse.

She is well trained for the profession, having spent twenty-six months in the Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, California; one year in a Pasadena hospital, and two years in the County Hospital in Cedar City.

During the past ten years she has assisted in caring for the sick, giving them the benefit of her knowledge and skill. Occasionally she assisted Dr. Baird in his office in Loa. Most of the service given to her community has been free of charge.

Nellie H. Taylor

Nellie Hamlin Brinkerhoff Taylor has lived in the county for twenty-three years and during that time has served as nurse, midwife, druggist, and at times has had to take over duties properly belonging to a doctor and a dentist.

She spent two years training as nurse in St. Elizabeth Hospital in Yakima, Washington, took classes and attended lectures at Washington University in St. Louis. She also worked in Kingsbury Maternity Home in California for a year and in the county hospital in Fresno for six months.

Her husband, Dr. Edwin C. Brinkerhoff, had a small hospital in Bicknell for eight years, in which she cared for his patients.

On July 10, 1939, she passed the State Board examination for a certificate as midwife and has had occasion to practice in this capacity both before and since.

Certainly Mrs. Taylor, or Nellie, as she is familiarly called, has saved the people of the county much inconvenience, anxiety, and misery in the years when no doctors were available. She has many friends who will probably continue to seek her advice even though it might be, "You had better consult the doctor."

Laurine Holt

Anna Laurine Smith Holt was a practical nurse and midwife. The pioneer conditions under which she lived tended to push her into this type of activity. Nearly half of her married life was spent in Notom and Fruita, places far away from doctors or other nurses.

Having a calm, cheerful disposition and unusual skill in treating the sick, she was often called to help in cases of illness and trouble. She delivered fifty-five babies alone and assisted doctors at other times, afterward nursing their patients.

The material rewards were not great, for she often received no pay, and in some cases she herself supplied the sick with necessities. Though such work required sacrifice, she loved to help others and in so doing found joy and satisfaction.

Mary C. Williams

About 1898 the General Board of the Relief Society sponsored a course in obstetrics and nursing for the purpose of training women in small communities where there were no doctors. The course required six months and was given in Salt Lake City with Dr. Ellis Shipp, Dr. Margaret Roberts, and others as instructors.

Mary Coleman Williams of Teasdale took the course, passed the required examinations, and secured a license to practice obstetrics. For twelve years she went among the women of Teasdale and surrounding towns, serving in the capacity of nurse and midwife. She often attended relatives

and friends in ordinary cases of sickness, giving them the benefit of her knowledge and skill.

She had been a widow for many years and as she got older, she felt a responsibility for her home and family and was glad when Dr. Nelson came into the county to practice. He gradually took over most of the confinement cases with the assistance of women who served as nurses.

Flora A. Russell

Flora A. Russell started practicing as nurse and midwife in 1904. She received training for this type of work in Salt Lake City, the course being given by Dr. Shipp and others. She passed the required examinations and received a certificate and license to practice obstetrics.

For fifteen years she carried on in her profession, and during that time had a few difficult cases to handle, but she was successful in caring for them. About 1919 her health began to fail, and she moved to Richfield. There for a few years she assisted Doctors Steiner and Gledhill as nurse but was forced to retire because of ill health.

Mary Hiskey

Mary Lyman Hiskey came to Teasdale to live in 1904 soon after her marriage. As a young woman in her twenties, she proffered her services in cases of sickness, and people soon found that she was an excellent nurse. Some years later the old German doctor, James Weaver, was practicing in the county. He and Mrs. Hiskey often worked together, and she learned much from him.

Since she and her husband were among the first in the county to own a car, they often transported persons who were seriously ill to the hospital in Salina. There she became well acquainted with the doctors, gained much medical information from them, and gave them valuable assistance when their nurses were overworked.

Later, in 1923, Mary nursed her mother through her last illness. This experience was a tax on her strength, leaving her somewhat worn and weary. However, she continued to nurse the sick and also gave her father the care he needed until his

death in 1937. By this time her health was failing and the doctors advised her to stop nursing.

Although Mrs. Hiskey has been a great help in sickness, her services in cases of death overshadow this activity. Until 1930 undertakers were not available to the average family, and Relief Society women were responsible for preparing the dead for burial. Mrs. Hiskey was always one of the first to visit the bereaved family, offering both material and spiritual comfort. It is doubtful if there is a family in the county that has not been blessed with a sympathetic visit from her during their bereavement. She has a host of friends in the valley and many in other parts of the state.

In the eastern part of the county the following women served those pioneer settlements as nurses and midwives: Hannah Maria Noyes, Mrs. Foy, Mrs. Elizabeth Giles, Mrs. Woolman, Roxanna Hall, Mrs. Bacon, Mary Ann White, and Eliza S. Rust.

Since those settlements except Hanksville have been abandoned for many years, little is known of the work of most of these women.

Eliza S. Rust was a practical nurse. She was successful in treating typhoid fever cases. A relative has given the following statement concerning her work.

"She doctored with herbs and common sense and cold water. She took care of 135 cases of typhoid fever and never lost a case. Her youngest son cut his lip, and knowing if something was not done he would have a scar, she set him on her lap and with a needle and thread sewed up the cut. There was no scar."

A PIONEER OPERATION

By William C. Jenson

After our family moved from Richfield to Rabbit Valley in Piute County, as it was then called, an incident happened which I wish to relate.

We had been living here five or six years when my older brother Lars went to Richfield and bought for himself a double

bitted ax, which he sharpened, and stuck in the bottom log on the outside of the granary. That left the other sharp blade sticking out. Along came an old sow that was running out with a litter of little pigs. She came up to the granary and was scratching her side when she struck the sharp blade of the ax, which cut her side open so that the entrails came out.

When I saw what had happened, I ran and told mother. She came out, and seeing the condition of the sow, called the girls to come and help. We got the sow in a corner and caught her but had quite a tussle to get her down. My oldest sister Kate, a big robust girl, sat on the head and shoulders of the sow, while Hilma, the next oldest, sat on the other end, holding to a hind leg so the sow could not get up. My younger sister and I ran the errands.

Mother, being a shoe cobbler and having plenty of linen wax ends, sent me for the needle and thread and Hannah for a bucket of water.

Then the operation began. Mother held the entrails up for Hannah to pour water on to wash them off, for in the struggle to get the sow down, the entrails had got in the dirt. When they were perfectly clean, Mother poked them all back in the side. Then she began sewing up the cut, using the overhand stitch and drawing the walls of the inside incision very firmly together. But when she tried to close the outside part of the gash, the sow's hide was so thick the needle wouldn't go through it, so she sent me for the awl. By the time I got back, the sow was getting nervous, but they held her down. Every time Mother would push the awl through the sow's side, she would squeal and wring her tail, which made me laugh. For this the girls would scold me and say, "How would you like to be served like this and have someone laugh at you?"

At last the job was finished, and the old sow got up with an expression on her face that said, "I think you have been very mean to me." She didn't go far until she was met by her little pigs, which began coaxing for their warm dinner. She lay down very carefully, and when they all began rooting her, she would grunt and whimper as much as to say, "Be careful, you little rascals. Don't you know your mother has just had an operation?"

The wound healed, and it wasn't long until nothing showed except a scar about six inches long on the old sow's side. Since then I have witnessed several operations but none that I thought was more successful than the one performed by my mother on the old sow.

I have told this incident, which is true in every respect, so that Mother's great-great grandchildren now living may know something of the resourcefulness of their grandmother and other pioneer women who settled in these valleys of the mountains.

Ecclesiastical Organizations and Activities

Most of the early settlers of Wayne County were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This condition with respect to church membership has prevailed during three quarters of a century up to the present time. Some of these members were very zealous in carrying on the work of the Church, while others remained passive and somewhat indifferent. No other church has ever been organized in the area.

First church activities of the people were in connection with Grass Valley Ward of the Sevier Stake of Zion. In 1877 Fremont Valley was made a branch of that ward, and in December of that year Bishop Joseph Wright and one of his counselors came to Rabbit Valley and held a meeting at the residence of Hugh J. McClellan. Brother Jeremiah Stringham, who had signified his intention of moving into the valley, had previously been appointed by President Franklin Spencer of Sevier Stake as presiding elder of the branch. However, since he had not yet arrived, Bishop Wright appointed F. W. Young and William W. Morrell to act as teachers and take charge of meetings until he came. This they did, but upon his arrival in January, affairs were turned over to him.

In July, 1878, Apostle Brigham Young Jr., Elders Angus M. Cannon, John Cannon, and A. K. Thurber visited the valley and held several meetings with the people.

At a quarterly conference held in Richfield, November 24, 1878, George S. Rust of Burrville was called and set apart as Bishop of Fremont Valley Ward, which included all of Rabbit Valley. Later he chose F. W. Young as his first counselor. However, Brother Rust did not move into the valley, and in February, 1880, he resigned as bishop of Fremont Ward.

On March 10, 1880, Elias H. Blackburn was notified by letter from President A. K. Thurber and W. H. Seegmiller of his appointment as bishop of the Fremont Valley Ward. He asked Brother F. W. Young to continue as first counselor in

the bishopric. During the next few weeks these two men held meetings in various parts of the valley, where the sacrament was administered, something that had not been done for many weeks. At the time E. H. Blackburn became bishop, Jorgen Jorgensen was appointed presiding elder over the Thurber Branch, succeeding Jeremiah Stringham, who had formerly presided over the whole valley.

According to a statement made much later in the F. W. Young record, Jorgen Jorgensen became second counselor to Bishop Blackburn, but no date is given for his ordination to that office.

On May 25, 1880, Apostle Erastus Snow, Bishop Joseph Wright, Elder Thomas E. Beck, and Counselors A. K. Thurber and W. H. Seegmiller of the Sevier Stake Presidency, made a visit to the ward, spending two days. They held a meeting in the east schoolhouse, one in the north schoolhouse, and one in the lower valley. Thurber, at the home of Jorgen Jorgensen. At these various meetings the people were given the opportunity to sustain or reject by vote the new bishop and his counselor. Since they were sustained, Brother Blackburn was set apart by Apostle Snow and Brother Young by Elder Thurber.

Elder Blackburn continued to preside as bishop over all people in the valley until June, 1882, when Thurber was organized into a ward with George Brinkerhoff as bishop. Fremont was made a ward June 14, 1887, with James Allen Taylor as bishop. Loa and East Loa were under the jurisdiction of Bishop Blackburn until May 29, 1890, when Willis E. Robison was chosen bishop. East Loa remained a branch of Loa Ward until August 28, 1893, when Peter Christensen was sustained as the first bishop.

Teasdale was settled in 1882 and became a branch of the Thurber Ward. Four years later, February 2, 1886, it was organized a ward with George Coleman as bishop.

Hankesville, Caineville, and Blue Valley were settled in 1883. Henry Giles became the first presiding elder of the Blue Valley Branch under the direction of Bishop George Brinkerhoff of Thurber ward. In 1885 the saints in Blue Valley and Graves Valley were organized into a ward with

Henry Giles bishop. Caineville was a branch of the Blue Valley Ward until a reorganization took place December 13, 1892. At that time Caineville was made a ward with Walter E. Hanks as bishop. The Hanksville community became a branch of the Blue Valley Ward in 1884 with Ebenezer Hanks as the first presiding elder. Later it was a branch of the Torrey Ward and held that status until January 20, 1935, when it was organized into a ward with Glen Johnson as the first bishop. He was succeeded by William W. Wells April 28, 1946.

The people in the little settlement at Aldridge formed a branch of the Caineville Ward soon after it was organized, Richard Crowther being the first presiding elder. This branch was organized about 1900. The name Blue Valley Ward was changed to Giles Ward in 1885. This and the Caineville Ward were disorganized April 26, 1910, after most of the people had moved away because of flood disaster. The remaining saints became members of the Torrey Ward.

In 1890 people living on the present Torrey townsite were made the Sand Creek Branch of the Teasdale Ward with Darius Young presiding elder. This branch was discontinued, but on September 11, 1898, a branch named Torrey was organized with John C. Jacobs as presiding elder. A little later on December 14, 1899, Torrey Ward was organized with George H. Crosby as bishop.

In 1900 a branch of the Church constituting part of the Torrey Ward was organized at Fruita with Elijah Cutler Behunin presiding elder. He was succeeded by Amasa Pierce, who served until the branch was discontinued.

Members of the Grover settlement constituted a branch of the Teasdale Ward until a ward organization was effected in 1931 with Lewis A. Goodwin as bishop.

The saints in Boulder, Garfield County, constituted a branch of Thurber Ward from August 16, 1903, until 1917 when they became an independent branch with Claud V. Baker as presiding elder. Later a ward organization was effected with Elder Baker as bishop.

The first of the auxiliary organizations to be effected in the valley was the Relief Society on March 25, 1880. Officers

were Martha Allred, president; Mary Ellett, first counselor; V. Leah Blackburn, second counselor; A. M. Young, treasurer; Matilda Okerlund, secretary. Mrs. Jane Burgess was appointed leader for the lower valley.

A Sunday School was organized in April, 1880, but was soon discontinued because of a new plan. Brother Spencer and Supt. Miller came into the valley at this time for the purpose of stimulating Sunday School activity. They suggested that four schools be organized; one in the upper valley to be known as the Fremont Sunday School, one in the west part of the valley to be called the Loa Sunday School, one in the east to be known as the East Loa Sunday School, and one in the lower valley called the Thurber Sunday School. The plan was carried out and the organizations effected with superintendents as follows: Fremont, William W. Morrell; Loa, Ole Okerlund; East Loa, John Ellett; Thurber, Benjamin Clark.

On December 10, 1882, the Y.M.M.I.A. and the Y.L. M.I.A. were organized at Loa, Vance Sheffer being chosen president of the former association and Persos Young, president of the latter.

Organization of a Primary Association about 1883 is briefly mentioned in the record, Sister Margaret J. Taylor of Fremont being president.

On January 28, 1883, President Spencer of Sevier Stake and his counselor A. K. Thurber came into the valley and held priesthood meetings. A number of men and boys were ordained to the priesthood, and special attention was given to quorums of deacons and elders.

At a conference held in Loa in May, 1893, the saints residing in Fremont Valley were separated from the Sevier Stake and organized into the Wayne Stake of Zion, with Willis E. Robison as president; Hans M. Hansen, first counselor; and Gearson S. Bastian, second counselor, and Joseph Eckersley, stake clerk.

President Robison presided until 1906 when he was succeeded by Gearson S. Bastian, who in 1910 was succeeded by Joseph Eckersley, who in 1924 was succeeded by William H. Callahan, who in 1926 was succeeded by William F. Web-

ster, who in 1940 was succeeded by Willis A. Oldroyd, who in 1951 was succeeded by Royal J. Brinkerhoff, presiding in 1952.

Men who have followed H. M. Hansen as first counselor in the stake presidency are: G. S. Bastian, 1903-1906; Joseph Eckersley, 1906-1910; John R. Stewart, 1910-1916; G. W. Okerlund, 1916-1924; Wm. F. Webster, 1924-1926; G. W. Okerlund, 1926-1940 (serving a second term); Earl F. Albrecht, 1940-1947; Alma Taylor, 1947-1951; Voyle L. Munson, 1951, still serving. Second counselors, following G. S. Bastian: Joseph Eckersley, 1903-1906; J. R. Stewart, 1906-1910; B. F. Brown, 1910-1912; Moroni Lazenby, 1912-1916; Walter E. Hanks, 1916-1924; Geo. T. Eckersley, 1924-1940; W. D. Brinkerhoff, 1940-1947; Worthen Jackson, 1947-1951; Freeman J. Sorenson, 1951, still serving. Stake clerks following Joseph Eckersley were B. F. Brown, 1901-1903; Joseph Eckersley (serving second term) 1903-1904; John T. Lazenby, 1904-1906; Jos. Eckersley (serving a third term) 1906-1911; Walter E. Stewart, 1911-1912; Geo. T. Eckersley, 1912-1918; DeVere Child, 1918-1919; George T. Eckersley, 1919-1940 (serving a second term); Barlow Pace, 1941-1944; Deward Blackburn, 1944-1952; Arthur Brian, 1952, still serving.

Men in Wayne Stake who have been ordained patriarchs are: Ephraim K. Hanks, Elias H. Blackburn, George Coleman, Benjamin F. Brown, Walter E. Hanks, and Ernest Jackson.

According to available facts the following have served as stake choristers and organists: Choristers, William C. Potter Sr., James Hood, William H. Callahan, J. W. Ivie, Viola Rees, Samuel H. Chidester, still serving in 1952. Organists, Pauline Brown, Margaret J. Brian (Nettie), Viola Rees, Elsie Eckersley, Fern Chidester, and Lola Brown, serving, 1952. Mrs. Brian's record of service is probably the longest, eighteen years.

Stake auxiliaries were organized in 1893, the Primary in June of that year. Present officers of this association, together with ward officers, have been compiling histories of their respective associations. Because of their research the Stake Primary Leaders have a record of officers up to the present time. The list shows that the following have served as president of the stake Primary: Juliet Blackburn, Sarah Ann Lazenby, Mary W. Stringham, Jemina Hood, Frances Callahan, Alice Eckersley, Viola Rees, Kathie Mumford, Nora Chappell, Lillie Sorenson, Relia Chappell Ellett, and Fern King, now presiding 1952.

The record of longest service, twenty years, is that of Nora Chappell of Lyman.

After three decades in the valley the people of Wayne Stake had made progress along many lines but had done little toward erecting public buildings. There was an urgent need for a building in which conferences and other stake activities could be held. The people of Loa finished the construction of a good stone schoolhouse about 1902, but had no suitable building in which to hold church services. The schoolhouse was used for this purpose, and the large hall upstairs was used for quarterly conferences of the stake.

Gearson S. Bastian became president of the stake in 1906, and being a very energetic and practical man, he and his associates decided to construct a large building which could be used for stake purposes and also for church activities of the Loa ward. B. F. Brown drew the plan for such a building. The people of Loa were asked to contribute half of the cost of the building.

Accordingly in the late fall of 1906 Patriarch B. F. Brown President Bastian and first counselor Eckersley, with four horses and a plow broke ground for the foundation of the tabernacle. The ground was frozen hard, and a light snow fell all day, but by dusk a tract of land one hundred by sixty feet had been broken so the work of excavating could go forward.

On November 23, 1906, the corner stone was laid by President Bastian, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Counselor Eckersley. By October 24, 1909, the building was completed and services held in it. Joseph F. Smith, the only President of the Church ever to visit the Stake, attended the services and offered the dedicatory prayer.

At the time the tabernacle was erected, it was rated one of the finest little churches in the state. For twenty years or more it seemed to meet the needs of the people fairly well. But as time went on, repairs and replacements were necessary. The heating plant ceased to function. The amusement hall in the basement proved uncomfortable and too small. Classrooms were needed for both stake and ward activities.

By 1945 local church authorities decided upon a building program, and the matter was taken up with the Presiding



Wayne Stake Tabernacle and Loa Ward Amusement Hall.

Bishopric. As a result of plans which were finally carried out, the people of Loa built an amusement hall on the south side of the tabernacle sixty feet by one hundred eight feet. Communities of the stake remodeled the basement of the tabernacle, providing classrooms, a baptismal font, and lavatory facilities. An up-to-date heating plant was installed to furnish heat for the entire structure.

The first step toward carrying out the construction program was the chopping of logs December 30, 1945. During 1947 masons finished the rock work, and by 1951 construction and remodeling had been completed at a cost of approximately \$100,000. The building was dedicated August 19, 1951.

When the General Authorities of the Church formally launched the Welfare Plan in April, 1936, stake and ward leaders were instructed to see that the needy in communities under their jurisdiction were cared for. Since the federal government was spending considerable money for relief in various forms, the need for the Welfare Plan in the stake did not seem urgent. It was about 1939 when stake leaders decided to build a storehouse in Lyman. The First Elders Quorum under the direction of President Welby VanDyke started work by haul-

ing logs and gravel and by excavating for the basement. In 1940 Lorenzo Heaps was hired to oversee construction. He and a group of inductees without military training made the forms and poured the cement for the foundation. This was all that was done at that time, as the plan for the building was changed.

This first plan had in view the building of a cannery, which later was deemed inadvisable. It was ten years before anything was done on the project.

With a new plan, work was resumed in 1949, and was continued until the house was in a condition fit for storing the supplies on hand. One room contains canned goods, groceries and clothing. Such produce as is not available for members may be obtained from the Regional Storehouse in Richfield. As yet, the need for welfare aid has not been great, and this may be one reason the program has not been great, and this may be one reason the program has lagged somewhat. The basement and another room in the building will be finished when stake authorities decide upon a plan for completion which will best serve the needs of the stake.

During 1949-1950 when construction was in progress, labor was contributed by workmen from the various wards. Leland Davenport, Bishops Mathis, Behunin, Chappell, and Brinkerhoff and Presidents Oldroyd and Taylor gave much time to the project.

In 1946 the Stake Welfare Committee purchased from Ivan Moore of Loa, for \$4,800, a forty-acre field, located along the state highway between Loa and Lyman. To finance the purchase a loan was obtained from the General Church Welfare Committee, which was soon repaid by contributions of church members, the Presidency, Oldroyd, Albrecht, and Brinkerhoff, giving the first three hundred dollars. A number of entertainments were also promoted in a final effort to meet the obligation.

The Stake Welfare Committee purchased the farm with the thought that it would provide a means of meeting the welfare assignments sent to the stake each year by the General Committee, chief of which is the production of beef cattle. They have found, however, that the farm is not large enough for this purpose and will have to be added to or another farm purchased.

During the first year or two of stake ownership, priesthood quorums attempted to care for the farm by contributing their labor, but because of the type of crops raised, the Welfare Committee found it best to rent the land. Heavy soil and excess sub-water conditions make the raising of forage crops more profitable.

Since one of the objectives of the Welfare Plan is to create a bond of fellowship among members of priesthood quorums and others by working in a common cause, it would be desirable to have areas planted to vegetables and fruits, where cooperation of members would be necessary, and the desired result thus achieved.

A very recent project of the Stake Welfare Committee is that of building a small herd of beef cattle. In the year 1949-1950, several young calves were given to the Committee by faithful members who wanted to make it possible for the stake to produce its budget instead of asking for donations. At present there are seven animals, two or three having been sold. During the summer, five of the animals are grazed on the permit right of the Fremont Irrigation Company, and others on rights of Fremont citizens. Feed for the winter is supplied from the farm and through arrangements made with individuals.

County Government and Activities

The seat of county government has always been in Loa, the largest town. For twenty years the county did not own a building where its business could be transacted. The record mentions that county court met in the home of Margaret Pace in 1892, in the home of Nancy Blackburn in 1893, and in the L.D.S. Church building in 1895.

On August 6, 1896, the County Commissioners leased from I. J. Riddle through his agent N. L. Sheffield the upper floor of the Riddle Brick Hall for the sum of \$80 per year. Later, ownership of this building changed, and the County in 1906 leased the hall and an office room on the upper floor of the Loa School building. These rooms were used for both county and district court purposes.

In 1912 the County purchased the rock store—one-time home of the Loa Co-op, for \$2,000. This building was remodeled and used by the county and by the State Bank of Wayne, the bank offices occupying the eastern part of the lower floor.



Old Court House Building and Old School Building



New Court House—Loa, Utah

The comfortable, up-to-date structure now owned by the county was built during 1938-'39 with WPA labor and county funds obtained through the sale of bonds. On April 9, 1938, the people voted to bond the county for the sum of \$12,000 about half the cost of the building.

On January 3, 1948, the Court House was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000, when burglars attempted to rob the State Bank of Wayne, a tenant in the building. The damage was repaired soon after.

To take charge of the affairs of the county, the people elect three commissioners, an attorney, a clerk and recorder, a treasurer, an assessor, a sheriff, and a surveyor. They also elect a man from the county to represent them in the state legislature. Until 1915 the office of superintendent of school was elective. The office of clerk and recorder was combined by order of the court June 30, 1896.

At the present time the Fish and Game Warden is an important official. He is appointed by the State Fish and Game Commissioner, assisted by county officials who may recommend persons for appointment.

County records mention only two persons who have held this office, F. W. Young being the first. He was followed by William Meeks in 1892. Apparently there was a period when no one held the office, the forest rangers being the ones who enforced the game laws. Then about 1930 Myron Guymon was appointed warden. He was succeeded in 1938 by Riley R. Osborn, incumbent in 1952.



Monument to World War Veterans

Following is a list of the men and women who have served as county officers since 1892.

- Adams, Myrtis — Commissioner 1945 to 1947
- Albrecht, Earl F. — Commissioner 1927 to 1931
- Allen, Samuel — Surveyer 1903 to 1907
- Anderson, Joseph — School Superintendent 1892 to 1893
- Baker, Philip — Assessor elected in 1918, resigned soon after
- Baker, Thomas — Assessor 1919 to 1921
- Baker, Claud — Assessor 1927 to 1953 (26 years)
- Baker, Martin — Sheriff 1937 to 1953 (15 years)
- Baker, Carlyle — Com., appointed May, 1943. Elected 1945 to 1952.
- Balle, James C. — Attorney 1921 to 1923
- Barger, Loran S. — Commissioner 1941 to May 1943. Resigned
- Bastian, Lettie — Treasurer 1931 to 1943 (12 years)
- Billings, Alonzo — Commissioner 1895 to 1897

- Blackburn, David L. — Treasurer 1903 to 1907
Blackburn, Norma — Clerk 1951 to 1953
Brian, Hyrum D. — Sheriff 1905 to 1909
Brian, D. W. — Commissioner 1927 to 1929 — Treasurer 1919 to 1921
Brinkerhoff, W. D. — Com., 1925 to 1927 and 1931 to 1935
Brinkerhoff, George C. — Commissioner 1941 to 1947
Brinkerhoff, Benjamin — Sheriff 1921 to 1923
Brown, F. E. — Attorney 1911 to 1913
Brown, Lola — Treasurer 1943 to 1951
Brown, Rue S. — Treasurer 1951 to 1953
- Callahan, William H. — Com., 1925 to 1926, 1 yr. 7 mos. Resigned
Callahan, Frances — Treasurer 1917 to 1919. Dep. Treas. 1919-1921
Chaffin, Arthur — Commissioner 1919 to 1923
Chappell, George A. — Com. 1909 to 1913. Sheriff 1894 (?) to 1901
Chappell, William — Sheriff 1923 to 1927
Chappell, Sperry — Commissioner 1943 to 1945
Chidester, Samuel — Attorney 1935 to 1937
Coleman, Walter P. — Commissioner 1905 to 1907
Colvin, Levi A. — Commissioner 1915 to 1919
Colvin, Tracy — Clerk 1917 to 1919
Colvin, Zella — Clerk 1919 to 1921
Crosby, George H. — Surveyor 1901 to 1903
Curfew, John H. — Assessor 1893 (?) to 1901, Clerk 1907 to 1913
- Duncan, Taylor — Commissioner 1917 to 1921
- Eckersley, Joseph — Attorney 1897 to 1901. Supt. 1907-'09, 1911-'13
Eckersley, George T. — Ap. Attorney Mar. 1919-'21, Clerk 1923-'27
Eckersley, Elsie — Clerk 1927 to 1941 (14 years)
Ekker, Cornelius — Com. Appointed to fill term Feb. 26, 1939
Ekker, Harold — Commissioner 1947 to 1953
Ellett, Joseph H. — Commissioner 1903 to 1905
- Forsyth, Charles — Sheriff 1931 to 1937
- Giles, Henry — Commissioner 1893 (Death occurred)
Goff, Scott — Sheriff, appointed March 1919 to 1921
Grundy, W. J. — Clerk 1901 to 1905 and 1913 to 1915
Hancock, John A. — Sheriff 1901 to 1905 and 1909 to 1911
Haney, George E. — Attorney 1931 to 1933
Hanks, Walter E. — Commissioner 1893 to 1895
Hanks, Urban — Commissioner 1937 to 1941
Hansen, Hans M. — Clerk 1895 to 1911
Hansen, Michael — Treasurer 1901 to 1903 and 1913 to 1915
Hansen, Tirza — Treasurer 1921 to 1931 (10 years)
Hatt, Frank — Commissioner 1933 to 1935
Hickman, Deseret N. — Commissioner 1911 to 1915
Hickman, Joseph — Superintendent of Schools 1909 to 1911
Hunt, George M. — Commissioner 1929 to 1933
Ivie, Boyd — Commissioner 1921 to 1925

- Jacobs, John C. — Surveyor 1911 to 1917
 Jeffery, Thomas J. — Treasurer 1897 to 1899
 Jeffery, Walter H. — Treasurer 1899 to 1901
 Johnson, Glen — Commissioner 1939. Resigned
- Kettley, Robert — Surveyor, appointed 1907 to 1911
 King, Leland — Commissioner 1923 to 1927
- Lazenby, John T. — Clerk 1892 to 1895 (First clerk)
 Lazenby, Moroni — Com. 1907 to 1911. Assessor 1913 to 1915
- Mansfield, M. W. — Attorney 1892 to June 1895. Resigned
 Maxfield, Heitt — Commissioner 1892 to 1897 and 1901 to 1903
 McClellan, Scott — Superintendent of Schools 1901 to 1905
 McDougall, E. H. — Com. 1897 to 1901, 1903 to 1907, 1911 to 1915
 Meeks, William — Commissioner 1892 to 1893 (One of the first)
- Okerlund, George W. — Commissioner 1929 to 1931
 Oldroyd, Willis A. — Commissioner 1933 to 1937
 Ostberg, Alfred — Surveyor 1917 to 1937
- Pace, Barlow — Clerk 17 mos. Appointed to Stewart office
 Pace, Monroe — Attorney 1937 to 1951 (14 years)
 Pectol, E. P. — Com. 1915-'17, 1931-'33, S. Supt. 1905 to 1907
 Peterson, N. C. — Treasurer 1907 to 1913, 1915 to 1917
 Peterson, Thomas J. — Commissioner 1935 to 1939
- Rasmussen, Orson — Assessor 1921 to 1927
 Robison, Willis E. — School Supt. 1893 to 1901
 Robison, Alvin L. Attorney 1901 to 1905
 Robison, Ellis E. — Attorney 1915 to 1917 and 1923 to 1925
 Robison, Irvin G. — Sheriff 1913 to 1915
 Robison, Joseph — Surveyor Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907
 Rust, William S. — Commissioner 1895 to 18—?
- Snow, Charles — Com. 1895-1901, 1917-'21, 1926-'29, Assess. 1907-'11
 Snow, Willard — Com. 1901 to 1905, Assessor 1907 to 1919
 Snow, W. J. — Assessor 1915 to 1917
 Snow, Anne — Supt. of schools 1913 to 1915
 Sorenson, Clifton — Attorney 1951 to 1953
 Stapley, Mahonri M. — Clerk 1905 to 1907
 Stewart, Court E. — Commissioner 1907 to 1911
 Stewart, Walter E. — Clerk 1915 to 1917. Elected '42, didn't act
- Taft, Seth — Com. 1893 to 1895, Surveyor 1899 to 1901
 Taft, L. D. — Commissioner 1947 to 1949
 Taft, Milton L. — Commissioner 1937 to 1939
 Tanner, S. E. — Att. 1905-11, 1913-15, 1917-19, 1925-31, 1933-35 (18)
 Tanner, Jesse — Com. 1935 to 1937 and 1939 to 1943
 Tanner, Irvin — Surveyor 1895 to 1897
 Taylor, William A. — Commissioner 1897 to 1903
 Taylor, Joseph E — Commissioner 1913 to 1917

- Taylor, James A. — Commissioner 1905 to 1909
 Taylor, Lorenzo — Sheriff 1915 to 1917
 Taylor, Robert — Commissioner 1921 to 1925
 Taylor, Keith — Commissioner 1949 to 1953
 Taylor, Nellie — Ap. Aug. 1944 Clerk, Elected in 1944 to 1951
 Weber, Frank J. — Assessor 1905 to 1907
 White, Henry — Sheriff 1927 to 1931
 White, Levi — Commissioner 1896 to —?
 Williams, Gus — Assessor 1911 to 1913
 Williams, Sylvester — Attorney 1919. Resigned
 Wilson, Heber J. Assessor 1901 to 1905

Names of men who have represented the county in the State Senate and House of Representatives. Only two of the senators have come from Wayne County, Joseph Eckersley and Silas E. Tanner.

| YEAR | SENATOR | REPRESENTATIVE |
|------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1897 | Isaac K. Wright | Hiett E. Maxfield, Fremont |
| 1899 | Isaac K. Wright | M. W. Mansfield, Thurber |
| 1901 | Willis Johnson | Albert Stevens, Loa |
| 1903 | Willis Johnson | Willis E. Robison, Loa |
| 1905 | Willis Johnson | George L. Stringham, Thurber |
| 1907 | Willis Johnson | Seth Taft, Thurber |
| 1909 | R. W. Sevy | V. Emery King, Teasdale |
| 1911 | R. W. Sevy | R. Arthur Meeks, Thurber |
| 1913 | Joseph Eckersley, Loa | Ephraim Dastrup, Loa |
| 1915 | Joseph Eckersley, Loa | George C. Brinkerhoff, Thurber |
| 1917 | Quince Kimball | Sylvester Williams, Teasdale |
| 1919 | Quince Kimball | S. E. Tanner, Fremont |
| 1921 | H. C. Tebbs | R. Arthur Meeks, Thurber |
| 1923 | H. C. Tebbs | R. Arthur Meeks, Thurber |
| 1925 | D. H. Robinson | Joseph Hickman, Thurber |
| 1927 | D. H. Robinson | George C. Brinkerhoff, Bicknell |
| 1929 | Wm. T. Owens, Jr. | George W. Okerlund, Loa |
| 1931 | Wm. T. Owens, Jr. | George W. Okerlund, Loa |
| 1933 | O. C. Bowman | Ephraim P. Pectol, Torrey |
| 1935 | O. C. Bowman | Ephraim P. Pectol, Torrey |
| 1937 | Silas E. Tanner, Fremont | Ephraim P. Pectol, Torrey |
| 1939 | Silas E. Tanner, Fremont | Ephraim P. Pectol, Torrey |
| 1941 | McKinley Morrell | Earl L. Albrecht, Fremont |
| 1943 | McKinley Morrell | Royal J. Brinkerhoff, Bicknell |
| 1945 | W. Wallace Houston | Royal J. Brinkerhoff, Bicknell |
| 1947 | W. Wallace Houston | Royal J. Brinkerhoff, Bicknell |
| 1949 | L. H. Larsen | Clarence J. Albrecht, Fremont |
| 1951 | L. H. Larsen | Clarence J. Albrecht, Fremont |
| 1953 | H. Roland Teitjen | Arthur Brian, Loa |

The following interesting items concerning health and citizenship are found in the county records.

In December 1894 the commissioners made provision for health boards in the various precincts and adopted quarantine regulations.

On January 20, 1928, a special meeting was called to consider control of the epidemic spinal meningitis. Dr. C. E. Stevens, county physician, and Dr. H. Y. Richards from the State Board of Health, were present.

During the June term of District Court of the Sixth Judicial District in the year 1896, Andrew M. Kingstrup and Andrew Sander, subjects of King Christian of Denmark, and Joseph Eckersley and James S. Anderson, subjects of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, John A. Peterson, subject of King Oscar of Sweden, and Rudolph Naser, subject of the Republic of Switzerland, were admitted as citizens of the United States by the Court, Judge W. M. McCarty, officiating.

George A. Chappell was appointed first sheriff of Wayne County. During his term of office the Robber Roost gang was very active. He made several trips to the lower county to capture them but was unsuccessful. Finally he and U. S. Marshal Joe Bush and a posse of men succeeded in capturing Silver Tip (Jim Hawkins). Later they captured Blue John (John Griffin). Since there was no jail in the county, Mr. Chappell had these men prisoners in his home at different intervals. Blue John was later transferred to the Sevier County jail. The county record shows that on June 6, 1898, payment of \$46.25 was made to Sheriff J. W. Coons of Sevier for taking care of Blue John.

A county library was established in Loa, August, 1919. Many people contributed books to it at that time, and since then a few volumes have been added each year. There are now approximately 3,500 volumes in it.

The elementary schoolhouse was home for the collection for many years. When the new Court House was finished, the library was given a place in the northwest corner of the basement, where it is located at present.

The State Bank of Wayne was chartered March 2, 1920, and was organized March 24 of that year with W. S. McClellan president and Guy Evans, cashier. Total assets at that

time were \$42,146; capital stock, \$20,00; surplus, \$5,000.

On January 28, 1928, John S. Hiskey became president, and he was followed on November 29, 1937, by Robert A. Taylor, who still serves in that capacity. Byron Howells, a non-resident, succeeded Guy Evans as cashier June 13, 1924. Arthur Brian followed him on April 13, 1926, and in 1929 also became manager, a position he still holds.

Total assets of the bank as of December 12, 1952, were \$1,013,575; capital stock, \$25,000; surplus, \$165,000.

AIRPORTS

Three airports are located in Wayne County, one at Hanksville, one south of Torrey, and one between Lyman and Bicknell. The port at Hanksville was constructed by the Federal government to provide an emergency landing for planes flying over the region.

During the early thirties the people of Torrey cleared and leveled land for that airport. Soon afterward in May, 1933, several planes on a goodwill tour of the state landed there. A crowd of people had assembled in anticipation of the event. Among those who landed was a young man from Salt Lake City with his own plane. For a charge of two dollars each he took groups aloft for fifteen minute flights until his plane crashed into a tree on an attempted landing. In the plane at the time of the crash were George T. Eckersley and his daughter Inez, Vera Oyler, Anne Snow, and George Busenbark. No one was injured. This port has now been turned over to the county for maintenance.

Having been promised funds for constructing airports, the Commissioners in 1949 purchased land between Lyman and Bicknell for Wayne Wonderland Airport. Harold Ekker, commissioner, summoned thirty or more men who with county machinery cleared and graded a strip 7,402 feet long and 200 feet wide. These men received no pay for this work but agreed that the value of their labor would be credited to the county to apply on its share of the expense of construction. The county received only a small amount of the money expected from the state, and this was used to build the hangar. After consultation with aeronautic officials in the state in 1952, Mr. Ekker thought the county might yet receive \$60,000 or more to oil the airfields and further improve them.

Lighting Systems

The pioneers lighted their homes with tallow candles and coal oil lamp. A few of the old candle molds may still be found in the county. Later wax candles were imported and sold in all the village stores. Shepherders continued to use these long after householders were well supplied with kerosene lamps. The old oil burning lantern, discarded since the advent of the handy flashlight, once served as the portable light of pioneer communities.

Another source of light was the big fireplace found in nearly every home. During the long winter evenings members of the family could sit around it and read, sew, knit, or visit. A few pieces of pitch pine thrown on the fire at intervals furnished both light and heat.

About 1908 Malouf of Richfield introduced into the county his newly invented gasoline lamp. This lamp produced a beautiful white light but was rather difficult to operate and was somewhat hazardous. However, it was in use for many years because of no better system.

Carbide lighting plants were sold to a few families in the early twenties. These plants used calcium carbide to generate acetylene gas which produced the light. The system was unsatisfactory and the plants were discarded. A few years later Delco light plants were brought into the county and demonstrated, but they were purchased by only a few families.

S. E. Tanner and D. W. Brian, living near Spring Creek where they could see water power going to waste, conceived the idea of using a dynamo to convert this water power into electricity which could be used to light their homes and an open-air dance pavilion. In the early twenties they purchased the machine, placed it in operation, and had light for their homes and the pavilion, which was located north of the present fish hatchery. "Bonnie Wayne", the dance site, and the plant continued to function until George T. Echersley installed his plant.

The success of the Tanner-Brian venture probably gave Mr. Ekersley the desire to try for success in a larger way. Dur-

ing the summer of 1929 he installed a power plant in Loa at the old flour mill site, then owned by him. Lines were constructed and power carried to many homes in the town. For the first time Loa people could enjoy electric lights and use some electrical appliances.

Encouraged by his success thus far, Mr. Ekersley decided to build a larger plant on the river below the old Jacobs place, the present Hiskey Ranch, and to furnish power to other towns in the county. To carry out his plan he sold stock to people in the various communities and incorporated under the name of Peoples Power and Light Company. In 1930 he was granted franchise to construct power lines on the streets and highways of the upper towns. Within the next two years electric power was available to citizens of this area.

Not having sufficient capital to keep the system in proper condition, Mr. Eckersley sold in December 1941 to GarKane Power Association for the sum of \$35,000. GarKane is a member of Region 9 National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association.

After GarKane Association took over the system, it spent \$104,641 on a new distributing line, which was completed in 1945. The plant and the canal were enlarged and improved at a cost of \$103,195. During the summer of 1952 a new distributing line of about nine miles was built to Grover. A survey was also made to determine if there was a good site for a hydro plant below the Cooper place. The survey showed there was not a favorable site.

GarKane employs a good lineman to keep the system in repair and another man to look after the plant. People now feel that electric power is dependable and have invested in many appliances and machines to save labor through its use.

Capitol Reef National Monument

WAYNE WONDERLAND

The man who did most to bring to the attention of the nation the scenic beauties of Wayne County was Ephraim P. Pectol of Torrey. For years he worked untiringly to achieve this goal.

The movement had its beginning about the year 1914 when Robert Adams, southern Utah photographer, made a photograph of what is now known as the Hickman Natural Bridge near Fruita. These colored photographs, circulating throughout the county, gave a few people the idea of advertising the gorgeous scenery found in the area.

Accordingly in 1921 a local "Boosters' Club" was organized in Torrey with E. P. Pectol president and Ellis Robison secretary. The club succeeded in getting a few articles featured in newspapers of the state and in collecting small sums of money from some of the wholesale houses doing business in this section. The plan was to use the fund for printing a folder depicting local scenic attractions.

At this time Joseph Hickman was principal of the high school and being a great lover of natural beauty, he assumed a leading role in extolling and publishing the wonders of the region.



E. P. Pectol and wife,
Dorthey (Dott) Pectol



Joseph Hickman

In the upper part of the county a Commercial Club had previously been organized under the leadership of W. S. McClellan, Guy Evans, George W. Okerlund, Joseph Eckersley, and others, their aim being to get better roads, telephone service, and tourist business. The Boosters Club was merged with this club, Mr. Hickman being identified with both. A little later he succeeded in forming a Civics Club under the name of Wayne Wonderland Club, which consisted of the Richfield Chamber of Commerce, the Salina Lions Club, and the Wayne Commercial Club.

Mr. Hickman became president of the new club with W. L. Warner of Richfield vice president, June Webb of Salina, secretary, and Abe Hansen of Richfield, treasurer. Definite action was then taken to advertise Wayne Wonderland as a scenic region.

In 1924 Joseph Hickman was elected representative to the State Legislature, and in the 1925 session he succeeded in having one hundred sixty acres of public land near Fruita withdrawn for a state park. A celebration and dedicatory service were held at Torrey for the opening of the park on July 22, 1925. Governor George H. Dern, Honorable Don B. Colton, members from the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, the Richfield Chamber, and others participated. It was a real demonstration for Wayne Wonderland.

Two days later, July 24, 1925, Mr. Hickman lost his life in Fish Lake. This shocking event dampened enthusiasm for a time, but people began to turn to Mr. Pectol as the logical person to carry on the movement.

About this time Dr. Broaddus came into the valley. He was impressed with the beauty of the region, and being an expert photographer, he began plying his art. After conferring with Mr. Pectol and W. E. Hanks he offered his services to help in acquainting the outside world with the beauties of Wayne Wonderland.

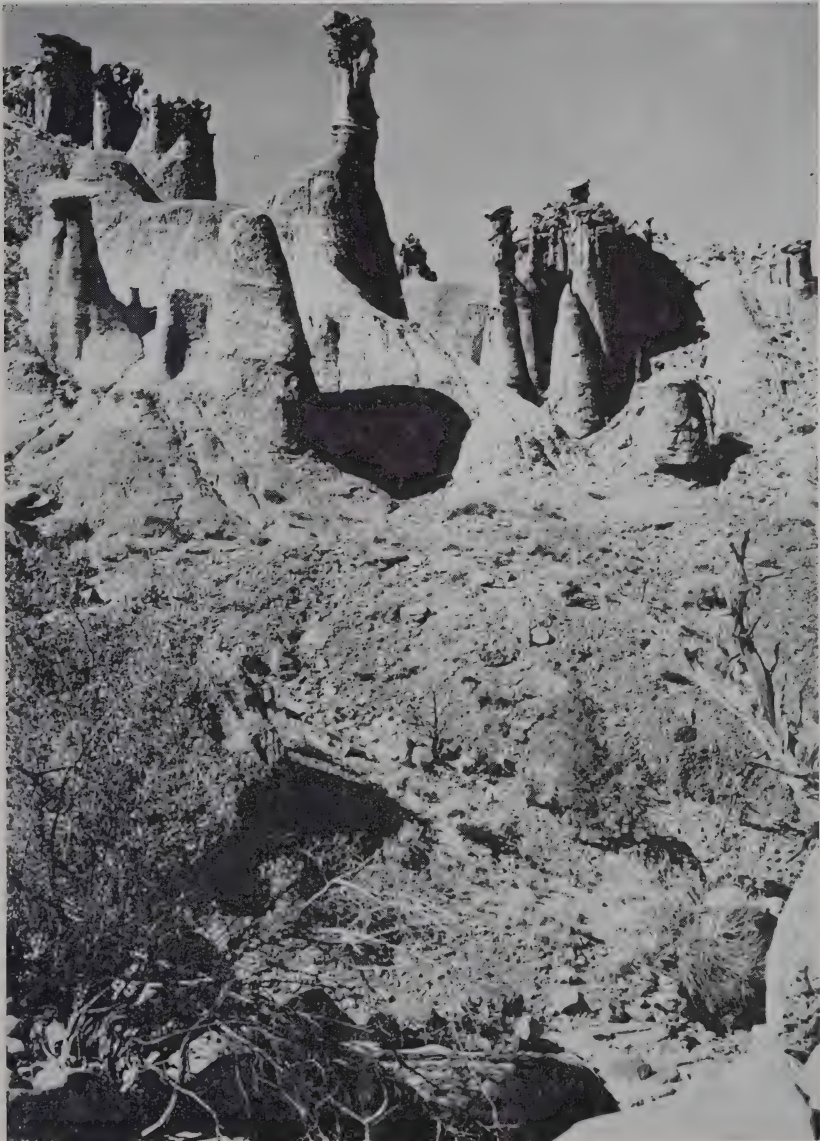
The Civics Club gave him about one hundred fifty dollars for expenses, and on August 6, 1928, the County Commissioners appropriated fifty dollars for this same purpose. Dr. Broaddus showed his colored slides in many parts of the state, thus helping to turn attention to Wayne Wonderland.

It was at this stage that the Civics Club of Southern Utah came into existence largely through the efforts of Benjamin



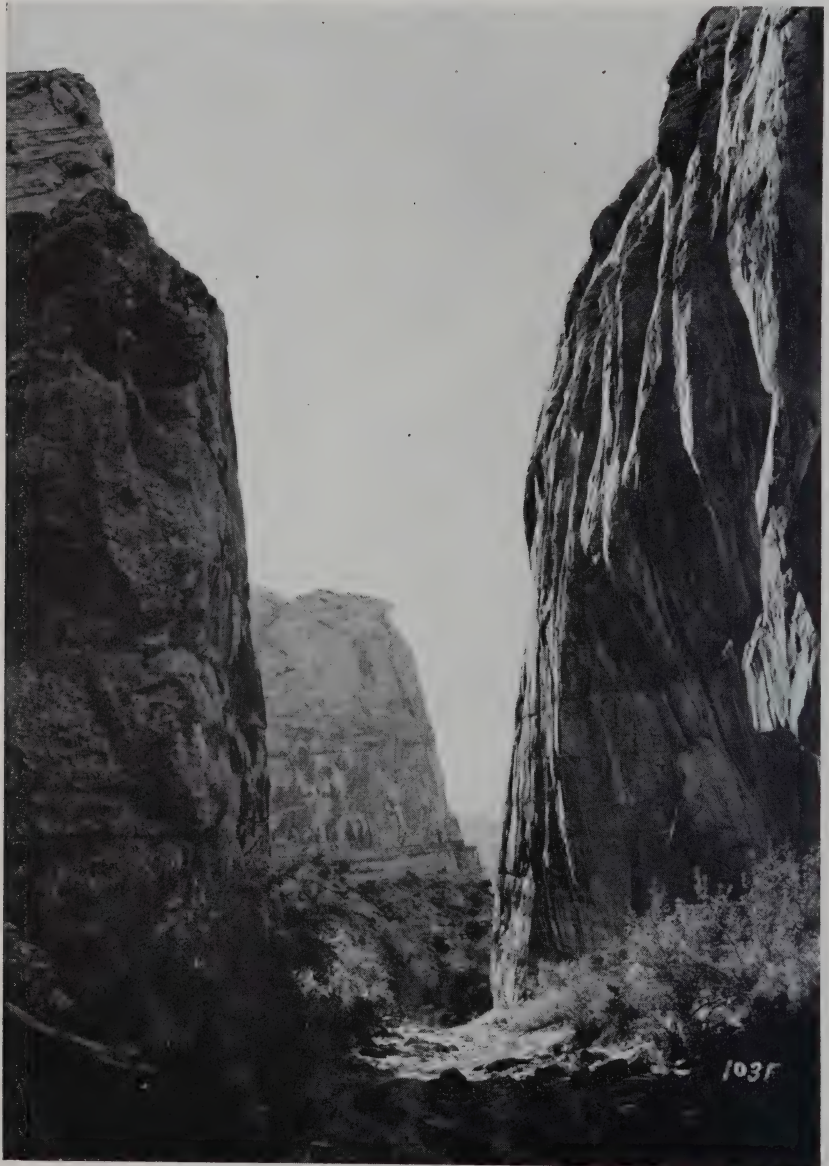
Scene in Fruita—Rock on ledge has picture writing on it.

Cameron of Panguitch. Since Wayne County was represented in this organization by a director, the effort to promote the Wonderland was continued even more effectively because of the backing of directors of other counties.



Bagpipe Band—Grand Gorge near Fruita, Capitol Reef National Monument.

In 1933 Mr. Pectol became a member of the State Legislature and succeeded in memorializing Congress to have the Wonderland area set aside as a national park. Inasmuch as no



Narrows in Capitol Gorge, Capitol Reef National Monument.

state funds were available for improving parks, Ex-Governor George H. Dern, then Secretary of War, approved this action and would have given valuable assistance but for his untimely death.

In establishing the first boundaries of the proposed park area, Mr. Pectol was assisted by R. Arthur Meeks, George W. Okerlund, and Arthur L. Chaffin. These men thought their labors were about ended when the memorial was signed by Governor Blood and sent to Congress, but they soon found difficulties ahead. On a federal level they had to deal with National Parks Service, the Forest Department, and Bureau of Land Management. In addition there were problems of individual ownership and lessees.

P. P. Patraw, Supt. of Zion's National Park, helped the movement by securing investigation nationally. Arno B. Camerer, National Park Director, and A. E. Demaray, acting director, became convinced of the desirability of this section as a public playground and suggested through the Civics Club of Southern Utah that it be called Capitol Reef National Monument instead of Wayne Wonderland Monument or Park. The suggestion was accepted, although reluctantly by Mr. Pectol.

During the years 1933 to 1937 the Civic Club of Southern Utah worked unselfishly in behalf of Wayne Wonderland, every director and every member backing the movement. It is doubtful if there would be a monument today but for the united efforts of this organization.

Men from Wayne who served as directors of the Club during this period and who deserve credit are George W. Okerlund, Silas E. Tanner, George T. Eckersley, and George M. Hunt.

F. G. Martines of Richfield, president of the club for many years, was a staunch supporter of the movement and stood ready at a moment's notice to go to Washington or elsewhere in a final effort for success. Ray E. Carr, secretary of the Club, through the press kept this area before the nation with articles appearing in the Tribune, Deseret News, Telegram, and Richfield Reaper.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the persons and organizations mentioned, the Monument would not have been designated without the approval of Utah Congressmen. Two of them, W.

H. King and Abe Murdock, backed the movement and gave their hearty approval. Mr. Murdock let no opportunity pass to secure favorable action on the project.

Final action came August 2, 1937, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed the area in question Capitol Reef National Monument. The years of work and worry were over, and now was the time to celebrate.

And the people of Wayne and adjoining counties did celebrate. On September 25, a crowd of twenty-five hundred persons assembled in a natural amphitheatre in Grand Wash southeast of Fruita, where an excellent program, barbecue, and melon feast were prepared for their entertainment.

A number of distinguished visitors were present as well as leading men from the county. George M. Hunt, chairman of the celebration committee introduced E. P. Pectol, who presided. Professor Harrison R. Merrill of the Brigham Young University gave the dedicatory speech. Other speakers were Congressman Abe Murdock, Frank G. Martiness, James Sargent, Dr. Broadus, and Governor Henry H. Blood.

Excellent musical numbers, directed by S. H. Chidester were rendered, their effect being enhanced by reverberations from the canyon walls. It was a memorable day in the annals of the county.

With the celebration over, thoughtful persons soon realized that if the monument was to serve the purpose for which it was created, a number of improvements were needed. Attempts were made to provide some facilities. A lodge, cabins, and a combination service station and cafe were built. Roads were improved throughout the county. Other developments are yet to come.

Charles Kelly, superintendent of the monument, states, "The most needed development here at present is a camp ground and water supply. It is hoped we will have an artesian well eventually. When that is accomplished, we shall try to have a museum built."

Although the monument was created in 1937, no custodian was appointed until 1942. At that time Mr. Kelly was appointed acting custodian on a part time basis, and this status continued until 1950, when he received full-time appointment as superintendent.

THE MAD SCULPTOR

Olive C. Hunt

While enjoying Wayne Wonderland's beauty,
It's ruggedness and vivid hues,
I had a wild fantastic dream
Which could very well be true.
Mother Earth had many children.
There was one she loved the best,
That Handsome, moody, pagan son
Who rent wounds within her breast.
One scar he left was deep and long,
So jagged, rough, and crude,
He cut this matchless chasm
In a fiendish, frightful mood.
He rent, he carved, he hew'd, he slashed
In his heartless way, until
It seemed this child she loved
Would her very heart's blood spill.
Tho he was reckless, rough, and wild,
He was born an artist true.
We wander thru this gorge today,
Marvel as we gaze and view
The grandeur of a Master's work;
Impregnable castles of stone;
That majestic, silent bulwark
Is the famous Golden Throne.
Massive towers and stately domes
With trees dotted here and there,
Light and shadows play hide and seek
Lending magical beauty rare.
In the narrow part of this ravine
He made one hard deep gash;
It almost closed. He struck again,
A furious, violent slash.
Standing in this wild torn spot
So difficult to rend,
We feel formidable walls close in;
It seems here the path would end.
'Tis but a clever way he has,
So deceiving from the start;
Weaving around, we know he found
The way to his mother's heart.
As blood gushed from this awful wound,
Our mad genius must have thrilled
At the gorgeous splash of color
As over the cliffs it spilled.

Silver tanks, symmetrically molded,
 Tier upon tier of stone
 Formed by the hand of a sculptor,
 Vie in fame with the Golden Throne.
 His mood had passed. Capitol Gorge
 With its rugged beauty bold
 On Mother Earth's fair breast lay carved
 A masterpiece to behold

SUN GLOW CANYON

By *George C. Whitlock*

Forest Ranger

To one accustomed to the drab-grey sagebrush plateaus of central Utah it is particularly gratifying to meet the sudden riot of color in this canyon, as though nature had decided to make amends for the somber grey and green of sage and juniper so often seen. It is the meeting place of the painted desert and the high plateau lands, familiar to most of those who visit Utah.

Perhaps it is because it is a meeting place that the fullest appreciation of its beauties may be had. Contrast is always the prime essential to full appreciation. Just as the good may be fairly judged only in contrast with the bad, so the warm, rich tones of red, orange, and yellow are at their best only when in contrast with the dark green of pines and firs.

This, then, is the approach to Sun Glow Canyon. Opening hospitable doors just a mile east of Bicknell, it seems incredible that it should pass so long with its beauties unsung. On the right stands the white and yellow reef which has furnished generations of youngsters with the pleasure of sliding on trouser seat or improvised board sled down the steep, white slide. On the left is the abrupt departure from grey and black lava-strewn ridges to the warm orange and red of the sand rock cliffs and canyons.

It is this warm, glowing shading of colors which seems to have been implanted there by the sun itself that inspired the name so recently given the area. Sun glow is the most expressive term to portray the feeling as well as the eye appeal of the

colors that radiate from the canyon walls. Though the day may be cold and dreary, there is always the warm feeling that the stored rays of the sun itself are emanating from the rocks. Actually this is partly true because the sheltered canyon is warmer than the exposed lands outside its mouth.

The canyon floor is laced with living streams of water and it is within the border of the cottonwoods, juniper, and stately douglas fir that visitors will soon be provided with the picnic areas, playgrounds, campgrounds, and open air meeting places. Here, surrounded by the walls of God's own temples, man may rest and contemplate the grandeur of Nature.

There is majesty in the towering walls, too. One may traverse Red Echo Canyon to its brief ending against the curved cliff from which may drop a five hundred foot waterfall in times of rain, and as he would gaze up at the lip of the overhanging rim so many hundreds of feet up, he might wish for the wings of an eagle to soar into the freedom of the blue above.

For the stout of heart and muscle, however, there is the trail, leading zig zag, stairway fashion, up the steep slope to the shelf on the high wall which leads into the upper canyon above the falls and out on the upper rims. From here, there is the spectacle of the high buttes, rising in tiers of color, and then there is the view into the yawning chasm of the canyon itself. Always and forever there is the feeling, even in the shadows, of the warmth and the color of the sun radiating from the rocks.

The American Legion and Auxiliary

HAROLD BROWN POST 92

Compiled by Brigham and Viola Rees

Harold Brown Post 92 of Wayne County was organized about February 12, 1922. It was named in honor of Private Brown of Loa, the only county boy who lost his life in World War I.

Benjamin Hansen was the first commander and was succeeded in 1923 by Albert Albertson, Commander, with George T. Eckersley, adjutant.

Since the ex-service men in the county were not familiar with the objectives and procedure of the Legion, the organization was not very successful at first and was disregarded. For a period of eleven years there was no activity.

Then in 1933 a number of ex-service men met in the Court House at Loa and again organized a Legion Post. They asked the Department Officers for a charter, and the request was granted. Charles R. Card of Richfield, District Commander, was instrumental in getting the old charter reinstated.

At that time Riley Osborne of Torrey was elected commander and Barlow Pace adjutant. Since then the Legion has been very active in Wayne County, veterans from all towns joining to make a successful organization.

The Legion has sponsored a number of programs and projects intended to teach reverence, patriotism, and good citizenship. Each Armistice Day the members have conducted a program in which all schools of the county have participated. For many years they promoted an oratorical contest in the high school and also presented a lovely bronze medal to the outstanding graduate.

Memorial Day has always been honored by Legion members. Starting at one end of the county, they have visited each cemetery and held appropriate services, ending with a gun salute to the war dead. Each deceased veteran of both World

Wars has been given a military funeral under the direction of the American Legion.

While "Boys' State" was being sponsored by the State of Utah, the Wayne Legion was responsible for several county boys attending that fine educational and entertaining school held at Camp Williams.

At one time the Legion carried on a beard-growing contest. When the time for judging came, a program and dance was held, proceeds from which were used to buy the beautiful flags so proudly displayed by the Legion on all patriotic occasions.

During World War II the Legion and Auxiliary remembered all absent service men at Christmas time with a letter and a greeting. These two groups also contributed funds to help purchase new band instruments for the high school.

Besides the ones already mentioned the following Legion members have acted as commander:

| | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 1934 | Alfred Nelson — Fremont |
| 1935-36 | Brigham Rees — Loa |
| 1937 | Wilford Bentley — Teasdale |
| 1938 | Ivan Dyreng — Loa |
| 1938 | Walter Smith — Torrey |
| 1939 | Barlow W. Pace — Loa |
| 1940 | Royal Brinkerhoff — Bicknell |
| 1941 | Lorin Barger — Torrey |
| 1942 | Robert Dalley — Teasdale |
| 1943 | Alonzo Black — Torrey |
| 1944 | Lorenzo Heaps — Teasdale |
| 1945 | Grant Brown — Loa |
| 1946 | Frank Forsyth — Teasdale |

Other Legionnaires who have been active and have helped to keep the organization going up to this date are:

Adams, Samuel — Teasdale
 Allen, Lewis (deceased) — Teasdale
 Allred, John F. (deceased) — Fremont
 Baker, Martin — Bicknell
 Blackburn, Wallace (deceased) — Loa
 Brinkerhoff, Willard A. — Bicknell
 Brown, Alburn — Bicknell
 Chappell, Lee — Lyman

Chappell, Pratt — Lyman
 Cook, Marion — Torrey
 Covington, Dan (deceased) — Torrey
 Edwards, William (deceased) — Torrey
 Forsyth, Carles — Bicknell
 Goff, Aaron — Loa
 Huntsman, Floyd (deceased) — Hanksville
 Jackson, Ray — Fremont
 Johansen, Harold — Loa
 Johnson, Glen — Hanksville
 Jones, Otis — Bicknell
 Larsen, John — Bicknell
 Mathis, Karl — Loa
 Morrell, Rufus — Fremont
 Pierce, Myles — Loa
 Rymer, oseph (deceased) — Grover
 Stewart, Walter E. — Loa
 Taylor, Thomas — Fremont
 Taylor, Elmer — Lyman
 Torgerson, Conrad — Teasdale
 Turner, Loren — Torrey
 Woods, William — Bicknell
 Willie, Stuart — Bicknell

In the election of 1947, leadership of the Legion and Auxiliary was turned over to service men of World War II and their wives.

Since then the following have served as commanders:

| | |
|------|--|
| 1947 | Glen Ekker — Bicknell |
| 1948 | Harold Taylor Alfred Nelson — Fremont |
| 1949 | Henry Giles — Bicknell |
| 1950 | Ralph Pace — Bicknell |
| 1951 | No election |
| 1952 | Spencer Rees — Loa |

During an Armistice Day celebration held in Bicknell in 1947 a jeep was raffled, netting the Legion about seven hundred dollars. As a means of providing amusement and at the same time supplying funds for its organization, the Legion sponsored a rodeo in Loa in 1950 and has also sponsored some of the "Deer Hunter Balls."

Gail Baker has been active in arranging Armistice and Memorial Day programs during the past few years. However,

programs were not held in 1951. Henry Giles, an active member, has helped to arrange for medical care and hospitalization of ex-service men.

NOTE:

Because this history has been written mostly from memory, any omissions of names, dates, etc., is not intentional. The past history and minutes of the organization have been mislaid.

THE LEGION AUXILIARY

Compiled by Brigham and Viola Rees

The Legion Auxiliary was organized in Fremont, June 30, 1934, by Mrs. Lottie Worthen of Provo, the Department President.

Izetta Allred was chosen first unit president with Elsie Eckersley as secretary.

The varied activities of this worthy group of women have brought comfort and cheer to many deserving people.

Following are some of the projects undertaken by them and carried to a successful conclusion: a jelly drive for the benefit of the needy in the county, the making and selling of quilts to finance the organization, Christmas boxes to families of disabled veterans, greeting cards to fathers and mothers of ex-service men, payment of membership dues for gold star mothers, help given to war widows, upkeep paid for a year for one bed in the Children's Hospital, articles sewed for the Red Cross, cushions made and bought for wheel chairs in the Veterans' Hospital, one hundred boxes of selected items sent to veterans in hospitals, two thousand pounds of clothing gathered and sent to Russia.

During the year 1944 the Auxiliary made its greatest achievement. With generous help from the people of Wayne County, the organization purchased and presented to the Veteran's Hospital at Christmas time four new wheel chairs.

The Legion and Auxiliary have taken time for some recreation along with their more serious undertakings. Armistice Day celebrations have provided outdoor and indoor sports and dancing. In 1940 at the celebration held in Torrey an elk was

barbecued and served to the crowd along with other suitable viands.

Women who have served as presidents of the Legion Auxiliary are:

| | |
|------|-----------------------------|
| 1934 | Izetta Allred — Fremont |
| 1935 | Viola Rees — Loa |
| 1936 | Maud Pace — Loa |
| 1937 | Mabel Dyreng — Loa |
| 1938 | Neta Allen — Bicknell |
| 1939 | Elsie Eckersley — Loa |
| 1940 | Jetta Smith — Torrey |
| 1941 | Minnie Pierce — Fremont |
| 1942 | Reva Dalley — Teasdale |
| 1943 | Hazel Black — Torrey |
| 1944 | Wanda Heaps — Teasdale |
| 1945 | Leona Brown — Loa |
| 1946 | Marzella Forsyth — Teasdale |
| 1947 | Cula Ekker — Bicknell |
| 1948 | Katheryn Black — Torrey |
| 1949 | Jessie Giles — Bicknell |
| 1950 | Ann Torgerson — Teasdale |
| | No election held in 1951 |
| 1952 | Loa Johansen — Loa |

Besides those already mentioned, other members of the Auxiliary who have helped to carry on this work through the past years and who have at sometime held responsible positions are:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Adams, May — Teasdale | Johansen, Loa — Loa |
| Allen, Belle — Teasdale | Jones, Vera — Bicknell |
| Baker, Hazel — Bicknell | Larsen, Janet — Bicknell |
| Barger, Edith — Torrey | Mathis, Cleve — Loa |
| Bentley, Velta — Teasdale | Mulford, Violette — Torrey |
| Blackburn, Thelma — Loa | Nelson, Melda (dec.) — Fremont |
| Brinkerhoff, Myrtle — Bicknell | Osborne, Erma — Torrey |
| Brinkerhoff, Beatrice — Bicknell | Riley, Christina — Torrey |
| Brown, Ellen — Bicknell | Stewart, Mary — Loa |
| Cannon, Nellie — Torrey | Taylor, Lillie — Loa |
| Chappell, Vanever — Lyman | Taylor, Grace — Fremont |
| Chappell, Ardeen (dec.) — Lyman | Taylor, Virginia — Lyman |
| Cook, Rose — Torrey | Torgerson, Ann — Teasdale |
| Edwards, Lillie — Torrey | Turner, Emma — Torrey |
| Forsyth, Emma — Bicknell | Woods, Beatrice — Bicknell |
| Goff, Ethel — Loa | Wyllie, Martha — Bicknell |
| Jackson, Bertha — Fremont | |

Lions Club

The Wayne Wonderland Lions Club was organized July 5, 1945, in Loa, Utah, with fifty charter members. Joseph F. Ryver was elected as the first president with Royal T. Harward as secretary and treasurer.

Men who have been elected to these key positions since that time are:

| PRESIDENTS | SEC.-TREAS. | YEAR |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Royal T. Harward | James Ellett | 1946-'47 |
| Dan W. Brian | James Ellett | 1947-'48-'49 |
| U. S. Gardner | Thayne Taylor | 1949-'50 |
| Thayne Taylor | Preston Jackson | 1950-'51-'52 |
| Arthur Brian | U. S. Gardner | 1952-'53 |

The Lions Club has sponsored many worthwhile projects, the most important being the telephone system, the X-ray Mobile Unit, and the Dental Mobile Unit.

For years a good telephone system was needed in the county. Through the influence of the Club, an up-to-date dial system was completed August 30, 1951. The event was celebrated by the Club with an evening banquet in Lyman.

Since communities of Wayne lack the services of good doctors, dentists, and clinics, the coming of the X-ray and Dental Mobile Units provided an opportunity for examination and treatment of persons who otherwise would have been deprived of such services.

The club has promoted many civic enterprises in cooperation with other groups in the county, and people have come to realize that the Lions Club is a progressive and dependable organization.

Human Interest Stories and Poems

FEARFUL MOMENTS

By *Ida M. Jockson*

In the late nineties the family of Hans Larsen lived on their ranch near the Fremont River between Thurber and Teasdale. The main-traveled road through the county to Hanksville was only a short distance from their place, and during those years there were many strange characters traveling around in the region—trappers, prospectors, cattle rustlers, and occasionally tramps.

Mr. Larsen was often away from home freighting and doing other work to provide for his family. One evening about nine o'clock the dog began barking, and Mrs. Larsen and the children who were still up heard someone at the corral letting down bars. Stepping out into the shadow, they could see in the moonlight a figure moving about the yard. None of the family felt brave enough to go out and confront the man. Instead they went into the house and locked and bolted the doors.

Next morning when they went to the corral, they found that old Kate, a fine, gentle mare, loved by all the family, was gone. Mrs. Larsen comforted the children by telling them, "Old Kate will come back if ever she gets the least chance." Four years later she did come back, but what a wreck! Poor and broken in spirit, she bore mute evidence of hard usage.

Another evening after the family had retired, someone hammered on the front door. No one answered. The heavy tread of footsteps went around to the back door, where there was a pounding. In the meantime the Larsens were quietly moving furniture against the doors. Then the would-be intruder tried the windows for entrance but without results. Finally the footsteps died away in the distance, much to the relief of the family.

Mrs. Larsen was a very kind and hospitable woman, but she felt she just couldn't take a chance with strangers at night. If some person whom she knew needed help, he would have spoken and identified himself.

Bands of Indians occasionally passed through the valley. One day several Navajos stopped at the Larsen Ranch. Mrs. Larsen treated them kindly and gave them some food, but one of them asked for her new clock. She refused to give him this, but they sat there insisting, telling her they would kill her if she didn't. Four of them took out their knives and began sharpening them, but still she refused. When they found they couldn't frighten her into complying with their request, they left, saying, "Heap brave squaw."

KILLING THE SNAKES

Pioneers are usually given credit for building the bridges and killing the snakes. People settling in the upper part of the county were not unduly burdened with either of these jobs. Rattle snakes are rarely, if ever, seen in Rabbit Valley, but in the lower valleys of Hanksville and Blue Valley they are found. At some of the ranches around the Henry Mountains they have been and still are exceedingly bothersome.

About forty years ago the Neil Forsyth family, consisting of three, and Clarence Baker went to live at South Creek Ranch. Their house was a log room with a lean-to kitchen, open on one side. The ranchers soon discovered that they had plenty of slimy, crawling visitors. It was not uncommon to find rattlers in the wood box, in the bushes around the house, in the garden or in the tent where Clarence slept. One time he went to a box to get a change of clothes and found one coiled inside. An old camp stove with one lid missing stood near the tent. Searching for her baby one morning, Mrs. Forsyth found him playing by the stove all unconscious of the rattler coiled inside.

If these people worked in the garden, hung out clothes, or strolled over the place, they had to be constantly on the alert for rattlers. Blow snakes, too, were common.

Horses, as well as humans, dread the rattle snake. One day Mr. Forsyth was riding in the hills when his horse jumped and reared backward almost dislocating its rider. Looking ahead, Mr. Forsyth saw along the trail a rattler. Other riders in the area recall like incidents.

During recent years the Kelley family have lived on this ranch and have had similar experiences. However, fewer snakes were seen during the summer of 1952 than during previous years. Some persons think the unusually dry weather of fifty-one might have been the cause of the decrease.

MOTHER'S YEAST BOTTLE

By Olive C. Hunt

I watch the people of yeast land
 Shoot merrily to and fro;
 Some go up while some go down
 Sending messages, I know.
 So quick and artful in their work
 Never tiring at all, it seems;
 I wonder, do they have ideals
 And plans and foolish dreams?
 I know they have a system
 To their scheme of life so fine;
 They seem to know just when to go;
 Their plans aren't muddled like mine.
 If they run amix with each other,
 They pass with a friendly touch,
 Each going its way with its message;
 Can't we with a smile do as much?

NATURE'S WAY

By Olive C. Hunt

Yesterday my tree was beautiful
 With leaves of gold and brown.
 Today my tree is bare, so bare;
 Her leaves have tumbled down.
 All this happened while I slept
 Because a breeze came by,
 Whispering softly, "Come with me."
 They went, nor wondered why.
 Like this it is with life on earth;
 We're here, and then we're gone.
 As we seek our rest at ev'n,
 We may not meet the dawn;
 For death comes stealthy like the wind;
 He bids us with him flee,
 And like the leaves, we question not
 The voice of destiny.

D. U. P. Organizations

On May 1, 1934, a small group of Loa women met at the home of Trena Goff to consider organizing a D.U.P. Camp. Orilla Sheffield was present and told of D.U.P. meetings she had visited in other counties. She thought those who were eligible should be proud of their heritage and glad to organize under a D.U.P. banner.



Orilla B. Sheffield
First President of D.U.P.
Loa, Utah



Trena Goff

A little later on September 27, 1934, President Cornelia S. Lund of the State Central Company, Vice-President Ida Kirkham and Kate B. Carter, chairman of the lesson committee, attended a meeting in the Loa Relief Society hall. Orilla Sheffield, acting as president, presided.

President Lund gave instructions with regard to organizing a county company and camps in the various wards. Following are some of the facts given:

To be eligible for membership, one must be born a descendant of a pioneer. Everyone must be a registered member to be an active member. Registration papers and membership are fifty cents.

A camp due is charged each year. At first this was twenty five cents to go to the State Central Company. The county and camps could collect extra what they needed. At present the dues are one dollar, fifty cents of which goes to the State, twenty-five cents to the county and twenty-five to the camp.

County officers should organize camps in this section. Executive officers of the county company are known as president, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, while the corresponding officers of the camps are called Captain, 1st Vice-Captain, 2nd Vice-Captain.

The county Board may be composed of members from any of the camps.

Objectives of the D.U.P. are gathering and writing local history and biographies, collecting and preserving pioneer relics marking pioneer buildings and historical places.

Meetings should be devoted to a study of the lessons outlined by the Central Committee and to the reading of biographies.

Officers of the association consist of president, first vice-president, second vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, registrar, historian, librarian, custodian of relics, chaplain, and parliamentarian. In small camps some of these offices may be combined and held by one person.

At this meeting Camp Mauna Loa was organized with Orilla Sheffield Captain, Lola Brown 1st Vice-Captain, Trena Goff, 2nd Vice-Captain; Thelma Blackburn, Registrar; Flossie Guymon, Secretary; Jennie Taylor, Historian; Louise Morrell Custodian of relics; Lola Brown, chorister; and Margaret J. Brian, Organist.

The Wayne County Company D.U.P. was organized in October, 1934, with Reba Stewart as president; Rhoda Taylor, 1st vice-president; Trena Goff, 2nd vice-president and Orilla Peterson, secretary. Other officers were Patra A. Taylor, Thelma Blackburn, Jennie Taylor, Lula Taylor, Lola Brown, Margaret J. Brian, Louise Morrell, and Amelia Taylor.

On April 9, 1935, some of these officers held a meeting in the Lyman Relief Society Hall, at which time a camp was organized and later became known as Thousand Lake Camp. The officers selected were Nora Chappell, captain; Helen O. Allen 1st vice-captain; Fern Chappel, 2nd vice-captain; Lillie Sorenson, secretary; Lydia Chappell, registrar; Martha Durfey, chaplain; Hazel Turner, historian and chorister; Ethel Chappell, corresponding secretary; Vanever Chappell, treasurer; Wealthy O. Lyman, organist.

Camp Thurber was organized May 1, 1935, at a meeting

held in Thurber Ward Relief Society Hall. President Reba Stewart presided. The following officers were elected: Dora Morrell, captain; Reta Meeks, first vice-captain; Florence Kyhl, second vice-captain; Ethel Durfey, secretary and treasurer; Lucy Torgerson, assistant secretary and treasurer; Beatrice Brinkerhoff, chaplain; Leah Savage, historian; Emma Taylor, registrar; Jennie Bullard, custodian of relics.

President Stewart and Registrar Blackburn met with women of Fremont at the home of Eva Albrecht, May 4, 1935, and organized a camp there with Hilda Duncan, captain; Ruby Morrell, first vice-captain; Bell D. Taylor, second vice-captain; Nila Albrecht, secretary and treasurer; Margery Taylor, assistant secretary and treasurer; Cleo A. Ellett, registrar; Mable Ellett, historian; Arlena Morrell, custodian of relics, and Violet A. Draper, chaplain.

Since President Reba Stewart and her husband had been called to work in the Manti Temple, she resigned as president of the D.U.P. organization, and Margaret J. Brian was chosen to serve as president, filling the unexpired term of President Stewart.

President Brian, Second Vice-President Lettie Bastian Registrar Thelma Blackburn, and Secretary Orilla Peterson held a meeting in the Teasdale Relief Society Hall on July 16, 1935, at which time a Camp was organized, with the following officers elected: Fern King, captain; Gwen Lyman, first vice-captain; Rosana Taylor, second vice-captain; Leah Lindsay, secretary and treasurer; Myrtle Peterson, historian; Anne Snow, chaplain; Luva Hiskey, registrar; Fern Coleman, organist; Jane Forsyth, custodian of relics. Daughters of this organization later named their camp Mountain View.

On this same day the county officers organized a camp in Torrey Ward, later known as Camp Radiare. The following officers were chosen: Delia Pierce, captain; Florence Covington, first vice-captain; Julia Peden, second vice-captain; Hattie M. Robison, secretary and treasurer; Zelfhia N. Teeple, assistant secretary and treasurer; Ruby Smith, historian; Sara Smith, registrar; Rena Holt, chaplain; Thelma M. Lee, custodian of relics; Myrtle Teeple, chorister; Dora Cook, librarian; Elva N. Bliss, organist; Dorothy H. Pectol, parliamentarian.

A. D.U.P. camp at Hanksville was not organized until

September 13, 1951, when President Amy White, First Vice-President May Coombs, Secretary Verda Brinkerhoff, and Chaplain Jane C. Forsyth met with the women there and effected an organization. Officers chosen were: Olive C. Hunt, captain; Eris Rees, first vice-captain; Jeannine W. Hunt, second vice-captain; Edith Marshing, secretary and treasurer; Ida M. Weber, registrar; Minnie Wells, historian; Ethel Noyes, custodian of relics. The name selected for the camp was Desert Sunset.

Although the camp has been organized only a short time, the members have collected money for wire to fence the cemeteries in Hanksville, Caineville, and Giles. They also plan to place a small cement marker on graves that have none.

A county convention has been held nearly every year since the D.U.P. was organized, and several district conventions have been held in connection with D.U.P. Camps in Sevier County. One such was held at Fish Lake in 1940. Officers from the State Central Company usually attend the conventions and give suggestions and instructions for carrying forward the work more successfully. At a convention held in Lyman, November 22, 1937, an official county song was chosen by vote. It is found on page 158 of the Pioneer Song Book, "The Daughters of Utah Pioneers."

In 1939 the Thurber Camp placed a marker on the Relief Society lot of the new Thurber townsite. The monument is a reminder that the Relief Society Hall is the oldest public building in the town. Work started on it June 1, 1897, under the direction of Sarah G. Meeks, president of the Thurber Ward Relief Society. Assisting her were Counselors Mary H. Bul-lard, Eliza Jane Brinkerhoff, Melvina H. Durfey, Secretary Viola C. Brinkerhoff, Assistant Secretary Mary Gardner, and Treasurer Melissa M. Snow.

These sisters hired Fred Simmons to make the brick and to lay them and the foundation. The brick were made in a field nearby, but when burned the color proved unsatisfactory, so red clay was brought from Redmond and a bath made to dip them in. Each Relief Society member helped with the dipping. All worked hard to secure the necessary funds for the project. They made and sold quilts, butter, and cheese. They con-

tributed money obtained from the sale of Sunday eggs, and at harvest time gleaned and sold grain from the fields.



Scene at the Dedication of the Marker placed by the Thurber Camp of the D.U.P.

Other members of the ward co-operated with the sisters in the erection of the building, for at that time there was no place for religious activities, schools, or amusements. The hall was completed and dedicated September 19, 1899, by President Willis E. Robison. Since that time it has been used continuously for many purposes, including L.D.S. Seminary classes. Its present use, 1952, is for school, the Relief Society having acquired a beautifully furnished room in the new Ward Chapel.

The monument is built of rock from all parts of Wayne County. It is nine feet high, its base being seven feet by five feet. Ten tons of sand, twenty tons of rock, and thirty-five sacks of cement were required to build it. John Khyl of Bicknell did more than any other person toward dressing and laying the rock. He was assisted by Joseph Anderson of Monroe. Mr. Khyl's services were given gratis. Other men and boys in Bicknell also contributed labor.

On each side of the monument is a bronze plaque. One pays tribute to the builders of the Relief Society Hall; another has inscribed on it the names of the Black Hawk Indian War Veterans; a third has on it the names of Wayne Veterans of World War I, and the fourth bears the names of Camp Thurber D.U.P. members, forty-nine names.

A copper box, containing historical data and biographies of early settlers, was placed inside the monument. Donor of the box, which was made of Utah copper, was Mrs. Joseph Wirthlin of Salt Lake City, a daughter of Sarah G. Meeks. The monument may be seen from the main highway, leading to Capitol Reef National Monument.

Camp Mauna Loa sponsored a homecoming in August, 1938, which was very successful both socially and financially. With some of the funds obtained from the celebration the camp members erected a small relic hall at a cost of \$400. It was built of logs by Thayne and Leonard Taylor. Dedication of the hall took place at another homecoming in August, 1940.

A numebr of interesting relics have been placed in the hall. Among them are the following: A basket, brought from Sweden by old Grandfather Okerlund; a center table built by

Orson Blackburn with hand tools, no nails in it; a chair that had belonged to Patriarch Blackburn; a desk once owned by Joseph Eckersley; a chest of drawers made by John W. Jackson; a settee and chair from the Warren Taylor home; a comb-case and glass, heirloom from the Thomas Rees home; a corner cabinet, constructed from pieces of board and thread spools and made by Rhoda Taylor; a lamp, pictures, dishes, and an ox yoke.

Members of D.U.P. Camp Mountain View have plans for placing a plaque on the oldest public building in Teasdale. This hall, which is almost ready for the purpose, will be used for housing relics and for some D.U.P. meetings.

In 1940 Colleen Bell was elected chairman of the Memorial Building Committee for Wayne County. The duty of this committee was to collect funds for the Pioneer Building to be constructed in Salt Lake City. Each member was asked to contribute \$5.00.

In addition to the individual assessment each camp was also asked to contribute one hundred dollars toward the building. After a number of conferences, officers of the county and camps decided to work as a unit and raise the six hundred required for all camps. This plan was carried out over a period of several years, many activities being undertaken by the members to raise funds. Quilts were made and sold, rag drives conducted, dances and parties sponsored, refreshments served on various occasions, volumes of *Heart Throbs* purchased from D.U.P. headquarters and retained by members or sold to others.

In October 1948, Fern King was elected Memorial Committee Chairman, succeeding Colleen Bell, who had passed away. By this time the Memorial Building was near completion and had been declared by the Utah Supreme Court a State Building. The 1949 State Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$35,000 to the State Building Board for completion of the Memorial, thus easing the financial burden of the D. U. P. organizations. By 1950 Wayne County had met its quota for the building.

In November, 1946, committees were appointed to gather material for the history of Wayne County, which the local



Reba Stewart
First President



Margaret J. Brian
Second President



Colleen Bell
Third President



Fern P. King
Fourth President



Janet Larsen
Fifth President



Ruth Coleman
Sixth President



Bessie Brinkerhoff
Seventh President



Amy White
Eighth President



Officers of Wayne County D.U.P., 1952. Front row:—Jane Forsyth, Margaret Brian, Amy White, president; May Coombs. Second row:—Madge Baker, Orilla Peterson, Marguerite Meeke, Wanda Heaps, Verda Brinkerhoff, Lola Brown.

D.U.P. planned to publish. Previous to this time research had been going on in the various communities, and some historical material had been gathered and read in local meetings and then sent to Salt Lake City for use in lesson pamphlets.

With the Centennial Year near at hand, the committees renewed their efforts to gather history. President Bessie Brinkerhoff and her officers spent a great deal of time traveling throughout the county, interviewing people and conferring with groups interested in the historical project, also with those in charge of the 1947 celebration. D.U.P. organizations cooperated fully with the Centennial Committee to make the celebration a success.

George M. Hunt was chairman of the committee in charge of activities. These were held August 14 to 17, inclusive, and consisted of an air show, a rodeo, games, dancing, an operetta, and a pageant. The pageant, an appropriate feature of the celebration, was written and directed by Mrs. Evangeline Tappan. Another important feature was the address delivered by President David O. McKay in the Stake Tabernacle on the afternoon of August 17.

During 1946 and 1947 the historical material was turned over to E. P. Pectol of Torrey in order that he might compile it for publication. Before Mr. Pectol finished the work he passed away. Officers of the D.U.P. were not able to make satisfactory arrangements for the compilation until December, 1951, when Anne Snow consented to undertake the task.

Daughters who have acted as county president of the D.U.P. are Reba Stewart Turner, Margaret J. Brian (Nettie), Colleen Bell, Fern King, Janet Larsen, Ruth Coleman, Bessie Binkerhoff, and Amy White, still president, 1952.

Assisting Mrs. White are the following officers: May Coombs, first vice-president; Reba Stewart Turner, second vice-president; Verda Brinkerhoff, secretary and treasurer; Marguerite Meeks, historian; Orilla Peterson, registrar; Lola Brown, custodian of relics; Jane Forsyth, chaplain; Madge Baker, parliamentarian; Nettie Brian, organist; Wanda Heaps, chorister. Upon this group will devolve the task of supervising the publication of the Wayne County History.

Communities

FREMONT

Pansy Jackson

Fremont town is situated in the northwestern part of the county not far from the head of the river bearing the same name. It was the home of the first families who settled in Rabbit Valley, the Allreds. Until about 1895 it had a greater population than any other settlement in the county.

SETTLERS

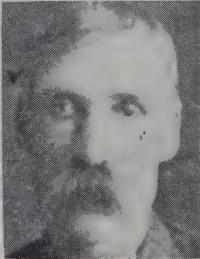
In the year 1884 the townsite was surveyed and marked off with twelve blocks, the land being taken from Silas Morrell's quarter section.

From this time until 1890, the following families moved into Fremont: Riley Taylor, Edward Tanner, Alonzo Billings, P. C. Turnbow, John H. Peterson, Franklin and Archie Young, Willis E. Robison, Joseph and James Anderson, Thomas Williams, Frank Edwards, Brigham and Nathan Pierce, Frank Sweet, George, John and Henry Albrecht, Thomas Sly, George Rymer, William Stringham, Wilbur Faust, Robert Lay, Chasty Harris, Marion Parmer, Norman McDonald, Christian T. Balle, Hans M. Hansen, Hielt Maxfield, George, Charles and Chan Shiner, John Ellett, Chapman Duncan, Mark Weight, Lafayette Allred, Hyrum Palmer, Walter Christopherson, David Tiedy, Hyrum Hart, Harry Chesnut, Niels Eklund.



Julia Morrell

Fremont



Thomas Sly

Fremont



Ruth Maxfield

Fremont



Hielt Maxfield

Fremont



Alonzo Billings

Perna Ann Billings

Andrew Jackson
Allred

Chloe Stevens Allred

Hans M. Hansen

Nellie Hansen

Silas Morrell

Luzernia Morrell

Wm. Maxfield

Elizabeth Maxfield

Franklin E. Edwards

Annie Edwards

John James Ellett

Mary Turner Ellett

Silas E. Tanner

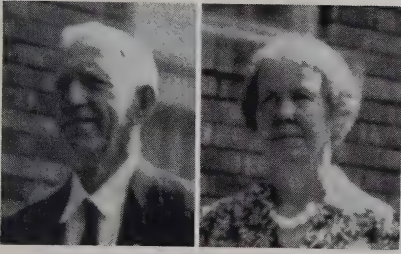
Mattie A. Tanner



| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Henry Maxfield | Ellen Maxfield | Chapman Duncan | Rosanna Duncan |
| Joseph Taylor | Annie B. Taylor | Daniel Allred | Sarah Alice Allred |
| Daniel Gross Brian | Ellen Brian | Lars Nelson | Annie Nelson |
| Edward Tanner | Mary Tanner | George Albrecht | Minnie Albrecht |



| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Archie Young | Mary Louise Young | Wm. H. Morrell | Rebecca Morrell |
| Peter Eklund | Minerva Eklund | Henry F. Albrecht | Rosann Albrecht |
| Geo. L. Rymer | Elizabeth C. Rymer | John Albrecht | Chasty Albrecht |
| Christian T. Balle | Emma Balle | Taylor Duncan | Nancy A. Duncan |



William Jensen

Josephine Jensen

Earlier the families of William W. and Silas Morrell, William Taylor, Dan G. Brian, Lars Nelson, and William and Henry Maxfield had settled in the area. Only about a third of the people built homes on the surveyed site, the remainder dwelling in a scattered condition on their farms.

HOMES—PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Andrew J. Allred built his first house on the east side of the river, where Dewey Taylor's corrals are now. That winter, 1876, was very cold, and the river froze over, flooding much of the valley. The Allreds decided to move due west to the point of the hill, since known as Jack's Point. They built a house and joined some cabins onto it, and the place became a rendezvous for Indians, stockmen, and travelers.

Lars Nelson built a log house just north of the first Allred location, where his oldest son Louis Nelson now lives. The Morrells settled in the north part of the valley, William Taylor a half mile north of Jack's Point, Dan Brian at the springs of Spring Creek, and William Maxfield took up some land on Road Creek.

William Taylor was a carpenter by trade, and he and W. W. Morrell, in 1879, built the first schoolhouse in the valley on the southeast corner of Taylor's land, where Jesse Tanner's yards are.

Soon after the townsite was surveyed, a new log meeting house, eighteen feet by thirty feet, was built near the center of town. In the north end of the hall was a large fireplace, in the south end a stage, and on the east side a bowery. The first school house was then moved to town and placed by the north-east corner of the new building, so that both houses could be used for school sessions. Years afterward the first school house was acquired by the Fremont Ward Relief Society and moved

to its present location. It was repaired and painted and is still used for Relief Society meetings.

Along in the nineties Joseph Anderson had a two-story rock building constructed for a store. It was located a little east of the present rock school house. When his mercantile business failed, he sold the rock building to the school trustees, and it was used for a two-teacher school until about 1921, when the present structure was finished.

The rock building, used for church and community activities, was completed in 1907. When the Church beautification program was carried on throughout the stake, this building was remodeled and painted, making it more comfortable and attractive. During the past thirty years new homes have replaced the old log ones, giving the town an appearance of prosperity.

SCHOOLS - TEACHERS

In the years when Fremont was having its boom, five school teachers were employed. They were John Vance, Principal, with teachers, Aretta Young, Hattie Young, Phoebe Lemons, and Hannah Pierce. A seminary or church school was also organized at this time. By 1895 the boom had subsided, and since that time two teachers have been sufficient for the school population.

Fremont has produced a few of its own teachers: Eva Balle Albrecht, Reed and Alton Balle, Martha Jensen Brian, James Ellett, Izetta Allred, and Clarence Albrecht. Some of these have given years of service in the town and county, also in other counties. Izetta Allred has to her credit twenty-eight years of teaching service, twenty-two of which have been in her native town.

CHURCH AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Fremont was organized as Spencer Branch of the Church in February, 1886, named in honor of Franklin Spencer of Sevier Stake. William Morrell was the presiding elder. A ward organization was effected June 14, 1887, with James Taylor as bishop and Hans M. Hansen and Hielt Maxfield as



Fremont Brass Band



This picture taken in 1883. The men in costume took part in July 24th Celebration and were called the Silver Greys. Front row:—Sile Shiner, Charles Ellett, James Taylor, Charley Shiner, Chris Hyldahl. Back row:—Rene Young, Dill Maxfield, Andrew Alfred, Jode Ellett, Roy Young.

counselors. The bishops who succeeded Elder Taylor were: Hans M. Hansen, 1891; Hielt Maxfield, 1893; Christian T. Balle, 1907; James C. Taylor, 1919; Robert A. Taylor, 1922; Earl L. Albrecht, 1926; Worthen Jackson, 1934; Clarence Albrecht, 1946; Matthew E. Behunin, 1949, still presiding, 1952.

In the boom days a spirited choir and band were organized under the direction of Chorister John H. Peterson, assisted by John Albrect and John Hector, band leader. The choir was composed of eighteen members and the band of eight. Apparently the band did considerable traveling, for their teamsters were Charles Ellett and Jesse Tanner, Sr. One trip was made by way of the desert to Caineville where the band performed in connection with a Stake Quarterly Conference.

A dramatic club was also formed under the direction of Joseph Anderson, a membership fee of ten dollars being required.

Although many people later moved away from Fremont, others with ability remained. They and their descendants continued to develop their talents by presenting plays, programs and cantatas. Pansy Nichol Jackson, an imported school teacher, married and remained in the community. For a time she was a director of dramas. In later years her children have assisted in the ward with their dramatic ability. Izetta Allred trained many groups of children and young people for musical presentations in the ward and stake. Henry Albrect was chorister for a number of years. Ward organists at present are Pearl Taylor and Joyce Albrect.

POPULATION DECREASE

Reading the early history of Fremont, one is led to inquire why so many settlers moved away within such a short time. There are probably a number of reasons: the unfavorable climate, lack of economic opportunity for all, attractions elsewhere. Another reason, substantiated by facts, is that some were called away. Willis E. Robison settled in Fremont in 1888, but in 1890 was called to Loa to be bishop of that ward.

Hans M. Hansen, a brilliant young man, came into the valley in 1876 with a party of surveyors and helped survey the region. Afterward he returned to his home in Cottonwood, but came back in 1878, married Helen Maxfield, and then made his home in Fremont. In 1889 he went on a mission to Norway, and after returning home was ordained bishop of Fremont Ward. Two years later he was chosen first counselor in the

stake presidency, which at that time necessitated his residing in Loa. At this time Joseph Eckersley was made stake clerk, thus removing him from Fremont. Then in 1899, after filling a mission, William H. Morrell was called to Loa to serve as bishop. In the space of nine years these four leading men and their families were taken from the ward.

OTHER LEADERS

Hiatt E. Maxfield was one of the stalwart characters left, and he became the third bishop of Fremont Ward. Previously he had served four years in the capacity of counselor, and he continued sixteen years as bishop. It is said that he blessed a certain girl baby while in the bishopric; she grew up, and he performed her marriage ceremony; then later he blessed her first child while he was still bishop. Although Elder Maxfield was beloved by his people and served them well, he too moved away after his release.

Other leaders who have not been mentioned are Christian T. and Emma Balle, Jerry and Chloe Jackson, William and Josephine Jensen. These couples were good, solid citizens, who reared large families. Many of their descendants are among the brilliant students and leaders in this and other counties.

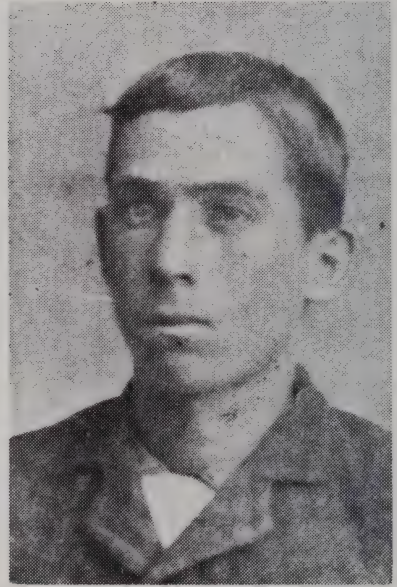
Christian T. Balle, Fremont's fourth bishop, moved into the town in 1889. He was an ardent church worker in both the stake and the ward, and served as bishop for twelve years. He was blessed with the gift of faith and healing through the power of the priesthood.

Chloe Morrell Jackson, daughter of Silas and Luzernia Allred Morrell, was the first white girl born in Rabbit Valley, the date being March 15, 1877. In addition to the usual duties of a pioneer girl, she became an expert at handling horses. Through an accident her father got his back broken, leaving him a partial invalid. Since Chloe was the eldest child and had no brothers old enough to work, she did outside work and helped with the cattle.

In 1891 the family decided to move to Mexico, thinking the father's health would be better. They moved with team



Chloe Morrell Jackson, first white
girl born in Wayne County,
Fremont Town.



Marion Allred, first boy born in
Fremont and Wayne County.

and wagon. Chloe rode a horse and drove the cattle. It was a long hard journey, and when they reached there the country did not meet their expectation. The father's health was worse, so they started back. By the time they returned to Fremont, most of their cattle had been lost. During the seven months of the trip there were only five days when Chloe had not ridden her horse.

In those days girls had to ride "sideways" or they would have been considered unlady-like and vulgar. On the trip down, she rode a man's saddle "sideways," but for the trip back her father traded for a lady's side saddle, which was more comfortable. Mrs. Jackson resides with her son Perry in Fremont, 1952.

William C. Jensen moved to Rabbit Valley with his mother, a widow, and other members of his family, in the spring of 1877. Since that time he has lived continuously in the valley, except for two years he spent on a mission in Sweden.

His mother took up some land, built a homestead, and earned a livelihood by weaving carpets and repairing shoes.

She set out currant and gooseberry bushes, also a strawberry patch. When these bore fruit, she had plenty for her own use and lots of currants and gooseberries to sell to others.

She was not satisfied with her home until she had built a rock wall around it, similar to those around homes in her native land Sweden. She built a rock wall, inclosing three-fourths of an acre around the home, with her own hands. All the help she had was from nine-year-old William and his sister, fourteen years of age. Clay mud was used to fill in between the rocks. Portions of the wall are still standing south of Lawrence Duncan's home.

Other experiences William had in the valley during his long life were: working at a grist mill, herding sheep, shearing sheep, doing mason work, supervising road construction, acting as health officer, school trustee, and constable. His church activities include a mission, president of the Y.M.M.I.A., counselor in the bishopric, teacher in Sunday School, and a few other assignments.

At the age of twenty-three William married Josephine Ellett, daughter of John and Mary Ellett. The couple lived happily for exactly fifty years, as Josephine died on their golden wedding anniversary.

Mr. Jensen still keeps busy and contented with three interesting hobbies: collecting rock specimens, carving wood, and writing history.

MERCHANTS

Andrew J. Allred had the first store in the valley, at the Point. Joseph Anderson followed him as merchant in Fremont. Others who engaged in the mercantile business were: Franklin Young, Allen Taylor, George Morrell, Okey Pearson (Jerry Jackson in charge), Charles Ellett, Izetta Nie son Allred, Robert Taylor, and Worthen Jackson, still operating. Worthen's Merc is unique both inside and out. Incorporated in the outer part of the structure are 10,000 stones from different parts of the country. On the inside are cases filled with many beautiful and unusual specimens of rock from forty-six states and eighteen foreign countries.

POSTMASTERS

The first postmaster in the valley was A. J. (Jack) Allred. During part of the time he had it there probably was not a regular government route into the valley. People who went to Grass Valley or Glenwood likely brought mail and left it at the Allred store. According to available facts, a government mail route into Wayne County was not established until about 1886.

Joseph Anderson had the postoffice in Fremont after Allred, and at the same time he had a store. Other postmasters were Mary Ellett, Allen Taylor, Allie Taylor, Hattie Young, Emma Balle, Eva B. Albrecht, and Ray Draper, still officiating.

SKILLED WORKERS

Fremont has had the skilled workers necessary for constructing buildings and installing equipment. The Albrecht brothers, John Charley and Henry were stone masons. William Jensen and Charley Anderson also did this type of work. Jerry and Worthen Jackson and Charley Anderson did carpenter work. Perry Jackson is the community plumber and electrician. He and Worthen also act as guides for tourists and deer hunters. Along with these activities Worthen plies the art of photography.

LOA

Facts for a history of Loa up to 1930 were assembled and written by Donald Fount Brian as a requirement for a thesis while he was a student at the Agricultural College in Logan. The history he wrote has supplied some facts for this and other sections of the book.



Donald Fount Brian
Loa, Utah

Fount was born in Loa, August 15, 1908. He received his early education in the schools of the county, graduating from Wayne High School in 1926. Four years later he was awarded a degree from the Agricultural College. Returning home, he taught school one year in Fremont and then became principal of Wayne High for four years. A promising career was cut short by his untimely death in May, 1935.

Lola Brown has submitted facts for later history of Loa.

LOCATION

Loa is situated in a rather broad valley near the east base of the range of mountains separating Grass Valley from Rabbit Valley, and is three-fourths of a mile west of the Fremont River. By road it is 205 miles south of Salt Lake City and fifty miles southeast of Richfield, Sevier County.

PIONEERS AND OTHER SETTLERS

The first family to locate on this site was that of Hugh J. McClellan from Payson. His son Winfield Scott McClellan was also the first white child born in the settlement, the date being February 7, 1878.



| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Hugh J. McClellan | Juliette C. McClellan | Wilford Pace | May B. Pace |
| Albert Stevens | Elsie M. Stevens | Ne's C. Peterson | Missouri C. Peterson |
| Benjamin F. Brown | Lola Brown | Thomas Reese | Sarah Ellen Reese |
| Judge Alvin S. Robison | Mary C. Robison | Charles A. Brown | Pauline Brown |



Gearson S. Bastian

Emma Bastian

Hannah Grover

Jacob Bastian

C. A. Grundy

Bathsheba Grundy

Thomas A. Jeffrey

Elizabeth Jeffrey

George Forsyth

Sarah S. Forsyth

Willard Pace

Jennett Taylor Pace

Enoch Sorenson

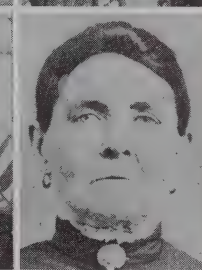
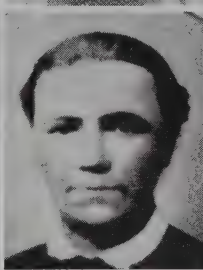
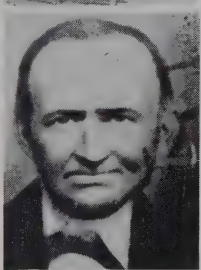
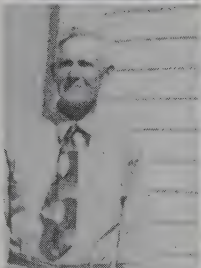
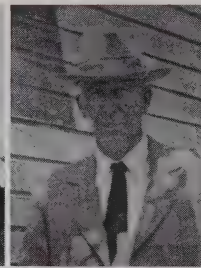
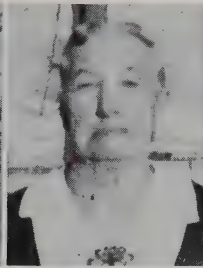
Hayne B. Sorenson

Levi A. Taylor

Rhoda Taylor



| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Parley Griggs | Amanda Griggs | William Webster | Maggie Webster |
| Thomas Blackburn | Juliette Blackburn | Wm. Riley Taylor | Margaret J. Taylor |
| Nick Sheffield | Elijah Goff | Allen Taylor, Jr. | Lula Taylor |
| William C. Potter | Alberta Potter | Rhoda Jameson | Hyrum Jameson |



Warren Taylor

Amelia Taylor

S. E. Tanner

Lydia Tanner

Dan Blackburn

Evelyn Blackburn

W. Scott McClellan

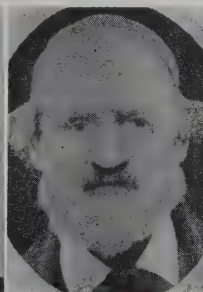
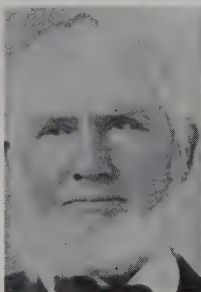
Anna P. McClellan

Sybren Van Dyke

Anna E. Van Dyke

Ole Okerlund, Sr.

Bengta Okerlund



E. H. Blackburn

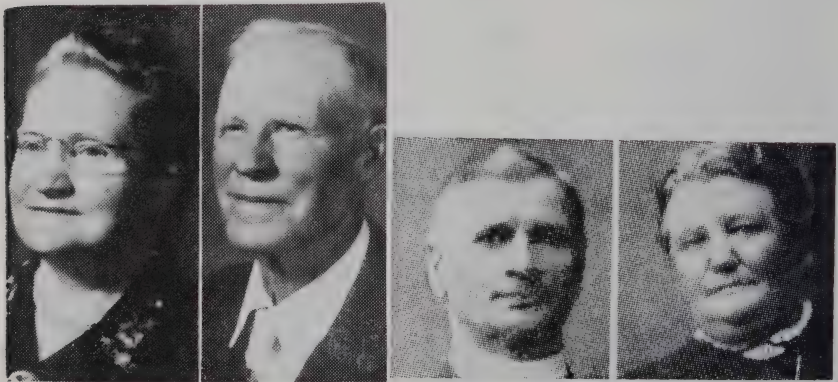
Allen Taylor, Sr.

Phoebe Ann Taylor

Lucinda L. Brown



Joseph Eckersley Sarah Ellen Eckersley Tirza H. Eckersley Michael Hansen
 Clara Robison Irvin Robison John T. Lazenby Annie Tether Lazenby



Mr. and Mrs. Dan W. Brian Axel Nielson Sophie Nielson

Jehu Blackburn, Sr., of Minersville, and several others with families from that place arrived in 1876. The following year F. W. Young and his son F. A. Young moved into the valley. Franklin W. lived in the county sixteen years and helped to settle in five of the villages, being very active in all church and civic affairs. He was a diligent recorder of events in the various communities, his record being the source of many facts contained in this history. It was he who suggested the

name for the townsite. As a missionary to Hawaii, he had become interested in Mauna Loa, the highest mountain on the island, and desired to perpetuate the name in his new home.



Patriarch Blackburn and sons. Back row:—William, Heber, Howard, and Parley. Second row:—David, Elias, (Grandfather) Elias Hicks Blackburn, Dan, Orson, and Thomas. Front row:—Seth, Alma, Joseph, and James.



Family of Leah Blackburn.

Other families continued to move into the valley: Rufus Stoddard, Elisha Goff, Isaac J. Riddle, Allen Taylor, Sr., Robert Pope, Pace Brothers, Thomas Jeffery, John Lazenby, Hyrum Jameson, Ole Okerlund, Sr., George Forsyth, Elias H. Blackburn, Parley Griggs, William Potter, Sr., Warren Taylor, Alonzo Billings, C. A. Grundy, Ammon Oyler, Sr., Willis E. and Alvin L. Robinson, Hans M. and Michael Hansen, Joseph Eckersley, Gearson and Jacob Bastian, Thomas Rees, Axel Nielson, Mrs. Lucinda Brown, William Webster, N. L. Sheffield, Hans Ernsten, Andrew Kingstrup, Andrew Sanders, Enoch Sorenson, William H. Morrell, Albert Stevens, Hyrum Brian, John H. Jackson, Delbert Harris.

Some of the early settlers moved away. Many remained, reared large families, and have numerous descendants in the county. In other cases children of the pioneers moved away, and persons from other settlements came in and took their places.

Seth Blackburn, son of Elias H. and V. Leah Blackburn, is one of the oldest living settlers of Loa. Born in Minersville, Utah, in 1876, he came with his parents to Loa in 1879. As a young man he married Melissa Nebeker, of Sigurd, Utah, and they are the parents of a daughter, Crystal Savoy. Mr. Blackburn has been a keen observer of all that went on in the community during his long life, and can recall with accuracy people, events, and many dates. He has supplied much information for the history.



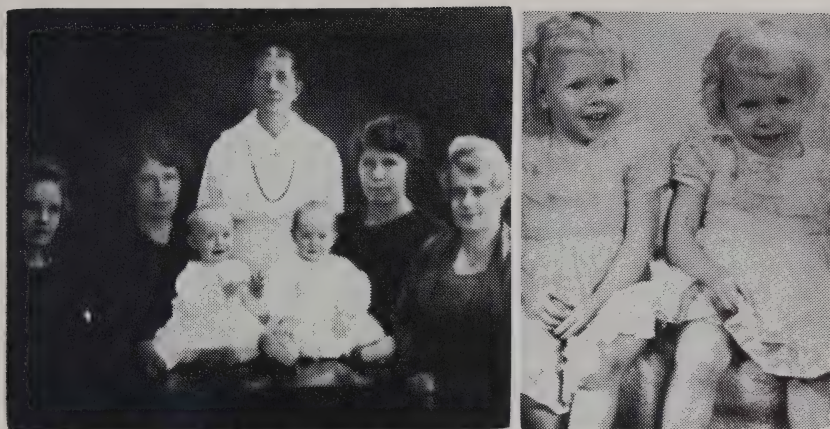
Last Pioneers of Loa. Left to right: Florence Blackburn, Julia Brian, Lydia Tanner.



Nurses
Turla Brian
Baston



Edna Kingstrup
Powell



Ellen Brian and Descendants, with Three Generations of Twins.

TOWNSITE MARKED OFF

Until 1880 none of the people living in the upper valley had selected and marked off townsites. They lived in a scattered condition and belonged to what was known as the Fremont Valley Ward.

When Apostle Snow visited the valley in May 1880, he advised the building of a town upon what is now the present site of Loa. In accordance with this suggestion Bishop Blackburn and others marked off the townsite into five and six-acre blocks, with streets six rods wide. The townsite was dedicated in 1885, but it was some years later before the people received government titles to their land.

In 1890 Alvin L. Robinson moved into Loa and was afterward appointed Probate Judge by President Grover Cleveland. While serving in this capacity, he secured a title to the town land and then sold it to the people, giving each person a deed for his lot.

WATER SUPPLY

When the pioneers settled in Loa, their culinary water, came from open ditches in the town. Those who were not near the ditches hauled their water in barrels. As the population increased and more animals were kept in town, people became afraid this water might be contaminated, and some began hauling it from near Brian Springs on Spring Creek. In the fall of

1911 a pipeline was completed which brought water into town from a spring near Road Creek. This achievement was an occasion for rejoicing among the inhabitants of Loa.

POSTMASTERS

One writer has stated that the people petitioned for a post office in 1878, naming George S. Rust as postmaster, but when he did not move into the valley, Monroe McClellan received the appointment and kept the office. This statement may be true, but there is no confirmation of it from any other source. Neither is there any available evidence to support the opinion that a government mail route came into the valley before 1886. The oldest settlers now alive remember A. J. (Jack) Allred as the first postmaster, living at that time between Loa and Fremont. He was succeeded in Loa by Thomas Blackburn, Thomas A. Jeffery, N. L. Sheffield, Michael Hansen, Flossie Guymon, and Nell Ekker, still officiating.

HOMES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Early homes in Loa were built of logs, as was also the first public building, which served as a meeting house, school house, and social hall. This building, twenty by thirty feet, was constructed in 1880. It is stated that Bishop Blackburn hewed every log that went into the building and also did much toward its erection.



Loa Rock School House built in 1901-1902. Has been torn down and rock used for construction of new building.

About 1890, H. J. McClellan, Albert Stevens, and Thomas Blackburn constructed brick homes. Bricks for the latter were made at Horse Valley, that for the others on McClellan's land. Masons were brought from out of the county to do the work.

In the fall of 1891 a brick school house was erected adjoining the old log meeting house, thus making possible the division of the school into two groups. A two-story rock build-



Picture of the Stake Tabernacle before the Amusement Hall was added.

ing which housed four or five groups of school children for many years was constructed about 1901-1902, and was located north of the new school plant.

As time went on, rock, brick, and frame houses replaced the log ones. During the period 1940-1952 a building and

beautifying spirit actuated the citizens. Many new homes were constructed; old ones were remodeled, repaired, and painted. All this activity gave the town a modern and progressive air.

(For tabernacle, see Stake Activities),

MERCANTILE BUSINESS

The account of early merchants of Loa is somewhat as follows: Hugh McClellan built a store on the place now owned by Wayne Blackburn. He sold this to George W. Stringham, but soon afterward Mr. Stringham went on a mission, and Alonzo Billings operated the store. When Stringham returned, he sold to Billings or took the goods to Thurber. Billings continued at this place for a time; then he and N. L. Sheffield opened a store on the lot now belonging to Izetta Allred. Still later they moved to the brick building, constructed by I. J. Riddle on the present Co-op site.

I. J. Riddle went into the mercantile business, having his first establishment on the Barlow Pace lot. Later this was moved to the Reba Turner lot where Thomas Blackburn ran it. Then it was moved to the Wayne Blackburn lot, and about this time Mr. Riddle moved away.

The first Coop Store was located near the Reba Turner home, which at that time was owned by Thomas Blackburn, who became manager of the Coop. Later a rock structure was built south of the present schoolhouse, and the goods were moved to this place. In the meantime Thomas Blackburn went on a mission, and when he returned, he operated a store of his own until 1902, when he moved from the town. David Coombs bought the Blackburn building and took it to Lyman.

After a time Billings bought the stock of his partner Sheffield, and Mr. Sheffield set up in a business of his own just across the street east.

Still later Mr. Billings decided to move from the county, so he sold his goods and the building to owners of Loa Coop. Because the brick building was much larger than the rock one, all goods were moved to it. The rock building was used for a short time by G. S. Bastian and son, who sold hardware there.

About 1906 W. S. McClellan became manager of the Loa Coop and made some improvements in the management of the business. On the night of December 14, 1911, the store



Loa's First Hotel and Co-op Store

burned down; cause of the fire was not definitely known. A new modern building was soon erected on the same site, and Mr. McClellan continued operations until the late twenties.

Others who have carried on a mercantile business in the building are: I. Wax, Lorun Webster, Neldon Ellett, Reed Brian and J. M. Adams. Virgil White is at present doing business there.

The Sheffield building was used as a store for short periods by Elmer Taylor and George Haney, and then as a cafe by J. W. Albrecht and wife.

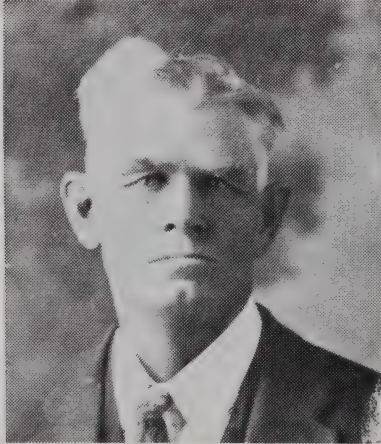
Barlow Pace erected a building north of this which housed a mercantile business for Jeppie Sorenson, Dalton Okerlund, L. O. Brown, Reed Brian, Keith Hatch, and June Covington. L. O. Brown later built and operated a store south of the Court House.

In 1935 Riley Stevenson built a store in the north part of town where he did business for a few years. When he became ill, the stock was sold to Lorun Webster, and in 1938, the building was rented to Royal Harward, who has since engaged in the mercantile business there.

In 1945 Mrs. Stevenson opened Beryls' Shop and sold ready-to-wear garments. The shop has been closed for some time, but business will be resumed in the near future.

Riley Stevenson was the first person to secure a franchise for a truck, freight line into the valley. After his death Charles Taylor bought the franchise and operated for a number of years. Several others later took over the line and op-

erated for a while, but Charles Taylor is again handling the business, 1952.



Jacob Bastian



Harriet Bastian

LOCKER PLANT

Voyle L. Munson has the only locker plant in the county. The following paragraphs tell how Mr. Munson became interested in refrigeration and of the construction of his plant.

"I first became interested in frozen foods while in the navy during World War II. As supply officer of a troop transport, I was aware of the variety and freshness that could be added to a menu by frozen fruits and vegetables. Of course, we also used large amounts of frozen meats. When soldiers came aboard who had been living on islands where rations were canned, they enjoyed fresh meats, peas, strawberries, and ice cream. It seemed that everyone would welcome such an opportunity.

"After deciding that a locker plant was needed in each community and that we wanted to build and operate one, we began looking for a place that met our specifications. Considering all factors involved, we decided to build in Loa. Construction was begun September 1, 1946. Good refrigeration engineers were employed to design and install the facilities and equipment, the best available. By March 25, 1947, our plant was ready to operate.

"As nearly as we could ascertain, only about twelve fam-

ilies in the county had ever used a locker. However, response by our patrons was very good. Approximately two-thirds of the families in the six upper towns are making some use of our facilities, and we have rented lockers to people in Hanksville also."

In connection with his locker plant Mr. Munson carries a stock of furniture and appliances.

SHOPS AND CAFES

In 1912 a barber shop was opened by Thurland Blackburn and was run successively by Brigham Rees, Barlow Pace, and Floyd Blackburn, the present owner. A beauty shop was added on the north side in 1938 with Mrs. Floyd Blackburn as operator.

In 1939 Nellie H. Taylor erected a building on the east side of Main Street, which housed her drug store and a cafe. Other rooms were added on the north side in 1945. One of these is now used for her office (abstracter) and the others by the doctor who spends a day each week in the county.

The Corner Cafe on East Main Street was constructed by J. Myrtis Adams in the spring of 1946. His son managed the business for a while. Then the building was leased to various individuals for a number of years. Mr. Adams is at present in charge of the business himself.

GARAGES AND SERVICE STATIONS

About 1915 DeVere Childs and George T. Eckersley built and operated the first garage in Loa. Others who have operated in this locality are: George Haney, Ray Moore, Lloyd DeBerry, Kenneth Coleman, and Brent Morrell, in charge at present, 1952.

LaDone Covington and Elijah Morrell built a service station in the south part of town, and business there has since been handled by Harold Ekker, Nelden Ellett, Bud Albrecht, Jay Allred, and Willis Turner. The north part of town was supplied with a station through the efforts of LaVar and Alonzo Brown. Harold Ericson did business there for a number of years, and he was succeeded by Nelden Ellett, now in charge of the service station.

HOTELS AND MOTELS

Thomas Blackburn and his wife Juliette kept the first hotel in Loa. Another interesting *first* for this couple was their marriage on May 1, 1880, by Bishop E. H. Blackburn, the first marriage in the valley.

Other hotel operators, some for a short time only, were J. R. Stewart, Pauline Brown, Flora Russell, Henry Robison, Henry Callahan, Fount Brian, Riley Stevenson, Trena Goff, Grace Allen, and Fred Webster.

The motel has to an extent replaced the hotel during later years. Owners of motels are Keith Hatch, Jeppie Sorenson, and Izetta Allred.

SKILLED WORKERS

Robert N. Adams had the first blacksmith shop in town. He moved from Teasdale about 1883. Another early smith was Rufus Stoddard. These men were followed by C. A. Grundy, Thomas Atwood, Hyrum Brian, Marion Grundy, J. Will Ivie, and Myron Guymon.

About 1900 William Harrington had a small harness shop which was a benefit to the people. Hans Ernstsen was the mason. He and Albrecht brothers from Fremont did some of this type of work in the town.

Carpenters were Hans M. Hansen, Benjamin F. Brown, Hans Nielson, John W. and John H. Jackson. Niels Hansen of Bicknell built the home of George W. Okerlund and Gearson S. Bastain. Fred Brown has followed the occupation of his father, being responsible for the erection of some of the newer buildings.

Mrs. Annie Lazenby and Mrs. Bengta Okerlund, early pioneers, were skilled in handicraft. Mrs. Lazenby spun yarn and made shawls, scarfs, and other articles, while Mrs. Okerlund was a weaver of rugs and carpets. Most of the pioneer women crocheted, knitted, and quilted to supply their homes and families with articles they needed.

RECREATION

The amusements and pastimes of Loa pioneers were similar to those of other communities. They enjoyed plays, programs, dancing, and athletic sports. In later years, groups

in the community sponsored rodeos and homecoming celebrations. During the early twenties Fred Brown operated a projector for the Stake M.I.A. and showed slides in Loa and other wards in the stake.

In 1938 Riley Stevenson built the first motion picture theater in the county. Soon afterward because of ill health, he left the valley, and in 1939 leased the theatre to James Ellett and Fred Webster for one year with the option of buying at the end of that period. They bought it the following year and operated it conjointly until January, 1947, when Ellett purchased Webster's interest. Edwin Oldroyd has recently acquired an interest in this theatre.

The building will seat 320 persons. Until the theatre was constructed in Bicknell, pictures were shown four times a week, two changes of pictures. Since then a new picture is shown on Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Occasionally a special picture is shown.

The theatre in Bicknell, owned by Mr. Ellett, was completed in 1947, the opening show being presented on October 1 of that year. This building, with a seating capacity of 350, was constructed at a cost of \$45,000. Pictures are shown there on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday nights each week.



Big Rabbit Hunt—Loa

MUSICIANS

In the early years Gus Keele, John Jacobs Jr., or Jimmy Nielson played the violin to the accompaniment of the organ for dances. In 1911 James Hood organized an orchestra with the following players and instruments: John Jacobs violin, Nettie

Brian piano, Fred Brown clarinet, Clarence Brown trombone, D. W. Brian drums, and James Hood flute. After Mr. Hood moved away, the Peterson orchestra furnished music for dances from 1914 to 1918. Joseph Peterson played the violin with four of the players from the Hood orchestra. Ward choristers were Thomas Ransome, William C. Potter, Sr., and James Hood.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Old settlers of Loa remember Jane S. Coleman as the first school teacher. This was during the winter of 1882-1883 just after she had moved from Escalante to Rabbit Valley. It is possible however, that one or two teachers may have preceded her, as a number of families were in the settlement by 1879.

No complete record has been kept of the different individuals who have taught in the schools of Loa, but the total would likely be well over a hundred.

The list of resident teachers is a long one and includes the following: Monroe, Tirzah, and Scott McClellan, Lizzie Russell, Sarah Ann Lazenby, Bell, Neil, and Mary Forsyth, Joseph and George T. Eckersley, Junie Hanson, Elizabeth and Francis Grundy, Jean and Savoy Blackburn, Mabel B. Potter, Dolle Mathis, Arthur Taylor and wife Claudia, Fern Pace King, Florence, Martha J., and Dow P. Brian, Maud and Phyllis Webster, Elroy, Lola, and Joyce Brown, Heber Anderson, DeVere Childs, Gertrude Ivie, Lettie Bastian, Willis Willardsen, Owen M. Davis, Ephraim Blackburn, N. L. Sheffield, and Joseph Robison. Elijah Maxfield from East Loa was an early teacher.

Jennie G. Taylor, Alice E. Childs, Maggie Blackburn, and Alice Webster, Loa girls, taught in other towns.

TOWN INCORPORATED

Loa town was incorporated April 17, 1919. The first president of the town board of trustees was W. S. McClellan, who served one term. He was succeeded by the following men in the order given: Tracy Colvin, John R. Stewart, W. H. Morrell, Warren W. Taylor, Enoch Sorenson, Warren W. Taylor, Grant Brown, Lorun Webster, Fred Brown, Enoch Sorenson, L. O. Brown, Lorun Webster, Voyle Munson, Levi



Ella Blackburn, Zona Jeffery, Pauline Brown, Della Brown, Junie Hansen, Sarah Ann Lazenby, Tirza Hansen, Nell McClellan, Nell Chaffin, Orilla Brown, Lula Taylor, Lizzie Griggs, Amy Taylor, Annie VanDyke, Elizabeth Grundy, Lizzie Webster, Mary Forsyth, Jennie Grundy, Mary Okerlund, Francis Grundy, Nettie Pace, Annie Bastian, Louisa Taylor, Bathsheba Grundy, Orilla Okerlund Harris, Willis E. Robison.

A. Taylor, and James Ellett, president 1952.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION

For ten years Elias H. Blackburn served as bishop of Fremont Valley Ward, of which Loa was a part. On May 29, 1890, Loa became a separate ward, and Willis Robison was chosen bishop. At the time Bishop Blackburn was released, he was ordained a patriarch. He spent his later years traveling among the people giving blessings. Since his biography has been made available to members of Wayne Stake, as well as other stakes, through the Sunday School manual

"The Gospel in Action," it is not necessary to make further comment concerning his life.

Howard Blackburn received from his father the gift of healing which he exercised during the later years of his life.

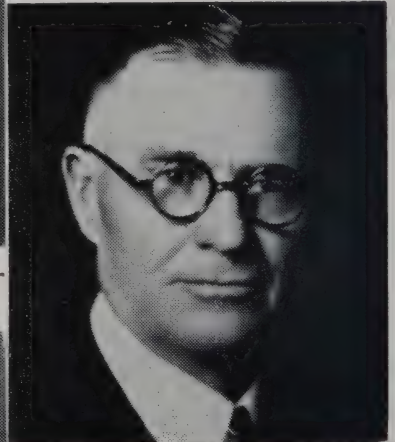
The men who succeeded Willis E. Robison as bishop are: Benjamin F. Brown 1893, Thomas Blackburn 1898, William H. Morrell 1899, B. F. Brown (serving a second term) 1908, Jacob S. Bastain 1910, Ephraim Dastrup 1912, George W. Okerlund 1913, Michael Hansen 1916, William



Loa Relief Society workers:
 Bathsheba Grundy, presi-
 dent; Margaret J. Taylor,
 Pauline Brown, Orilla
 Chappell, V. Leah Black-
 burn, Tirza Hansen, Emiy
 Blackburn, Mrs. A. E.
 Smith.



Margaret Pace, Fern Pace, James Pace and
 Wilford Pace.



George W. Okerlund



Andrew Kingstrup



Anna Kingstrup



MEMBERS OF THE LOA YLMIA FOR THE YEAR 1895

Left to right are, first row: Mrs. Emma Oyler Blackburn, Katie Blackburn, Nettie Pace Brian, Elizabeth Grundy, Belle Forsythe Gardner, and Nettie Blackburn Robison; second row—Edna Russell Goff, Lizzie Russell Robison, Mrs. Hannah Gibbons Blackburn, Mrs. Lucinda Brown, Enetta Lazenbee Grover, Lottie Hansen Baston, and Emma Taylor; third row—Mrs. Rhoda Jameson Taylor, Lowiza Taylor, Mary Griggs, Lula Jameson Taylor, Annie M. Bashton Allan, and Tirza Hansen; fourth row—Zona Jeffrie, Mrs. Bathsheba Blackburn Grundy, Mrs. Rhoda Jameson, and Mrs. Alice Pierce Blackburn.

H. Callahan 1918, Lorenzo Taylor 1924, J. William Ivie 1927, Ellis Bagley 1930, Rex Brian 1931, Willis Williardsen 1940, Karl Mathis 1944, Grant Brown 1951, still presiding 1952.

Members of the ward who have given faithful service in the various Church Auxiliary organizations are too numerous to list, but this should not detract from the satisfaction they have received from their efforts to help others.

EAST LOA - LYMAN

Hazel O. Turner

East Loa (Lyman) is an outgrowth of Loa proper. Soon after the founding of Loa on the west side of the Fremont River, a few families located farther south and on the east side of the river. This group was organized as a branch of the Fremont Valley Ward with James P. Sampson presiding elder.

SETTLERS

Mr. Sampson had previously entered the valley with surveyors in 1874. Being favorably impressed at that time with the appearance of the country, he returned in 1876, bringing his family to settle here. The Benjamin G. Turner and John L. Buchanan families arrived about 1879. Others who came a little later were the families of William Maxfield. John W. Young, Franklin W. Young, E. H. Maxfield, Henry Jakeman, and sons, M. L. Burns, Amasa Pierce, A. Zufelt, Ity Pierce, John White, William DeLeeuw, Archie Oldroyd, Thomas Sly, Sidney Curtis, James P. Knight, Sidney Coons, Frank Lutz, Erastus Sorenson, George Chappell, William I. Callahan and Amos Sly.

Hardships

Families of those early days had many hardships. They knew what it was to be hungry and to be poorly clothed. Such was the condition of the Jackson family. In the winter of 1890 John W. Jackson left his family and went to Provo, where he found employment as a carpenter, helping build the Mental Hospital. While he was there, he was taken by the Federal Authorities on the charge of polygamy. His wife was called as a witness, which made it necessary for her to travel by team and wagon to Provo to appear at the trial. While she was gone their son Tom became very ill with typhoid fever, and another son Alpheus was stricken with St. Vitus Dance. A heavy rain storm that lasted for days leaked through the poor house with its dirt roof and floor, adding to the discomfort. Yet in spite of their poverty and sickness, the faith and works



John White

Gephie White

William De Leeuw

Mary De Leeuw

Peter Christensen

Rhoda Christensen

Archie Oldroyd

Theda Oldroyd

Benjamin G. Turner

Susan Turner

Wm. Ivan Callahan

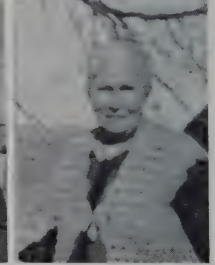
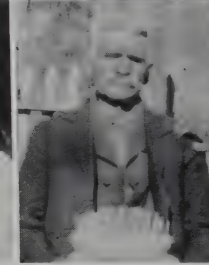
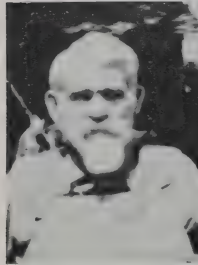
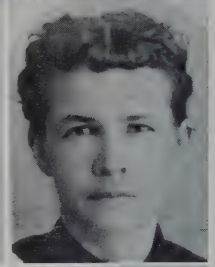
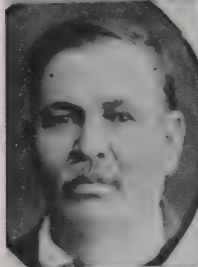
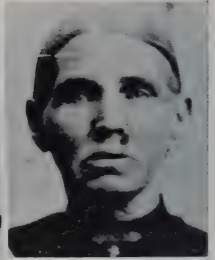
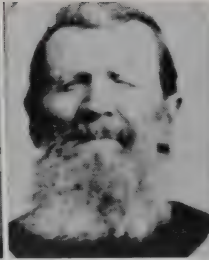
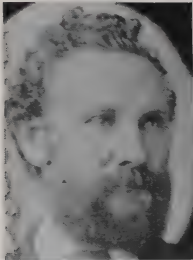
Phoebe E. Cal'ahan

Sidney Coons

Christiana Coons

Erastus Sorensen

Christiana Sorensen



John W. Jackson
Amasa E. Pierce
Nathan Maxfield

Sarah Elena Jackson
Marian Ann Pierce
Rose S. Maxfield

David Cook
Ole Okerlund, Jr.
Geo. A. Chappell

Polly Ann Cook
Katie Okerlund
Aurilla Chappell



Helen A. Maxfield
Lyman

Elijah Maxfield
Lyman

Amos Sly
Lyman

Thomas H.
Jackman
Lyman

Hannah O.
Jackman
Lyman



Group of Early Lyman Settlers

of the mother, upon her return from Provo, brought about recovery of the children.

Mrs. Jackson was always kind to the Indians, who lived not far from the settlement, and they repaid her by bringing gifts of fish and venison at times when food was badly needed.

The John White and William DeLeeuw families arrived in the year 1885, three years after leaving their native Holland. These two families also knew hard times. The children sometimes attended school barefoot. However, they kept their Dutch standard of cleanliness in spite of scarcity of clothes. The children were put to bed while the mothers washed their clothes.

Being very industrious, these two men took advantage of their environment to improve their homes and finances. Mr. White built a house and a rock wall around his farm from rocks he had moved in clearing the land. Mr. DeLeeuw got a few sheep and built up a flock. While herding them, he knitted stockings for the entire family. Claus, the oldest son, remembers herding sheep when a boy for ten cents a day.

The cold climate with its short growing season added to the trials of the pioneers. Wheat often froze in the field before it ripened, and flour from this wheat made dark, sticky bread. Gardens did not grow well. Only very hardy plants matured. Cucumbers, sweet corn, and tomatoes were not even considered at planting time.

It was difficult for farmers to cash any surplus products they might have, and prices were low. A cow and calf were worth from \$25 to \$35 if anyone happened along to buy them. A fat sheep was worth \$2.50, butter 15c to 20c a pound, eggs 5c to 15c a dozen; wheat and oats sold for 75c a hundred, and potatoes for 30c a bushel.

However, prices for merchandise were somewhat comparable. The housewife could buy a yard of calico, a bar of soap, or a box of matches for five cents. A pound of dry beans would cost five cents, rice, seven cents and sugar eight cents. So a few dozen eggs and a pound or two of butter did have some purchasing power.

Theda Oldroyd recalls a marketing experience she had one day when taking her eggs to the store in Loa. She and her husband Archie had driven the three miles in their new Schuttlen wagon, perched high in the spring seat. As Theda proceeded to alight, her long, full skirt caught on the end of the seat, and over went the basket, fifteen dozen eggs, and Theda. This was a sad day for the Oldroyds and ended their purchasing power for some time.

Sickness and Death

The first death in the community was that of Junetta Maxfield, daughter of E. H. and Helen A. Maxfield, who had been born in Cottonwood, Salt Lake County. When only three years of age, she accidentally drank concentrated lye but continued to live until nearly six years of age. Complying with the child's request, the parents took her to Cottonwood for burial, a journey of five days with team and wagon.

The second death was that of David Sabin Young, son of Franklin and Maria Young, in 1878. His body was the first to be buried on the mound that his father had previously given to the town as a burial place.

In the year 1889, a diphtheria epidemic struck the valley, and many children died, some families losing as many as four children. Typhoid fever was a disease that afflicted many families during the next ten or fifteen years, causing suffering and deaths. During these early years Bishop E. H. Blackburn and Mrs. Helen Maxfield were the chief source of medical skill and assistance. Antitoxins and vaccines were unknown. In 1927-'28 spinal meningitis struck the community resulting in two deaths. The influenza epidemic in 1919-'20 also caused two deaths.

The Community Moves

Soon after the community was organized as a ward under the name of Wilmoth, the bishopric selected a new site for a town. Later, difficulties arose when they tried to obtain the land, and fearing litigation if they should purchase it, they abandoned the idea.



First Public Building in Lyman

On November 25, 1893, Apostle Francis M. Lyman attended Wayne Stake Conference. Hearing of the difficulties regarding the townsite, he and several of the stake officials drove to East Loa. During conversation with the members of Wilmoth, Elder Lyman was told of a spring of water located in the hills near the northeastern part of the scattered settlement. He then advised the people to choose this higher location for the townsite. They accepted the selection of Elder Lyman and commenced to put into effect his counsel.

The section was then the property of Bishop Peter Christensen, who built the first house on the new site, which took the name of Lyman in honor of Apostle Lyman. Bishop Christensen's home was built directly south of the present Ward Chapel.

The settlement grew rapidly. It was a common sight to see a house being moved on wagons from East Loa to the Lyman site. Construction was further stimulated at this time

through the leasing of the Mansfield sawmill by Bishop Christensen and John L. Buchanan. These two men permitted their fellow townsmen to work at the mill alternately in order that they might have lumber to build their homes and the public buildings needed. A tithing granary and community building were erected. The latter building, standing in its original position, served for a time as schoolhouse, meeting house, recreational hall, and home for the Relief Society.

WATER SUPPLY

At first water for culinary purposes was hauled from the river in barrels or brought from the canals. After people moved to the new townsite, water was brought from a spring on the side of the mountain part way to town by means of wooden troughs.

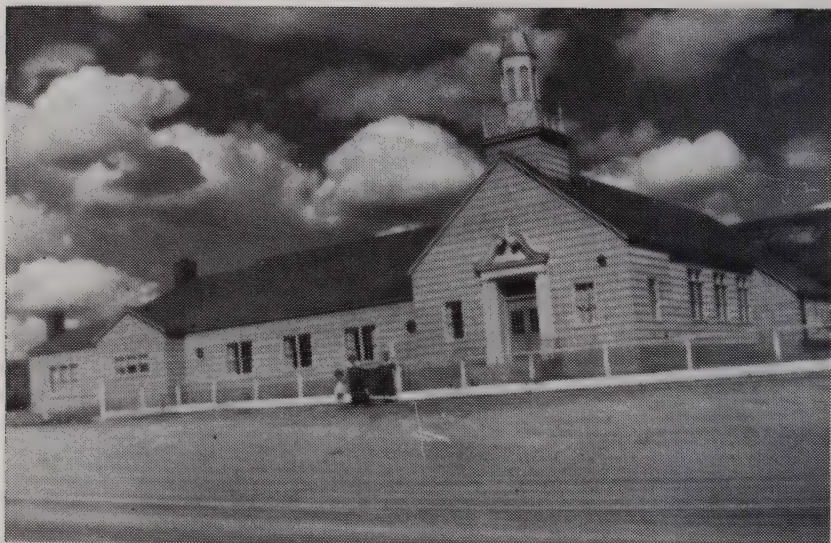
At a ward conference held December 24, 1911, the Stake Presidency advised the piping of the water into town. Accordingly the Lyman Waterworks Company was organized with Erastus Sorenson president and Archie Oldroyd, Jesse Wood, Thomas Jackson, and William I. Callahan as members of the Board. They hired George Morrison to furnish the pipe and engineer the job. In February, 1912, men started digging trench for the pipe. Practically every man in town cooperated, and by July 4, 1912, the first hydrant was ready for use, at the home of E. H. Maxfield. The system has been improved from time to time until it is now one of the best.

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

After the first years in the valley the climate improved somewhat and people learned the varieties of grain and vegetables best suited to the area. They found that raising livestock and poultry was more profitable than farming. Lumbering was an occupation that also proved profitable. Thus the economic welfare of the people gradually improved.

ECCLESIASTICAL ACTIVITIES

The saints residing in East Loa were organized as a ward September 3, 1893, with Peter J. Christensen as bishop and James P. Sampson and John L. Buchanan as counselors.



Lyman Ward Chapel

Lyman Church House, 1910—became
part of New ChapelHouse where First Child was born
in Lyman.

When Bishop Christensen resigned in 1900, Joshua Cook was sustained as bishop. He was followed by George A. Chappell 1909, Archie Oldroyd 1911, Willis A. Oldroyd 1925, A. Sperry Chappell 1937 and Lloyd Chappell 1947, still presiding.



4-H Girls who won awards. Left to right:—LaPriel Van Dyke, Elna Chappell, Clara White, Babel Turner, Ardis Chappell, Inez DeLeeuw, Helen Chappell, Elaine Okerlund.

Auxiliary organizations were effected before East Loa became a ward. Sunday School was organized in 1880 with John Ellett superintendent. In the fall of 1882 Mutual Improvement Associations were organized with Archie Oldroyd Jr. as president of the Y.M.M.I.A. and Matthea Young president of the Y.L.M.I.A. The first Relief Society was organized November 2, 1892, when Helen Maxfield was chosen president with Marie Jakeman and Susan Turner counselors and Christina Coons, secretary. The first Primary president was Albina Young.

The various auxiliaries have presented dramas and sponsored dances and banquets as a means of raising funds for things needed in the ward. Two pianos also provided good, wholesome entertainment for members of the ward.

A large hall used for church and recreational activities was constructed during the summer and fall of 1910, under the direction of Bishop George A. Chappell. This later became a unit of the present church edifice.

The new Ward Chapel was commenced in July, 1946, under the leadership of Bishop Sperry Chappell and Counselors Quincy Maxfield and Freeman Sorenson. Much of the timber was brought from the mountain during the month of December, 1946. In June, 1947, the ward was reorganized, the new officers being Lloyd Chappell bishop with Rulon Okerlund and Welby VanDyke as counselors. These men assumed direction of the work on the building, which continued to progress through the united efforts of the auxiliary organizations and every family in town. The structure was completed in 1951 at a cost of \$65,000. Elder Marion G. Romney dedicated it August 18, 1951.

This splendid edifice consists of a chapel, recreation hall, Relief Society room, lavatory, shower, and furnace rooms, five classrooms, bishop's office, and lounge.

BEAUTIFICATION

In 1896 Ole Okerlund planted the first trees on the Lyman townsite. He brought from Monroe some round-leaf cottonwood trees and set these out on his lot together with some native cottonwoods. Later, other settlers got cuttings from him and planted them. A few families also planted evergreen trees and lawns.

When the Church launched its beautification program in 1940, Paul D. Christensen was appointed to oversee the projects. The meeting house and Relief Society Hall were cleaned and painted, and the Church lot was fenced, landscaped, and beautified. Catching the spirit, many citizens began remodeling, painting and beautifying their homes.

COOPERATION

A spirit of helpfulness has always existed among the people. In early times it was manifested through plowing bees, quilting bees, and wood hauling days. Those who couldn't get their plowing done were helped by neighbors, and wood was hauled for the widows and public buildings. Families of missionaries were also cared for. Delta O. Maxfield, eldest

daughter of O'e Okerlund, who was the first missionary sent from Lyman Ward said: "At times when father was gone, we didn't have much to live on. One time our supply of flour was getting low. We were therefore very thankful when Elder John Buchanan, a neighbor, brought us a large flour box he had made and filled with flour."

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, BUILDINGS

The first school in East Loa was held in a small, one-room, log house, located about one half mile south of the Lyman cemetery. The teacher was Mrs. Frank Lutz. Parents paid the teacher for instructing their children.

After the move to the new site, school was held in the only community building, Joseph Eckersley being the first to teach there. As the school population increased, it became necessary to employ two teachers, and part of the pupils were housed in the frame building constructed in 1910. The new brick schoolhouse, erected during 1918-1919, provided sufficient room for schools and for ward activities.



Lyman School House

More than fifty individuals have served as teachers in the community, ten being residents and seven products of the town. Sperry and Lavon Chappell, Helen Chappell Morrell, Janice Oldroyd Torgerson, and Tilda Sorenson Taylor have long records of service in Lyman and other towns. Dell Chappell taught a year in Caineville and substituted a few months in other places. Doyle Maxfield also taught a short time. Neil Chappell, a native, is at present a teacher in Salt Lake City.

MUSICIANS

An early gifted musician was A. T. Oldroyd, who taught singing and directed music in the M.I.A. Erastus Sorenson was ward chorister for thirty years. Joshua Cook and family provided music while living in the settlement. He played the violin for dances, accompanied by his daughters on the organ. After he moved away, a daughter, Nora Chappell, taught music and directed singing in the various organizations. Most of her children learned to play musical instruments and to sing, thus providing musical talent for the community. Other musicians whose services have been very valuable are Hazel O. Turner and Helen Morrell.

CRAFTSMEN AND HANDICRAFT

Skilled workmen who have helped to build the town and make life more pleasant are: Shingle-cutters, William I. Callahan and B. G. Turner and sons; Adobe-makers Sidney Coons and sons; Carpenters, Jackson brothers, Erastus Sorenson, and T. H. Jakeman; Brickmaker David Callahan, who made brick for the Lyman schoolhouse and for homes in Lyman, Loa, and Bicknell.

B. G. Turner, his wife Susan, and daughter Mary Elizabeth (Farnsworth), in addition to their other activities did much weaving of cloth and carpets. They made of wool and cotton or wool and linen a cloth called linsey, which was used to make women's dresses and underskirts. They also wove a coarser cloth of cotton and wool called jeans, which was suitable for boys clothes, men's suits, pants, and coats. Later, Benjamin took over the carpet weaving, and the women carded wool,

spun yarn, and knitted it into stockings, slippers, mittens, caps, and jackets, mixing black and white to produce artistic effects.

Helen Maxfield was a skilled seamstress, capable of turning into clothing the materials made by the Turners. Most early pioneer women were experts at making candles, soap, rugs, quilts, and crochet tidies. Their descendants have continued to cultivate skill of the hand but have directed it along some other lines: needle work, bead and leather articles, painting, dress-making, and ceramics. In the latter activity Mrs. Mary White has shown unusual skill.

Girls engaged in 4-H Club activities have displayed skill in sewing. In 1945 Leola Turner received an award from the J & P Coats Company for making the most outstanding costume from wool. She was also winner of the blue ribbon from the county in this year. At the State Fair in 1946, Charlotte White was blue-ribbon winner for school girl costume. Clara White was given an award by the Women's Auxiliary of Wayne Woolgrowers Association for the best dress made of wool. This same costume won for her a blue ribbon at the State Fair.

The following girls have trained as beauty operators: Connie Morrell Chesnut, Aileen Chappell, Katherine White, and Rula Taylor Turner.

POSTMASTERS

Christina Coons was the first postmaster. The office was in one of the three rooms of her house, which stood across the street west from the Ward Chapel. Theda Oldroyd was appointed postmaster April 15, 1904, a position she held for thirty-six years. Her record for length of service is not surpassed by that of any other postmaster in the county. In 1940 she was succeeded by LaPreal VanDyke who still officiates.

MERCHANTS

A dozen or more men have engaged in the mercantile business at various times. Most of them soon moved away or turned their attention to other occupations. The list includes: Peter Christensen, Henry Jakeman, Sidney Coons,

Sampson and Coombs, Thomas Jackson, Stephen Farnsworth, Jacob White, William Taylor, Victor Fortner, Jesse Wood, Nelson & Sorenson, and Grant Chappell, present operator of the Lyman Grocery and service station.

In December, 1945, Chappell brothers opened an up-to-date hardware store in the southeastern part of town, which is now managed by Roy Henry.

Soon after World War II, Turner Brothers opened a garage in the north part of town on the highway to Loa. This shop is at present operated by Duane Turner.

HORSE VALLEY RANCH

The Horse Valley Ranch, consisting of twelve hundred acres, is located three miles northeast from Lyman. At one time the property was owned by Gearson Bastian, but for the past forty years or more it has been owned and operated by Frank Neff. Since the business carried on at the ranch requires workmen, many men and boys from Lyman have found employment there.

THURBER-BICKNELL

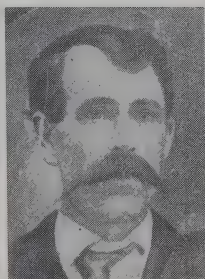
By Dora M. Morrell

Thurber townsite lies southwest of lofty Thousand Lake Mountain and gradually slopes toward the Fremont River. This stream, entering the valley from the northwest, winds its way southward and eastward where it soon enters a narrow channel, formed by hills and ridges along the eastern and southern sides of the valley. West of the town is a plateau, sloping upward to distant mountains.

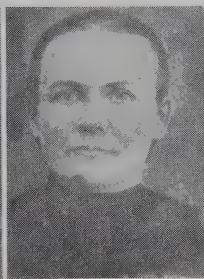
SETTLERS

The first home in the area was built south of the river in 1875. In that year Albert K. Thurber brought into the region six hundred head of Church cattle. Beason Lewis came a little later and brought four or five hundred head. These two men took up land and settled at the mouth of Government Creek. Lewis built a four-room, log house and moved his family into it. The house was located about four hundred yards north and a little east of where Rulon Ellett's ranch house now stands. A. K. Thurber built the "Herd House" about two hundred yards east of the house Lewis built, but Thurber did not move his family into the valley.

Along with Lewis, Christian Johnson moved in and took up a quarter section of land at the mouth of Pine Creek, now known as the Clifford Mangum Ranch. About the year 1877 Levi Brinkerhoff, Jeremiah and George Stringham, George and



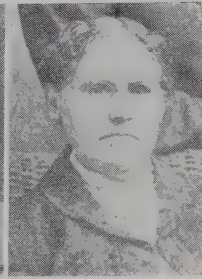
Joseph Mangum



Lucinda Mangum



Wilard Snow



Melissa M. Snow



| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Frank Haws | Minnie Haws | John Smith | Sarah S. Smith |
| George W. Stringham | Emily B. Stringham | John Wm. Chidester | Hulda H. Chidester |
| Seth Taft | Olive Ethel Taft | Jorgen Jorgensen | Annie Jorgensen |
| Joseph Meeks | Vilate B. Meeks | John Peterson | Eliza Peterson |



Joshua Cook

Betsy Cook

Willard Brinkerhoff

Jane D. Brinkerhoff

Alma Durfey

Amanda M. Durfey

James H. Heath

Mariah H. Heath

Robert Forsyth

Fredona Forsyth

Charles Snow

Sarah May Snow

George Brinkerhoff

Viola Brinkerhoff

Estella Brinkerhoff

Jeremiah Stringham



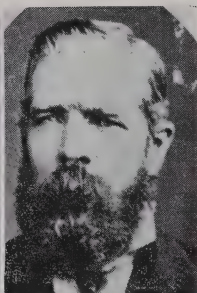
| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| William Meeks | Sarah G. Meeks | Levi Brinkerhoff | Eliza J. Brinkerhoff |
| Beason Lewis | Mary Lewis | Amasa Lyman | Rosanna Lyman |
| Amos Hunt | Nancy Hunt | Benjamin J. Baker | Samantha M. Baker |
| Mathew W. Mansfield | Cena Ann Mansfield | Thomas H. Baker | Fredonia Baker |



Mary Gardner



Martha Baker



Thomas Baker

Willard Brinkerhoff, and Jorgen Jorgensen came, and each took up a quarter section of land along the river, Levi Brinkerhoff taking the land now known as the old Lee Brink place, and the others in the order named. These men took out the first ditch (tub ditch), putting in a dam at the place where the dam now is and where the water is now taken out.

In the fall of 1879, the families of William and Joseph Meeks, William Burgess, his two married sons and their families, James H. Heath, his son and family, all came and settled in the valley. The Heaths purchased the claim of Lewis and Thurber and divided it among the family. William and Joseph Meeks each took up a quarter section of land on the Thurber Bottoms. Orson Robbins, son-in-law of Wm. Burgess, and Ezra Bullard Sr., also took up land in this area. The Burgesses located on Pine Creek above the Johnson farm. These pioneers all built log houses with dirt roofs. Some had board floors; others did not.

In 1880 Charles and Willard Snow moved in, buying the claim of Orson Robbins on the Bottoms. Charles Snow built on land south of the old town of Thurber and his brother just east of him. The Snows brought a yoke of oxen with them, the only one in the valley.

In 1881 Seth Taft came and settled on the place where Milton Taft now lives. Between 1881 and 1885 the following families moved in: the Keeles, Amos Hunt, his four grown sons and their families, the Cooks, David, Joshua, Joseph and families; M. W. Mansfield, Brigham Reese, John Peterson, Isaac

Goodwin and family, Sil Riddle, John Jacobs, Heber Wilson, Frank Haws, Alma Durfey, John Smith, John McIntire, Nelson Terry, Amasa Lyman and the Huntsman family.

In 1886 Thomas Baker Sr. and family came into the valley. David Coombs also came about this time. Bill Fay had bought Jorgen Jorgenson out, and he then sold the property to Baker.



Fredonia Baker,
only living Pioneer of Thurber

Descendants of a few of the early settlers continue to live and hold property in the valley but a majority of the pioneers have moved or passed away, leaving few if any descendants.

Names of later residents would include the following:

Mangum, Chidester, Forsyth, Hansen, Nielson, Rasmussen, Torgerson, Smith, Christensen, Booke, Ellett, Khyl, Giles, Hickman, White, Syrett, Savage, Allen, Morrell, DeLeeuw, Jackson, Hanks, Larsen, Brown, Hunt, King, Davis, Ekker, Wyllie, Taylor, Jenson, Albrecht, Tappan.

MIGRATION

During the early part of the century a group of Thurber young people from pioneer families migrated to Canada, where they and their children established homes. Those who moved were William and James Meeks, George L. Stringham, Philip Baker, their wives and children, Joseph and Williard M. Snow and their wives, also Sylvester Williams of Teasdale and his wife Myrtle Stringham of Thurber.

SCHOOLS AND BUILDINGS

The first school in the valley was taught in the "Herd House" by Hiley Burgess in the year 1880-'81. During the year 1881-1882 the people built a log room twenty by twenty-



Thurber District School, 1892—First School of Mrs. Mary Jane Wirthlin and Sarah M. Harker.

four feet for use as a church, schoolhouse, and dance hall. It was roofed with dirt, had a good floor. Charles Snow taught the first school in this building and was followed during the winter of 1882-1883 by Miss Eva Borquist, a girl from Richfield.

The pupils of those early days were not always model students, sometimes playing truant or plotting mischievous pranks to annoy the teacher. Perhaps they were not entirely to blame, as their books were few and unattractive. The seats were of planks in which holes had been bored for pegs, which served as legs. However, the school term was short, not more than twenty weeks, and they could endure the discomfort along with the fun.

About 1890, the town people built another schoolhouse, a frame one with a shingle roof. This building was definitely an improvement over the old log one it replaced. Desks consisted of lumber shelves extending from the walls, behind which were placed late-model, double seats. Heat was supplied by two, pot-bellied stoves, which consumed pine wood, furnished by every family in town. Near each end of the room a beautiful chandelier, burning kerosene, was placed to provide light for evening activities.

By this time two teachers were employed. One took the younger children on the stage where she taught them the rudiments of learning. If the teacher came from another town, she boarded in the homes of patrons, each family taking a turn. It was considered an honor to board a teacher even though he or she might have to sleep with a member of the family.

After people moved to the new townsite, school was held in the Relief Society Hall, one teacher having charge of the group, but as the number of pupils increased, the older ones were moved to an empty building which had once housed the mercantile business of James A. Smith.

In the meantime the people of Thurber had voted a special tax levy for the purpose of building a rock schoolhouse. Willard Snow, a trustee at that time, was appointed to oversee construction. Elmer Ney of Monroe, assisted by B. J. Baker, did the mason work, and Robert Kittley, Ben Brinker-

hoff, and Neils Hansen, the carpenter work. By 1909, the building was finished and school was held in rooms on the ground floor until 1913.

When the proposition of establishing a high school was under consideration, the people of Thurber offered the new building for use of the high school. The offer was accepted, and elementary pupils were then housed in the Relief Society Hall and on the upper floor of the Stringham rock store. About 1917 the rock building was remodeled and the Amusement Hall finished, thus making it possible for elementary pupils to use part of the rock building again.

About eighty different persons have taught school in the elementary grades of the town; half of them have been natives or have lived in the community for a number of years. Teachers with long service records are Venetta R. Allen, Kenneth Baker, Ernest B. Jackson, Mabel and Claud Mangum, Ethel and Esther Durfey.

MUSICIANS AND AMUSEMENTS

The pioneers believed in recreation and took time out occasionally to enjoy themselves. They were especially fond of dancing and had "fiddlers" enough to supply the music. In 1883 seven men able to play the violin were living in Thurber: Gus Keele, Josh and Joe Cook, John McIntire, Jonathon and Jeff Hunt, and Richard Gibbons. Usually one man played the violin, accompanied by someone at the organ who played a chord harmonizing with the tune on the violin. Other players would "change off" and occasionally an accordion player would display his skill with a few tunes.

As a rule dances didn't close at midnight and were often lively or even noisy. A person passing the hall when a quadrille was in progress would have heard the clicking of heels and the tread of feet as the caller sang out his "Do see do hana man left before you go," or some similar phrase.

Holidays, especially Christmas and the Fourth and the Twenty-Fourth, were occasions for celebrating in grand style. Whole families, dressed in their best, came to town from ranches and farms to enjoy the festivities. For the summer holidays there

were outdoor sports of various kinds, including horse racing and "pulling matches" with perhaps some betting on a small scale.



The picture is a cast of one of the plays staged by a Theatrical Troupe, organized in 1909 by C. O. Rasmussen. Top row:—Alma Perkins, Miss Addie Baker, Andrew Booke, Miss Clara Barkley, C. O. Rasmussen, Geo. C. Brinkerhoff, Ephraim Coombs, and Charles Bullard. Seated, left to right:—Fred Baker, Miss Eliza J. Brinkerhoff, Frank Durfey, L. Dee Taft, Miss Amanda Smith, and Philip Baker. Through their plays they bought scenery, costumes, and a heavy curtain for the ward amusement hall.

About 1909 C. O. Rasmussen organized a theatrical troop which presented plays during two or three winters. Among their productions were: "East Lynn," "The Frozen Trail to Alaska," "Little Rebel" and "Abbie's Irish Rose."

Most of the early musicians moved away, but with the high school in town there were always a few people with musical ability. In 1919 Samuel Chidester moved to Bicknell to teach music in high school. His wife is a good pianist, and the children all learned to play musical instruments. Thus was developed the Chidester orchestra, which has been at the service of Wayne County people for all occasions wherever and whenever music was required. A great deal of the service rendered has been gratis. Mr. Chidester has kept a record of dances he has played for, and the number is 9,050, a record probably not equaled by that of any other person.

THE MOVE NORTHWARD

The chief reason for the people of Thurber moving to another site was the lack of a good culinary water supply. Water was brought to town in open ditches, and in the winter time it froze, making it necessary for families to haul water from the river. Another drawback was the sand, which at certain times of the year was exceedingly disagreeable.

These unfavorable conditions came to the attention of the General Authorities of the Church, and they advised the people to move to higher ground. A townsite was chosen and surveyed and dedication services were held June 7, 1895. Apostle Francis M. Lyman and Elder J. Golden Kimball instructed the people to gather to the new location as soon as possible. "It is a requirement and a commandment for your temporal and spiritual salvation."

People had to build houses on the new site and didn't begin moving until about 1897. It was with pangs of regret that they left their newly built schoolhouse of which they were justly proud. It was torn down along with other buildings, and only a few large trees are left to mark the site of the old town.

WATER

Located on the new townsite, the people of Thurber had the immediate problem of getting culinary water for their use. The first water was brought from Cotton Wood Spring in Red Canyon and run to town in troughs. But the people decided it must be piped. Accordingly pipe was purchased, Thomas Baker Jr. hauling the first load. By 1899 the system was completed. It was soon evident, however, that more water was needed, and so the people bought Durfey Spring for \$300. In 1909 a Waterworks Corporation, the first in the county, was formed to take care of the water system.

The town continued to increase in population, and in 1921, the water supply was deemed inadequate and unsatisfactory. An entirely new line was built, bringing water from Jackson Spring. This line continues to serve the town, but in dry weather seems inadequate.

TOWN CHANGES NAME

The community which became known as Thurber was named in honor of Albert King Thurber, early explorer of Rabbit Valley, Indian interpreter, and a president of Sevier Stake. His name is still perpetuated in the ward organization, but the town and post office are known as Bicknell.

An unusual circumstance led to the change. Thomas Bicknell, prominent educator and historian of Providence, Rhode Island, wished to perpetuate his name in Utah and offered a library of one thousand volumes to the town that would take his name. George C. Brinkerhoff, who was filling a mission for the L.D.S. Church in that vicinity, discussed the matter with Mr. Bicknell and on his return explained the proposition to citizens of Thurber. The result was a vote in favor of changing the name of the town. Record of the action was made in the Court House in April, 1916.

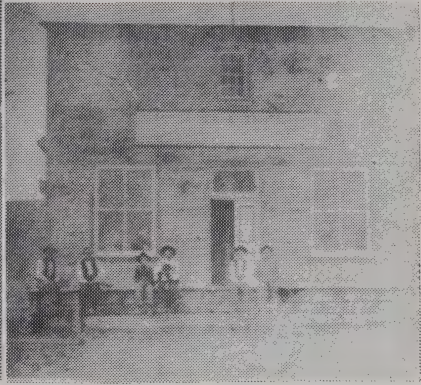
STORES AND SHOPS

George W. Stringham was the first person in Thurber to engage in the mercantile business. His goods were in a log room, built for the purpose, and consisted of sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, overalls, calico, shirting, and a few other articles needed in a pioneer community. Later he built on the new townsite a two-story rock building to house his stock of merchandise which he continued to build up. For a number of years prior to 1910 the upstairs hall was used for dances, but in 1913 and for several years thereafter, it was used for school.

A few years after Mr. Stringham's death in 1913 most of the goods were disposed of, and the remaining stock and building were sold to T. Leslie Riddle of Antimony. He operated a few years and then sold the business to a group of men who furnished the capital to start and operate the Peoples' Merc. A new rock unit was built on the west, adjoining the old one, and another room was added on the south side. The old rock unit has been used for a variety of purposes, being at present the business quarters for the Hunt Feed and Building Supply Company.



Old Rock Store built by George Stringham



Old Store built by James Smith

George C. Brinkerhoff became manager of the Peoples' Merc. and gradually bought the stock belonging to others. When B. J. Baker sold his Merc. stock in 1935, he set up a small store across the street, selling groceries and gasoline. In 1941 he closed his business and retired. Mr. Brinkerhoff retained a thriving business until a few years before his death, when he turned it over to Lloyd Hunt. About a year later his sons, Keith and Alvin, took over the business, which Alvin continues to operate.

While George W. Stringham was operating his store on the old townsite, others engaged in the mercantile business there for short periods: George Brinkerhoff, Sr., John N. Johnson, Isaac and Betsy Goodwin, Grant and Smith, and Mansfield, Peterson and Reese. When the old town broke up in 1897, the last mentioned business was probably the first to move to the new location, and Bishop Mansfield became the sole owner. Smith and Grant dissolved partnership and moved, both operating independently on the new site. A few years later these men moved away, and for a short time William Brinkerhoff sold goods in the Smith building.

In 1945 Torval Albrecht built across the street from the post office a modern hardware and grocery store, which in 1948 he sold to Wayne Jensen, present owner.

The first garage was owned and operated by Arthur L. Chaffin about the year 1916. He had an up-to-date machine shop and did a prosperous business for a number of years. The shop burned down and was never rebuilt.

During the late twenties and through the thirties Arvil Smith owned and operated a garage on Main Street and was considered one of the most efficient and dependable mechanics in the region. After Mr. Smith moved away, Denis Brinkerhoff operated a garage and service station across the street from the school building. Kirk also had a garage near his home. In 1951 John Giles, Jr., and Kenneth Rees bought the property of Denis Brinkerhoff and set up a service station.

During the summer of 1948 Henry Giles built a service station in the eastern part of town on the main highway leading to Wayne Wonderland, where he has since been doing a good business.

U. S. Garner and wife Hortense built next to the Peoples' Merc. an up-to-date eating place, known as the Sour Dough Cafe, which they opened for business in September 1946 and still operate.

For many years Wayne County needed a cleaning establishment, and this need was finally supplied in 1945, when Gail and Winona Smith Baker opened a shop in the northwest part of town. By July of 1946 they had moved into a modern, well-equipped building on Main Street, where they have been doing business under the name of Wonderland Dry Cleaners.

Another need was supplied when Bert Johnson opened the Bicknell Shoe and Saddle Shop in February, 1950. At first he operated in a room of the rock store, but later moved his goods and equipment to a building on his lot at 375 West First South.

The State Liquor Commission placed a store in Bicknell in the summer of 1935. Persons who have had charge of it are Denis Brinkerhoff, 1935-1944; William Brinkerhoff, 1944-1947; Denis again, 1947-1951; S. H. Chidester, presently in charge.

SKILLED WORKERS

Skilled workers in the community besides those mentioned in other sections of the history are: Carpenters, James and William Chidester, Nad and Frank Rasmussen, Alburn Brown, Reed Baker; electricians, Smith Chidester, Don Taft, Alma Taylor; plumbers, Duane Christensen, Kay Taft; Government trapper, Dee Taft.

POSTMASTERS

Postmasters who have served the town are: William Burgess, M. W. Mansfield, James Grant, William Meeks, Fredonia Baker, Hattie Taft Baker, and Eleanor Albrecht. During the long appointment of William Meeks, his daughter Mary Jane took charge of the office and transacted all business. Fredonia Baker holds the record for longest service, more than twenty years.

TOWN CORPORATION

Bicknell town was incorporated in February, 1939. Luris P. Allen, seminary teacher, was chosen first president of the Board of Trustees. Ernest B. Jackson followed him in 1940, and was succeeded by June King, 1942; Alma Taylor, 1946; Kay Taft, 1949, still serving.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

Thurber was made a ward in 1882 with George Brinkerhoff as the first bishop. His successor, sustained in 1886, was George Brandley of Richfield, but Elder Brandley did not move into the ward, and in June 1887 William Meeks was chosen bishop. He was succeeded by others as follows: Matthew W. Mansfield, 1894; James Grant, 1900; George W. Stringham, 1903; George Brinkerhoff (second term), 1906; George W. Sidwell, 1910; R. Arthur Meeks, 1912; George C. Brinkerhoff, 1924; George M. Hunt, 1928; Ruben Meeks, 1936; Clifford Mangum, 1944; Willard D. Brinkerhoff, 1948, still serving.

R. A. Meeks was bishop at the time the old Amusement Hall was built. Bishop Mangum was director of the first work



Thurber Ward Chapel

done on the new Ward Chapel, and was followed in that capacity by Bishop Brinkerhoff.

The ward Relief Society was first organized August 4, 1881. Officers are listed in connection with the D.U.P. marker. Sunday School was organized in the spring of 1881, with Benjamin Clark superintendent, William Meeks and Wilmer Burgess, assistants, and H. W. Burgess, secretary. The Y.L.M.I.A. organization was effected in May, 1883, with Cedena Foy, president; Hulda Heath and Olive C. Bullard, counselors; and Ida E. Brinkerhoff, secretary. Matthew Mansfield became the first president of the Y.M.M.I.A. in January 1883. The Primary was organized in August 1881, with Mary A. Stringham, president; Maria Burgess and Mary Bullard, counselors; and Mary E. Johnson, secretary.

SINCE 1875

Looking back over the seventy-seven years that have elapsed since the first house was built in this valley, one can appreciate the struggles people had with their environment and the mighty effort they put forth to reach the present state of progress.

TEASDALE

By Cora King

Teasdale is a small town located in a circular valley, surrounded on all sides by hills and rocky ridges with the lofty Boulder Mountain in the background to the south. Entering from the west, Bullberry Creek flows through the middle of the town, furnishing water to irrigate the lots and part of the fields.

Until about 1878 this stream, lined with gray-green brush, bearing in autumn bright, red berries, plunged unchallenged on its way to the Fremont River.

SETTLERS

In that year Willard Brinkerhoff and Ebb Hall took up some land on what is known as the Charles Snow farm (present owner John Coleman) and planted some corn. They fenced it with a brush fence, but since this valley was a cattle range at that time, the cattle broke in and ate the corn.



George Coleman

Jane S. Coleman

Robert N. Adams

Margaret Ann Adams

Hans C. Larsen

Metta Maria Larsen

Gilbert Adams

Millie Adams



| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| George Chaffin | Jane Wade Chaffin | David C. Adams | Nellie Adams |
| Daniel Allen | Georgiana H. Allen | George Burr | Amelia Burr |
| Many C. Williams | Hannah M. Williams | Rudolph Naser | Maria Noyes |
| Charles Lee | Jacob Ostberg | Laurentina Ostberg | Maria Coleman |



Orson W. Allen

Lydia A. Allen

Sam Coleman

Sarah Coleman



George S. Coleman Angeline Coleman Wm. H. Heaps, Sr.

Ebb Hall became discouraged and gave his claim to Willard Brinkerhoff, who in 1879 sold the claim to Wilmer and James Burgess for a yoke of steers. In the spring of 1880, Wilmer Burgess built a log cabin on the Allen lot, planted seeds, and raised a good garden, but the next year sold his claim to Joseph Meeks.

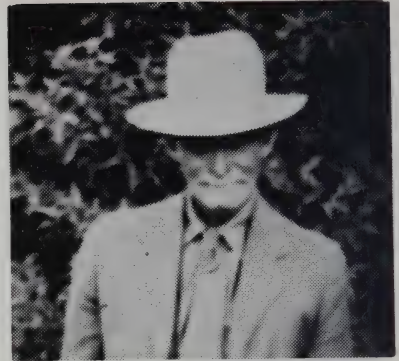
In 1881 Joseph Cook farmed some land for Meeks on the Walter Coleman farm, and the following year Seth Taft farmed this same land with a little more added.

During the year 1882, Robert N. Adams came to Bullberry from Escalante and bought the Meeks claim for \$600. He was unable to raise that amount of money himself, so he went back to Escalante and interested others who helped pay for the land and moved here in the fall of 1882.

Following is a list of the original settlers: Grandmother Lydia C. Adams; seven sons, David, wife and seven children; Gilbert, wife and two children; Robert N., wife and two children; Alex, Lewis, Andrew, and Daniel, and daughter Christie; Gustavious Williams and wife Maria; Sylvester Williams, wife and three children; Fred Noyes, wife and seven children; George Coleman and wife Jane and six children; Maria, sec-



John D. Adams, one of the two settlers who came to Teasdale in 1882; still living.



Walter P. Coleman, one of the two original settlers of Teasdale, still living there.

ond wife and two children; Moroni Shurtz, wife and one child; Grandmother Shurtz and family of seven children; Isaac Goodwin, a single man. The first boy born in Bullberry was David Adams, son of Robert and Margaret Ann. Date of birth was December 4, 1882. Emma Josephine Noyes, daughter of Frederick and Maria, was born December 28, 1883, being the first baby girl to arrive in the community.

At the time the people moved to Bullberry the land had not been surveyed by the Government, but about 1884, it was surveyed, and some of the men filed on land under the Homestead Act. In 1889 the town of Teasdale was entered and surveyed as a townsite, and the settlers received Government titles to their town lots.

It was not long until property began changing hands. Shurtzes, Noyes, and some of the Adams families moved away. William Spencer, Franklin W. Young, and John and George Burr moved in for a short time. Orson W. Allen came in 1885 and Charles Snow in 1891. These two families made permanent homes.

Prior to the settlement of Teasdale, Beason Lewis had located on Fish Creek about five miles from town. In 1885 Rudolph Naser made a home one and a half miles southeast of Teasdale, and Alex Adams settled not far from him. In 1886 John Jacobs located on the river about two and a half miles from the settlement. George Chaffin owned a place in the south part of town, but in 1886 bought the property owned by

George Carrell and John Curfew on the river toward Thurber. This ranch was sold to Hyrum Williams in 1902 and was later purchased by Edmund King. In 1884 Hans Larsen bought the James H. Heath property west of that purchased by Chaffin. Thomas Pritchett and James Huntsman had farms on the river north of Teasdale. William H. Heaps moved from Escalante to the town in 1897 and made a permanent home. In the nineties M. W. Mansfield acquired property on Donkey Creek southeast of Teasdale.

Ownership of town lots and farms has continued to change through the years. In addition to the names already mentioned, the list would include Stewart, Perkins, Liston, Francom, Lee, Holt, Forsyth (four brothers), Wilson, Mulford, Olsen, Ostberg, King (father, four brothers), Clark, Stringham, Hiskey, Brinkerhoff, Peterson, Pectol, Lyman, Dalley, Hickman, Moosman, Ellett, Jackson, Lindsay, Bentley, Torgerson, Collier, Porter, Buchanan.

Of the pioneers of 1882 only two remain, John Adams and Walter Coleman.

In 1910 a new section was added to the town. During the previous summer a big flood had destroyed the homes and property of people living in Caineville and Giles. Joseph Eckersley President of the Stake, consulted with General Authorities of the Church concerning the plight of these people. The Church decided to purchase for them the property owned by M. W. Mansfield and the farm of George Coleman, adjoining town on the east. The Mansfield land was divided into farms and the Coleman field into lots. Two Pectol families and Joseph Ellett moved to Teasdale. Since other families chose to go elsewhere, the Church sold the remaining property to young men who wished to build homes.

SCHOOLS

Until the fall of 1885 no school was held in Teasdale. The little instruction children received was given in the home or in Sunday School. During the first part of the winter of 1885 and 1886 Jane S. Coleman taught a school in one of the rooms of her home, but by Christmas the new and first meeting house, built of logs, was so far completed that school was held in it during the remainder of the winter.



Teasdale School—David A. Allen, teacher



School House in Teasdale

In September 1886 a school was opened in the meeting house, with Aretta Young as teacher. At first only twenty pupils enrolled, but by the close of the second term there were sixty pupils. The school trustees, Sylvester Williams and Fred Noyes, hired Aretta to teach school two terms of ten weeks each for \$111, and she boarded herself. This, however, is not to be regarded as the wage generally paid teachers in those days. This same Aretta Young later became a teacher of art at the Brigham Young University.

A total of fifty-four different persons have taught school in Teasdale; seventeen of these have been natives or residents. The three having the longest record of service are R. J. Dalley, Leila Coleman, and Golda Jackson.

STORES AND MERCHANTS

During December 1887, Sylvester Williams, George Coleman, and Fred Noyes joined together and started a little store in Teasdale. This was later taken over by Jane S. Coleman, who had the goods in the two east rooms of her dwelling house. About 1900 she sold the goods to George and Willard Brinkerhoff of Thurber. They built a two-story, adobe structure where the Coombs Merc. now stands and stocked it with goods. Besides the Brinkerhoffs several other people had a little stock in the store, and it became known as the Teasdale Co-op. Charles Snow managed this store for about ten years, when it was taken over by Willard Brinkerhoff, who had bought all of the stock. Eugene Gau't, Mrs. Willard Brinkerhoff (Jane) and Melissa Durfey Allen managed the store until 1918. In



Old Adobe Store
in Teasdale

that year Eugene Hickman bought it, and he and his wife Dicey operated it until 1926, when they sold to Ray Taylor of Loa. Mr. Taylor ran it about two years and then sold it to George Coombs. Mrs. Coombs (May) had charge of it for more than seventeen years. In the meantime Coombses had the old building torn down and a new one erected, the one now in use, 1952. In September 1945 George Coombs transferred the property to his daughter, Lorea Hall, and her husband, present operators.

In the spring of 1933 Kenneth and Sylvia Coleman opened a store on Main Street in the building now used by Torgersons. They operated here until the fall of 1934, when Max



Coombs Merc. in Teasdale—1952

Hiskey took over the store. He was followed for short periods by operators Nelda Lyman Ned Adams, and Will Stewart. For a while the building stood empty and unused. It was then rented by Reed Noyes, a school teacher, and later by the J. O. Taylor family. In August, 1948, Burdett Coleman stocked it with goods and opened a service station. When he moved to Orem in September 1951, he sold to the Conrad Torgerson family, present operators.

Until 1896 all freight for stores and other purposes was hauled by team and wagon over rough roads from Nephi. Ten to twelve days was required for the round trip. When the railroad came into Sevier Valley, the time and distance was cut one half. Now with trucks and oil pavement, the same amount of freight can be brought into town in a few hours.

CRAFTSMEN

Skilled workmen have not been lacking among the people of Teasdale. Most of the houses, barns, and public buildings have been built entire'y or in part by resident carpenters: Samuel Coleman and sons, Ernest Jackson, and Lorenzo Heaps.

These same workmen have also done much of the plumbing cabinet and cement work found in the community.

Back in the nineties when Robert N. Adams was in touch with people of Teasdale, he built in front of the Carlyle Baker home a ferris wheel which he successfully operated during a Fourth of July celebration.

Later Orson Allen opened a leather shop just north of the Ernest Peterson home. For a while he made harnesses, shoes, and other articles. Leisure time activities of Charles Snow were the making of ropes and saddle cinches from horsehair, and the braiding of rawhide to form hacamores, whips, and bridle reins.

Craftswomen of the community were Maria Coleman with her spinning wheel, Laurentina Ostberg and Hannah Peterson, weavers of carpets and rugs, and Ann Lyman, glove maker. Nearly every housewife could knit, sew, quilt, crochet, and braid rugs, while a few were able to make paper, wax, and wool flowers. Evidences of these activities were found in the furnishings and decoration of the homes. The younger generation of women have carried on in needlecraft, to which some have added painting, leathercraft, and upholstering.



Post Office in Teasdale, 1952

POSTMASTERS

Postmasters of Teasdale in the order of their service are: Frederick Noyes, Charles Snow, Jane S. Coleman, Heber J. Wilson, Mary C. Williams, David Allen, Nelda Lyman, Leila Peterson, May Lyman, and Ralph Baker, still serving, 1952.

CULINARY WATER

When the first settlers came to Bullberry, the water in the creek was clear, soft, and sparkling, but in the late eighties an earthquake shook the region, wrecking the area near the headwaters of the creek. The jar opened a bed of gypsum and released salt springs from underneath so that the water became hard, cloudy, and salty. It was so bad for a time that fish in the stream died, and strawberry beds were killed through its use. The men made a ditch to avoid getting so much of the minerals in the water, but the ditch did not hold long. Gradually the water became less salty, and fish were again found in the stream, but it continued hard and cloudy with a brackish taste.

People at this time were not well established in the town. They were struggling to provide the necessities of life and had no energy or surplus cash to spend on a water system.

Late in the summer of 1893 a cloudburst west of town sent a huge flood swirling down the creek and over town property. That fall cases of typhoid fever appeared in the community. (Rumor said that persons having had the disease in Escalante came to town that year). The Williams family were stricken and two of the children died. Although the appearance of this dreadful disease made people realize more than ever the need of a good water supply, they made no attempt to get one until 1912.

In the meantime a few more families had settled in Teasdale, among them Emery King and John Hiskey, who were much in favor of a good water system. During the preceding years the people of Thurber had piped water to the new town-site, and this achievement probably stimulated the people of other towns to make a similar effort.

At any rate the people of Teasdale held meetings and seriously considered building a pipeline. On May 31, 1912,

the Teasdale Waterworks Company was incorporated. Engineers Charley Brown, Jr., and Cline Smith were employed to make surveys and plans. Soon work on the line began with Ernest Jackson as overseer. Ten men put up most of the money, about \$7,000. Those who did not have cash worked for shares. By the close of 1913 an excellent supply of good water was in town. People then began installing equipment so they might have the conveniences made possible with piped water.

For a number of years there was no trouble with the system, but in January, 1922, because of leaks in the pipe, the water froze and was out of the line for several months. Again in 1928 it was out for a short time. Such experiences as these, causing so much work and inconvenience, have made the line supervisor, Walter Coleman, alert to the danger. For the past twenty-five years he has ridden the line three times a week during the winter months to make sure any leaks or breaks were promptly repaired. Mr. Coleman has also been water master for the division of Bullberry Creek since 1905. Neither of the positions mentioned above are desirable, especially during dry seasons.

TREES AND FLOWERS

The first shade trees were set out in the spring of 1886 by Robert and Lewis Adams, George Coleman and Franklin Young. Some fruit trees had been planted and were bearing in 1895. More were planted as the years went on. By 1910 nearly every lot had some fruit trees on it.

After the water was piped into town, impetus was given to the planting of lawns, flowers, and shrubs. Of course flowers had been grown long before this by some families. In the nineties Jane S. Coleman had a hot house with many beautiful flowers, but she found the burden of caring for them too great and had to be content with plants at her large windows.

RECREATION

For five or six years the amusement of Teasdale pioneers consisted mainly of house parties where the crowd sang, played games and visited. A few dancing parties were held in some

of the homes. After the meeting house was finished in 1886, dancing became the chief form of recreation.

Until around 1910 dance music consisted of the violin and the organ or piano. Joseph Cook, John Jacobs, Jr., Gus Keele of Thurber, and John T. Covington of Grover were chief violin players. Women who played chords on the organ were Adelaide Adams, the Jacobs girls, Jane W. Covington, Grace F. Allen and girls, Maud Williams, and Rena Forsyth Allen. When none of the "fiddlers" mentioned above were available, or when a group of merrymakers met spontaneously, other musicians were drafted. John Adams and William Heaps, Jr., played the accordian; Wilford Heaps and John T. Covington, Jr., the harmonica; Daniel Allen and Robert D. Adams, the violin. William R. Forsyth and his mother, noted "step dancers" of this period, sometimes delighted the crowd with their steps.

Orson Allen organized the first band in town, consisting of a base drum, a snare drum, and a flute. This band functioned on holidays such as the Fourth and Twenty-fourth of July. In later years Wanda Heaps, Ruth Coleman, Emery Porter, and others provided band music for celebrations and special days.

During the early years of 1900 a great many dances were in vogue: the quadrille, waltz, two-step, schottish, polka, Chicago Glide, Baltimore, Six Nations, varsoviene, pop-goes-the-weasel, and the Virginia reel. Gradually the newer dances lost favor, giving way to the waltz and two-step, with an occasional quadrille. At the time of the Centennial celebrations the square dances of the past were revived and new ones introduced. These are still popular.

In 1910 the rock meeting house was finished, thus providing more room for dancing and other activities. During the next few years the Dalleys provided the town with a three-piece orchestra, Ronald J. playing the violin, Ada D. Shurtz the piano and Hazel D. Granger the clarinet. Occasionally orchestras from other towns or from out of the county were hired. Samuel Chidester and his orchestra came from Richfield on a few special occasions. After he moved to Bicknell in 1919, he and his family furnished dance music for Teasdale, as well as for other towns.

The Ward Amusement Hall was built during the years 1917-1918, at a time when World War I was in progress. This hall is large enough for all social and recreational activities.



Teasdale Amusement Hall

Young people have gone to adjoining towns for dances ever since the communities were settled. In the very early years the boy took his girl friend on horseback, using two horses, but she always rode hers "sideways." Later, wagons and buggies were the conveyances used, a group of boys and girls going together. Since the advent of the automobile young people do not limit themselves to adjoining towns, but go from one end of the county to the other.

The auxiliary organizations have presented many plays and programs for the entertainment of the people. Before the coming of movies, the Walters Stock Company and the Farnsworth Players occasionally presented plays in the ward.

Men and boys have always had fun playing ball, fishing, and hunting. Quilting and rag bees have been favorite pastimes with women from pioneer times to the present. Youngsters of the early days thought it a lark to go picking wild berries that grew along the creeks or to gather pine nuts and gum.

To get the bullberries so much prized for jelly was, however, more work than play. This was a task for grownups, who would take a wagon cover, tubs, and buckets to the creek or river. There the cover was spread on the ground. Limbs loaded with ripe berries, were broken or cut down and placed on the cover. Several persons beat the limbs with sticks until the berries came off. They were then gathered up, placed in the tub, and water poured over them. The leaves and twigs came to the top of the water and were skimmed off, leaving the berries in the bottom. This was a good way to get the berries, but was a destructive practice, as evidenced by the fact that bushes are scarce where once they were plentiful.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

The Bullberry settlement was named Teasdale in honor of Apostle George Teasdale. Organization of the ward took place February 2, 1886, with Presiding Bishop William B. Preston and President Spencer of the Sevier Stake attending the special meeting for this purpose. George Coleman was set apart as the first bishop, with Robert N. Adams and Rudolph Naser as his counselors.



Teasdale Ward Chapel

While Bishop Coleman was still presiding, Dr. Karl G. Maeser, first president of the Brigham Young Academy, made two visits to the town, one on July 26, 1896; the other July 6, 1898. He spoke in the meeting house, the building now in charge of the D.U.P. organization.

On April 22, 1900, George Coleman was released as bishop, and his son George S., who had been called from Hebron, Utah, succeeded him, with Counselors Heber J. Wilson and William H. Heaps.

On February 2, 1903, Heber J. Wilson was set apart as bishop by Apostle A. O. Woodruff. The following men succeeded him in that office: William H. Heaps, sustained March 7, 1907; Gus Williams, August 1927; Niel Forsyth, January 12, 1930; Lorenzo Heaps, November 25, 1934; Burdett Coleman, March 14, 1948; Ernest Peterson, January 7, 1951, still presiding.

During the time Bishop W. H. Heaps was presiding, the rock meeting house, later torn down, was erected, and during the time his son Lorenzo presided, the new Ward Chapel was constructed. The latter building was started in August, 1937, but was not finished for use until November, 1947. It was dedicated in April, 1948, by Apostle Spencer Kimball.

The first Sunday School of the community was organized in February, 1883, with Gilbert Adams, superintendent; David C. Adams and Isaac Goodwin, assistants; and Emma Jane Coleman, secretary. Mutual Improvement Associations were organized about 1886 with Lewis Adams president of the Y.M. M.I.A. and Areta Young president of the Y.L.M.I.A. The Relief Society was organized January 20, 1884, with Jane S. Coleman president and the Primary in 1884, with Lydia C. Adams, president.

The Ward Primary has a complete record of officers up to the present time. Following Lydia C. Adams, the presidents are as follows: Jane S. Coleman, Maria J. Chaffin, Sarah A. Young, Elizabeth Spendlove, Mary C. Williams, Adelaide Adams, Mary C. Williams, Grace Allen, Mary Jane Wilson, Ida M. Jackson, Angeline Coleman, Mabel Brinkerhoff, May K. Lyman, May Coombs, Louisa Buchanan, Minnie Larsen,



Frame Building, first public building in Teasdale. Rock Meeting House was built in 1910.

Leah Lindsay, Louisa Buchanan, Lillie Coombs, Fern King, Clella Coleman, Ludeal Williams, Sylvia Porter and Barbara Pace.

The first ward chorister was Orson W. Allen, succeeded by Ada Shurtz, Ernest Jackson, Annie King Allen, and Wanda Heaps, chorister since 1932. During the time Mrs. King held the position, the choir was organized, with David Allen presi-

dent. Practice was held regularly for a while with good results.

Organists who have served the ward are: Adelaide Adams, Jane W. Covington, Rena Forsyth Allen, May Heaps Adams, Leila Coleman Earl, and Lorea Coombs Hall, still serving. Sister May Adams served a total of thirty-seven years and made a fine record for faithful performance of duty.

During the years since 1950 the population of Teasdale has been decreasing. There are several reasons for the decrease. Some of the young men have been called into military service; others with wives are attending school, taking advantage of training offered GI's. Still others have gone away to seek employment. The poultry business has not been profitable recently, and sheep raising is not the thriving industry that it was at one time. Some of the absent ones will undoubtedly return when conditions are more favorable here than in the cities.



Old Tithing Office in Teasdale

TORREY

By Sarah C. Smith

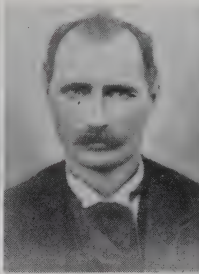
Torrey is situated on a bench north of the Fremont River, eighteen miles southeast of Loa. From this location the traveler may look in any direction and see gorgeously-colored rock formations, wooded slopes, and distant mountains. The town is a jumping off place for trips to the Colorado River and the Wonderland area.

EARLY SETTLERS — HOMES

Since a water supply is one of the first things settlers look for, Sand Creek was the stream that attracted people to the region now known as Torrey. Peter Brown first lived on this creek in a sandy valley northwest of town. He raised crops while taking care of his cattle. About 1884, during the absence of Mr. Brown, William A. Holt began using part of the water



John W. Young



George D. Morrell



Wm. A. Holt



Robert Peden



Alma D. Young



Caroline Lee



People of Torrey

of Sand Creek, and Heath brothers started a farm in the cove northeast of Torrey.

In December, 1886, John W. Young and George D. Morrill moved their families onto the bench, having purchased the

water right of Peter Brown. The following March they made ditches, brought water onto the flat, and raised some crops.

The first house was built by John W. Young on the lot where Malinda Lee now lives. Alma D. Young, son of John W., built his house where Dwendon Lee's house now stands. George D. Morrill located on the lot north of the store, where he built his house, which still stands. It has been remodeled and is now the home of Sidney Clarke and family. Mrs. Clarke is a granddaughter of this early settler.

By the winter of 1889-1890, settlers had increased, and a branch of the Church was organized. These people expected water to be brought from the Fremont River by a canal, a survey having been made for the location of such a canal. But when nothing was done about digging it, most of the people moved away, and the branch was discontinued.

In 1894 some men from Thurber purchased three-fourths interest in Sand Creek from two Thompson brothers who had bought it from John W. Young. George D. Morrill refused to allow the water to be taken away, so the rights were sold to Charles Lee and others who had moved to the place. Mr. Lee, being anxious for more settlers to move to the bench, sold shares of Sand Creek water for five dollars each. In 1945, a share of water from this creek sold for sixty dollars.

People continued to move to the flat. The idea of bringing water from the river was always in their minds. More water meant more farms, gardens, and homes. Success finally crowned their efforts. (See section of the history Farms and Farming.)

Descendants of some of the pioneers still live in the settlement. Other families who have resided there for long periods are: Holts, Huntsmans, Smiths, Bullards, Penders, Paces, Jacobses, Pierces, Motts, Hickmans, Behunins, Hancocks, Cannons, Busenbarks, Giffords, Hunts, Curtises, Jensens, Ellis Robison, E. P. Pectol, June Covington, Rulon Jones, Sidney Clarke, Kings, Fred Noyes.

NAME FOR TOWN

During its early history this bench site was known by such names as Youngstown, Central, Popular, Poverty Flat, and Bonita. The name Torrey was chosen at the time the town got

a post office. It seems that the exploits of a certain Colonel Torrey from Wyoming, who was in charge of "rough riders" during the Spanish-American War, suggested the name.

CULINARY WATER

During the winter months the early settlers of Torrey had to haul water in barrels for culinary use. Later, they got the idea of storing water in cisterns for the winter months. To make a cistern a deep hole was dug, then cemented, and carefully covered. Enough water was run into it to last during the winter and the water was drawn out as needed. In 1936 the people organized and piped the water into town. Most of the residents now have it in their homes.

MERCHANTS — WORKMEN

For many years the people of Torrey had to go to Teasdale or Thurber to trade for merchandise. In December, 1898, Geo. H. Crosby, Jr. opened the first store in the village. Others who engaged in the mercantile business, some for a short time only, were: John C. Jacobs, Cutler Behunin, E. P. Pectol, Ezra Bullard, Vernon Lee, June Covington, and Boyd Black. W. B. Englesby and Mrs. James Pace are operators at the present time, 1952. Mrs. Pace also runs a cafe in connection with the store.

Clarence Huntsman was the community blacksmith for many years and still does this type of work. He now has a more important job, however, that of looking after the GarKane Power Plant on the river. Lavar Huntsman is operator of a garage and service station on Main Street.

The chief carpenters of the town are Dwendon Lee and Leland Behunin, although many others have sufficient skill along this line to construct their own buildings.

POSTMASTERS

The people of Torrey got their mail in Teasdale until 1898. A post office was established then, with William A. Holt as the postmaster. He kept it for a number of years, and then Jonathan Cameron took it. Mr. Holt was again appointed and kept it until he became ill. Alice Chaffin and Nettie Noyes

each served as acting postmaster for awhile. Mrs. Mary E. Parry then secured the appointment. Later, when she moved away, her daughter Ruby Smith acted as postmaster for a short time. Florence Covington followed her by appointment, and she was succeeded by Sidney Clarke, who acted as postmaster for fifteen months, at which time Lorin Turner was appointed. Mr. Turner is still in charge of the office.

SCHOOLS — TEACHERS

The first school in Torrey was held in a little log house on the lot where Mrs. Oral King now lives. The teacher was Will



Torrey School House

Anderson, and he had only twelve pupils. In 1897-1898 a log meeting house twenty feet by thirty-six feet was constructed on the Church lot, the settlers furnishing labor and money. On December 19, 1898, a school was opened in this building, with Irvin J. Tanner as teacher.

The first teachers in the community usually taught children of all ages up to fifteen years. They were paid by the parents. Parents also had to buy books and supplies for their children. As the population increased, sufficient money was obtained from state and local taxes to run a school for five months. About

1910 the state gave more aid to small schools, and the district was able to hire more than one teacher and run schools for seven months. Free text books had by this time also been provided by public funds.

In order to have room for all the school children, it was necessary for the people of Torrey to construct a new school building. A rock school house was completed about 1917. It had two school rooms and a large hall downstairs, with a recreational hall for the town upstairs. The Board of Education purchased the upstairs hall and later remodeled it, providing a lunch room and play room. The space on the ground floor was made into three classrooms with a small hall.

Like other communities in the county, Torrey has had many different school teachers, some imported and others natives or residents of the town. Among the latter class are Delia M. Pierce, Ellis and Hattie Robison, Sarah Smith, Ina Huntsman, Reed Smith, Nona and Thelma Lee. Julia M. Hickman, Fontella P. Webster and Reeda S. Turner qualified and taught in other towns. Ellis Robison, now a retired teacher, has a thirty-seven year record of teaching service in the county, with eleven years as principal of the Torrey school.

Five Torrey boys, Clarence and Veral Mott, Kenneth Smith, and Max and Clay Robison, acquired college degrees and now hold responsible positions in other parts of the state. Max Robison, with a M.S. degree, teaches range management and forestry in the College in Cedar City. His brother Clay, having a major in journalism, is employed by the Evans Advertising Agency in Salt Lake City. For a number of years Clarence Mott has worked in a research laboratory in connection with doctors at the University of Utah. Veral holds a responsible position with a union. Kenneth Smith is employed as accountant by a large construction company operating in Provo and Salt Lake City.

RECREATION

From the time the town was first settled up to the present, dancing has been one of the chief forms of recreation. Years ago there were many types of dances: the waltz, quadrille, polka, schottish, two-step, and others less popular. Alpheus

Young, Christopher Jacobs, John Jacobs, Jr., and Robert D. Adams were among those who played the violin, while Josephine Hancock played the guitar or the accordian. The Jacobs girls and others played the organ or piano.

When dances were held in the log house, it was necessary for the men to take turns in dancing. So when a man bought a ticket, he was given a number, and the floor manager would call, "Numbers one to ten fill the floor for a waltz," then later "Ten to twenty fill the floor." After the large hall was built, everyone who desired could dance at once.

Since about 1920 the Chidester Orchestra has usually furnished the music for dances. Young people from the various towns in the county come to Torrey for dances, and Torrey young people go to other towns. Even before the days of automobiles, this practice was common for adjacent towns, the people traveling in wagons and buggies.

In 1939 Dwendon Lee and June Covington built an open air dance hall known as "The Big Apple" in an orchard of apple trees. People from the county and elsewhere come here to enjoy dances in the summer time.

Among the musicians and singers of a later period are members of the Curtis, Hunt, and Jensen families, and Velma Rymer.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION

In 1890 the settlers on the bench now called Torrey were organized as the Sand Creek Branch of the Teasdale Ward, with Alma D. Young as presiding elder. A few years later other settlers came, and another branch was organized in September, 1898, called the Torrey Branch, with John C. Jacobs as presiding elder. The following year, December 14, 1899, a ward organization was effected, with George H. Crosby, Sr., as bishop. This man had been called from Arizona. He remained only two years and was succeeded by the following men: John R. Stewart, 1901; Jonathan W. Cameron, 1906; Deseret N. Hickman, 1909; Ephraim P. Pectol, 1911; Sidney C. Rymer, 1927; Leland Busenbark, 1929; Arthur Lee Pierce, 1935; James C. Huntsman, 1940; Norman Rymer, 1946;



Torrey Sunday School

Dewey Gifford, 1950; Deseret B. Hickman, 1952, still presiding.

During the time D. N. Hickman was bishop, evergreen trees were planted on the church lot, making it more attractive. When E. P. Pectol became bishop, work on the rock church house was started. Red and pink rock were obtained from

quarries near Torrey. The structure was completed for use by April 13, 1928. It was not dedicated until November 1940.

A large hall and a stage occupy the ground floor of the building. In the basement are classrooms and a furnace room.

All of the auxiliary organizations have functioned in the ward since its organization. Many programs, plays, and dances have been sponsored by these organizations, especially by the M.I.A.

Several families living on ranches near the river, south and southeast of Torrey, belong to the ward. They are Deseret B. Hickman, Alonzo Black, and Joseph Hickman. Land owned by D. B. Hickman originally belonged to Ernest Pratt. In 1887 William Clarke and Thomas C. Day filed on the land now owned by Mr. Black. Day sold his part to Charley Burke; then Burke and Clarke sold to Richardson brothers. From them it went to John R. Stewart, Will Hickman, and Alonzo Black. In the meantime Walter Christopherson filed on land farther down the river, which he later sold to Charley Cooper. This ranch and the one formerly belonging to Clarence Huntsman have become the property of Joseph Hickman.



Torrey Ward Chapel and Amusement Hall

GROVER

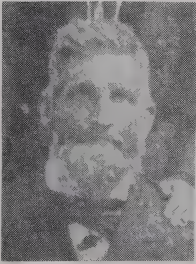
by Margaret Stewart

The settlement known as Grover is located ten miles south-east of Teasdale on Carcass Creek, so named because of the dead bodies of sheep and cattle found in it. The creek is narrow and steep, and an animal slipping into it can hardly ever get out. South and east of the village are mountains and wooded slopes, while in the distance to the north loom the highly-colored crags and ledges of Wayne Wonderland.

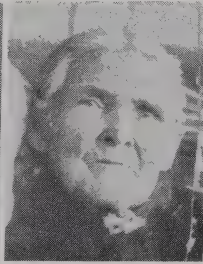
SETTLEMENT

Two bachelors, Alex Keele and Will Bullard, were the first settlers. In the spring of 1880 they had a small bunch of cattle in the vicinity and while caring for them cleared thirty or forty acres and planted grain. Not far from the Creek they built a shack in what is now the southern part of town.

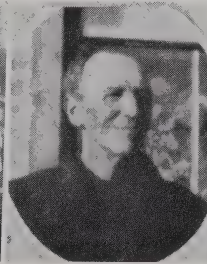
In 1884 Samuel and Daniel Allen, brothers, and William Spencer came from Escalante and bought the claims of the bachelors for five hundred dollars, paid in horses and mules. Daniel Allen and Spencer had previously lived for a short time



Urban Van Stewart



Ellen A. Stewart



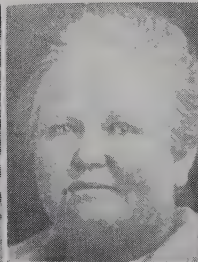
John Allen



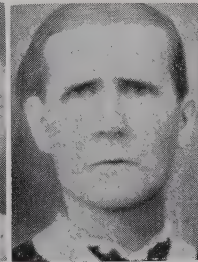
Grace Allen



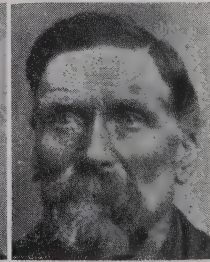
Samuel Allen



Thisbe Allen

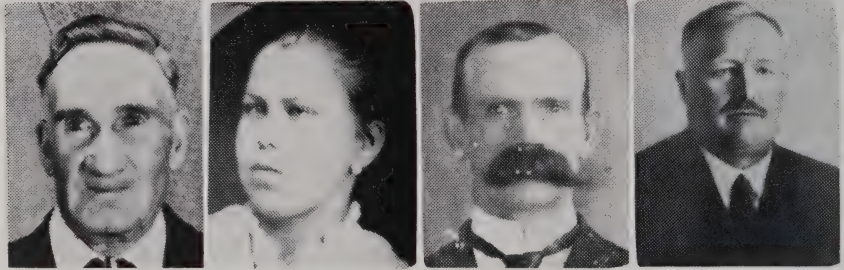


Naomi E. Clark



William M. Clark

in Teasdale. In the spring of 1889 five families were located in Grover. Daniel Allen, his wife Georgina Hanks, and two children lived in a log house near a small spring, west and south



Alexander A. Clark

Ann C. Forsyth

Thomas R. Forsyth

John R. Stewart

of their farm. Across the street south on the Sidney Rymer lot lived three bachelors, Brigham Spencer, Alpheus Higgans, and Samuel Allen. About a block and a half to the east and the south William Spencer and his family lived in a frame house on their farm near Carcass Creek.

Up the creek a mile or more Benjamin Perkins resided on a farm with his first wife and five children. Still farther south on the creek Henry Cullum had taken up some land, where he lived with his second wife, two sons, Henry and Edward, and daughter Ettie. He also ran a sawmill some distance up the canyon.

At this time Peter Mortensen, his second wife, and some of their children moved to Grover. The Mortensens first lived in the house vacated by the three bachelors, but later Mr. Mortensen took up a farm between Spencer and Perkins, where he built a two-room log house.

The houses and farms changed hands many times, some families moving away, others coming in. Urban Van Stewart, Sr., bought the William Spencer property. Benjamin Perkins moved to Monticello, selling his property to Walter Lee, who later sold it to Thomas Forsyth (Bud), who lived in the community many years.

Samuel Allen took up some land and built a house on the townsite where Busenbarks now live. Gilbert Adams also took up some land in this vicinity, and he and Samuel Allen plowed a ditch along an old Indian waterway in order to bring water to places in the western part of Grover.

John Allen and his wife Grace Fordham lived in Grover for awhile, then moved to Fish Creek, and later to Teasdale. Henry Cullum also moved to Fish Creek, and Charley Hanks lived in the Cullum house until his death.

George and Peter Mortensen, Jr., took up land between the river and Grover, which they later sold to David J. Stewart and his wife Fanny. Mr. Stewart also bought the house and lot owned by Daniel Allen, where he lived during the winter with his family.

When Peter Mortensen moved to Idaho in 1898, Charles Forsyth and his wife Sarah bought his property. Urban Stewart, Jr., secured a title to the land known as the Indian farm, called by that name because Indians had once raised some corn there. He also bought a house in town, where he and his wife Margaret Franklin Stewart, lived until his death in 1903. Hyrum Liston filed on a homestead northeast of the Spencer place and built a house there. Later he sold this property to Moroni Lazenby and his wife Rosa Stewart, and moved away. The Daniel Allen farm was owned or operated at various times by Joseph Hutchinson, John R. Stewart, Isaac Allen, John Covington, and Urban Stewart, Jr.

LATER RESIDENTS AND POPULATION

Grover residents of later date were the Hickmans, Deseret and Will; the Pectols, George P., Jesse, and Chris; John Carrell; the Covingtons, John, David, Daniel, and Douglas; Hankses, Walter E. and Urban; Clarks, Alexander A., George, and Alex; Rymers, Sidney, Joseph, Norman, and Lloyd; Walter Mulford, and Lewis Goodwin.

In the early years of the century one hundred fifteen persons were living in Grover, the highest number to live there at one time. The population has gradually decreased until at the present time, 1952, only four families remain. As the young people have grown up, their experiences at college, in the mission field, or in the armed forces have led them to seek opportunities and employment in other places.

DISEASES

During the winter of 1892 the dreadful disease diphtheria struck the family of Peter Mortensen and others. Elizabeth

Frankland Mortensen died in February and was the first corpse buried in the Grover cemetery. Within less than a month her sons, William and George Frankland, and daughter Lillie Mortensen, were also buried there.

In 1903 some families were attacked by typhoid fever, which claimed as its victims Charles Forsyth and Urban Stewart, Jr.

SCHOOLS AND BUILDINGS

The first school in Grover was held during the winter of 1892-1893, with Peter Mortensen as teacher. There were few text books, and in some subjects all of the pupils were given the same lesson from the same text. With the exception of two or three years, one teacher has had charge of all grades. Urban Hanks, a resident of the community since 1910, taught there for six years, and has also been principal and teacher in other towns of the county for twenty-one years.

At the time Urban Stewart, Sr., was presiding elder he gave the community land for a school house, tithing yard, and cemetery. A log building used for school, church and recreational activities, was constructed about the turn of the century, but burned down a few years later. Then another log house was built, which served the community until 1935. The building constructed at that time was made of sawed logs, plastered on the inside and stuccoed on the outside. It consisted of two large, well-lighted, comfortable rooms. People of the ward cooperated with the school board by furnishing the logs and some labor in order that they might be permitted to use the house for Church activities. They also fenced it and planted a lawn.

About three years after the building was finished, children in the upper grades and in high school were transported to other schools. Then in 1941 the school was closed and all pupils were transported to other towns. This action was taken as an economy measure by the school board upon the recommendation of the State School Superintendent.

SERVICES LACKING

Grover has never had a real store. For a year or two Sidney Rymer sold gasoline and a few groceries. Most of the time residents have had to go at least nine miles to purchase goods.

A pipeline water system is also lacking and this deprives homes of some of the modern conveniences.

MAIL AND POST OFFICE

Before the people of Grover had a post office, they came to Teasdale for mail. For a short time mail carriers to Caineville sometimes went by way of the Miner's Mountain, leaving mail at Grover as they went. This was a voluntary service.

In the spring of 1892 one or two citizens of Grover carried a petition for the people to sign, asking for a post office. Soon after that, not later than 1894, they had regular mail service three times a week. In 1910 they were given service each day of the week except Sunday.

Postmasters who have served the community are: Thisbe Allen, David J. Stewart, Moroni Lazenby, John Carrell, Mary E. Hanks, Maggie Busenbark, Amelia Covington, and Katie Clark.

TOWN NAME

Until about the time the town had a post office, it was known as Carcass, named for the creek. Since Grover Cleveland was President of the United States during the time the town was given a post office, it was named in his honor.

The following quotation from one of the pioneers describes early recreation:

"Our amusements consisted of home parties, where we had singing, reciting, and story-telling, indoor and outdoor games, molasses candy pulling, dancing and swinging. We sometimes went up the canyon, put up a swing on a limb of a sawlog tree, and two boys would use a rope to send the swinger high. One day Naomi Perkins went up so high she fainted and narrowly escaped a terrible fall. The boys caught her just in time.

"Henry Cullum once invented a Punch and Judy show that we thought very clever. We sometimes danced in an empty frame room that rocked with every step, to the music of an accordian played by Henry Cullum, or the harmonica and bones played by my brother Will."

After the coming of the automobile the young people of Grover and some of the older ones went to other towns for dances, athletic sports, and special celebrations.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

When a branch of the Church was organized in Grover it became a part of the Teasdale Ward, and continued as such until 1931, when it was organized a ward. The men who acted as presiding elders of the branch were: William Spencer, Samuel Allen, Urban Stewart, Sr., F. C. Pectol, Deseret Hickman, John Carrell, and Lewis Goodwin. Elder Goodwin became the first bishop, and in 1948 was succeeded by Urban Hanks, still presiding.

Thisbe Goodwin, a ward clerk of Grover, lists the following as officers of the auxiliary organizations: Sunday School Superintendents, Daniel Allen, Samuel Allen, Urban Stewart, Jr., John Carrell, Daniel Covington, Sidney Rymer, Urban Hanks, George Clark. Relief Society presidents, Sina Mortensen, Grace Allen, Margaret Stewart, Amelia Covington, Ellen Rymer, and Joy Clark. Primary presidents, Ellen Stewart, Sina Mortensen, Grace Allen, Mary Mortensen, Sarah Forsyth, Mary E. Hanks, Thisbe Goodwin, Ellen Rymer, Velma Rymer, and Faymetta Fordham.



Recent Picture of Grover Townspeople

FRUITA

HIGH ABOVE FAIR FRUITA

MINNIE I. HODAPP

American Fork, Utah

I have felt enchantment—
Joy as keen as pain,
Gazing on a sky line,
A red mountain chain
High above fair Fruita
In the hills of Wayne!

Tiny orchard hamlet
Nestles far below,
Busy canyon traffic
Hastens to and fro,
While the luscious peaches
Like fruits of Eden grow!

I have caught a vision
Of a winding reef
Kissed by rays elysian
From the sunset's sheaf,
Bending and extending
For miles in bold relief!

Lo, an ancient castle—
Mild vermilion tone—
Turrets, peaks, and spires
Blossoming in stone!
Can you name the sculptor?
Nature's hand alone!

Flights of sky-born rapture
Crag and wind-hewn towers
Weird and wordless wonder—
Awe that overpowers;
And the strength of freedom
To cheer world-weary hours!

I have felt enchantment;
Joy as keen as pain,
Gazing on a sky line
A red mountain chain
High above fair Fruita,
In red hills of Wayne!

By A. A. Clarke

Fruita, formerly called Junction, is a glen on the Fremont River, walled in by crags and perpendicular cliffs. It is fourteen miles east of Teasdale and twenty-five miles southeast of Loa. In traveling the fourteen miles from Teasdale, one drops from an elevation of 6880 feet to 5418 feet and notes a corresponding rise in temperature. Sand Creek, coming in from the west, joins the river in the lower part of the valley, but ordinarily there is little if any water in it by the time it reaches the river. Fruita is included in the Capitol Reef National Monument.

SETTLERS

Franklin W. Young was the first settler in this dell, locating there about 1884. A short time later he sold his property to Niels and John Johnson. The next arrivals were Gilbert Adams and family, and Cynthia Rogers and her adopted son. Mr. Adams acquired through squatters right the property on the south side of the river, while the others resided on the



Mary E. Jones

William Jones

Cynthia Rogers

Dena Mulford
Charles Mulford

north side. About two years later, in 1890, Mr. Adams sold his property to Joe Smith of Notom. Charles Mulford bought the Rogers land, which he later sold to Amasa Pierce. In 1893 Elijah C. Behunin settled in the area and remained for a time, later moving to Fish Creek. During the nineties Leo R. Holt and wife moved to the village and lived there for fifteen years.

Property changed ownership many times. Besides the families mentioned, a list of those who have lived in Fruita includes the following: The Pendletons, Clarkes, Carrells, Chestnuts, Thomas H. Jakeman, James Sorenson, Hyrum Behunin, William Jones, Joseph Cook, Aaron Holt, Andrew Adams, M. W. Mansfield, Jorgan Jorgensen, M. V. Oyler, Dewey Gifford, Clarence Mulford, Marrin Smith, Owen Davis, Dean Brimhall, Dr. Inglesby, Charles Kelley.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS

The amount of land suitable for farming in this opening among the cliffs is limited, but the soil is fertile and the climate delightful. Alfalfa, fruits, and all vegetables except potatoes thrive in the locality. During years when markets are not flooded with fruit from other sections of the state, farmers of

Fruita are able to make a good profit from the sale of cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, and apples.

SCHOOL

The first school was probably opened about 1900. There were eight families living in the dell at that time. A log school house was built near the perpendicular cliff on the north side of Sand Creek, about fifty rods up that stream from its junction with the river. Although the school population dwindled, a one-room school was maintained until 1941.

MAIL SERVICE

From the time Junction was settled until at least 1900, there was no post office in the village. Carriers from Teasdale to Caineville left mail for individuals as they passed through the place. Amasa Pierce seems to have been the first postmaster, being succeeded by Alexander A. Clarke, Agnes Carrell, 1911 to 1916; Hattie Adams, Mrs. Jehu Blackburn, M. V. Oyler, acting postmaster for a short time, and Mrs. Blackburn again. Apparently she was the last postmaster and did not officiate long, for the office was abolished about 1918.

CHANGE OF NAME

The change in name from Junction to Fruita was made during the period 1900 and 1903, probably at the time a post office was established. According to a Stake Church record, a Primary meeting was held in Junction May 21, 1900. The next meeting of this type with stake officers present is dated October 11, 1903, at *Fruita*.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION

Fruita was organized as a branch of the Torrey Ward in 1900, with Elijah C. Behunin presiding elder. He was succeeded by Amasa Pierce, who continued in this capacity until the branch was disorganized and the remaining saints became a part of the Torrey Ward.

A Primary Association was organized in Junction June 20, 1898, with Maria Ann Pierce president, and Jane Behunin and

Rena Holt counselors and Nettie Noyes, secretary. A Sunday School organization also functioned in the community for a time.

IN THE MONUMENT

Since the Capitol Reef National Monument was proclaimed, many tourists and travelers have visited Fruita and the Capitol Gorge, some passing on to the Colorado River and into San Juan County.

Dr. Inglesby and his unusual collection of rocks, both rough and polished, rival the scenery for the attraction of tourists who come to Fruita. Doc, a retired dentist from Bingham, has been in the locality about fourteen years, and during that time has established a reputation for friendliness. He loves the rugged region with its color and mysterious solitudes. It does for him what fine music does for other people.

PLEASANT CREEK — NOTOM

By Lucinda S. Chidester

The small settlement once known as Pleasant Creek, Notom, and also Pleasant Dale, was located on Pleasant Creek about five miles upstream from where the creek empties into the Fremont River.

SETTLERS

The place was settled early in 1886 by Jorgen Christian Smith, the most influential man in the settlement for a number of years. Jorgen Smith was converted to the Mormon Church in Denmark. He was of German descent and was well educated, being able to speak and write five languages. Before coming to America he had studied medicine for a time, and had a knowledge of drugs, which made him a useful man in pioneer communities.



Lee R. Holt

Laurine Holt

Enoch Larsen

Mary H. Larsen

Jorgen Smith

Nettie Marie Smith

Jeremiah Mott

Eise Mott



Mary Moss Smith

William Smith

He helped settle Sanpete and Sevier Counties, being one of the first ten men to locate in Richfield. He owned a drug store there, and when he moved to Pleasant Creek he brought his drugs along and stored them in one of the log rooms of his house. Since there were no qualified doctors within many miles of the settlement, he was often called to help in cases of sickness. He also had skill as a blacksmith, and was adept at fashioning household utensils out of materials at hand. This ability was of value in a remote community.

Other families who lived in Pleasant Dale for a time were: Jorgen Jorgensen, Jeremiah Mott, Leo R. Holt, Oscar Thompson, Jimmie Idle, Richard Crowther, and Enoch Larsen.

POST OFFICE

After a mail route was established between Teasdale and Caineville, in the late eighties, the people in the settlement were



Jorgen Smith, first
postmaster at Notom.

given a post office, which was known in the records as Notom. Jorgen Smith was the first postmaster, and was the one who suggested the name. Even though the village has long been abandoned, the Durfey Ranch at this site is still referred to as Notom. Enoch Larsen and his wife were the last of the old settlers to leave the place, and were also the last postmasters.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION

A branch of the Church was effected soon after the place was settled, with Jorgen Jorgensen as presiding elder. He was succeeded by Jorgen Smith in 1888. A few years later the branch was discontinued, the people becoming part of the Aldridge Branch, to which settlement some of the Pleasant Creek families had moved.

On June 22, 1893, a Primary Association was organized in Pleasant Dale, with Maria Smith as president; Ann Crowther and Vilate Killion, counselors; and Lizzie Smith secretary. This is the only record of the Stake Primary Board visiting the village, although they went to other towns in the lower part of the county.



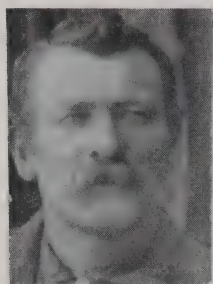
George Durfey's House in Notom,
built by Enoch Larson.

ALDRIDGE

From 1890 to 1900 a settlement known as Aldridge was located along the Fremont River north of Pleasant Creek.

SETTLERS

Mosiah Behunin settled there as early as 1882. Other families moved in and out. Probably not more than a dozen lived there at one time. A list of those who dwelt there includes



William R. Heath



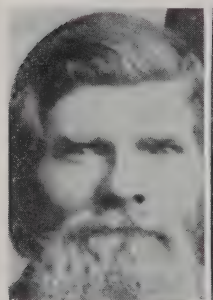
Celia M. Heath



Sidney A. Curtis



Mary Ann Curtis



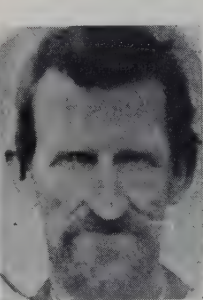
Mosiah Behunin



Mrs. Mosiah Behunin



Isabelle M. Mott



Daniel R. Mott

the following: James Heath, William Heath, Sidney Curtis, Lorenzo Curtis, Elias Johnson, Frank Durfee, David Coombs, Richard Crowther, Isabelle McCleave, a family named Harding and another, Willson. The family of Frederick Noyes, Sr., living between this place and Caineville, belonged to the Aldridge Branch for a time.

SCHOOL

A school was maintained in the settlement for a few years. Children from Notom attended the school, riding the distance on horseback.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION

About 1892 a branch of the Church was organized at Aldridge as part of Caineville Ward, with Richard Crowther as presiding elder. Later, Elias Johnson was presiding elder for five or six years, and until the branch was discontinued soon after 1900.

In 1893 a Primary Association was organized, with Theresa Coombs president, and Adeline Willson and Isabelle McCleave counselors, and Ada Noyes, secretary. On August 20, 1895, a reorganization took place, Maria Noyes becoming president and Electa Johnson and Celia Heath counselors, with Ada Noyes as secretary and treasurer. The last organization took place June 19, 1898, when Mary Ann Curtis became president, with Isabelle McCleave and Celia Heath as counselors, and Lucinda Curtis as secretary. The Stake Primary Board made one more visit to the village in May, 1900.

PRODUCTS

Products of the Aldridge and Pleasant Creek settlements consisted of fruits, vegetables, corn, melons, sorghum cane, and alfalfa. The people preserved some of their fruits with molasses. Peaches preserved this way are delicious.



David Coombs

Thresa Coombs

CAINEVILLE

By Thisbe Goodwin

The town that once was Caineville was situated on the left bank of the Fremont River, sixty-five miles southeast of Loa.

THE PIONEERS

Having been called by President A. K. Thurber to open this region for settlement, Elijah Cutler Behunin moved there



| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Jane Behunin | Elijah C. Behunin | E. K. Hanks | Thisbe Hanks |
| Walter E. Hanks | Mary Ellen Hanks | William T. Carrell | Dorothy P. Carrell |
| George W. Carrell | Agnes Carrell | William Foy, Sr. | Rosanna C. Foy |



Hyrum Huntsman
George S. Rust
John Curfew

Emmeline Huntsman
Eliza S. Rust
Eliza Curfew

George P. Pectol
Henry A. Gifford
Billy Pectol

Nina Pectol
Mary Ellen Gifford
Alfred Ostberg

in November, 1882. According to one account, Brigham Ney came with him, stayed over night, and left in disgust. Mr. Behunin remained, built a cabin of cottonwood logs, and cleared some land. To provide winter feed for his horses he cut the wild cane and grass along the river bed.



Elsa Ostberg

The next spring he was joined by his brother Mosiah and a few more families. In March a company, consisting of the Behunin brothers, William Stringham, Yergen Jergensen, Chauncey Cook, David King, and Walter E. Hanks, made

surveys for the location of canals and ditches in this valley, and also in Blue Valley.

E. C. Behunin was the first man to take a wagon through Capitol Wash, now known as Capitol Reef Gorge. Before 1882 travel to the lower country was through Grand Wash and down the river. Getting a wagon through this rugged defile was a real achievement. Walter E. Hanks, a young man of seventeen, living at Floral Ranch, was somewhat familiar with the territory and went ahead on foot to pilot the way. William Stringham and Yergen Jergensen were with Mr. Behunin. Through the combined efforts of these four men the outfits got through, although at times the wagons had to be steadied with guy ropes to keep them from tipping over.

LATER SETTLERS

Other settlers continued to move in, some of the later ones coming after others had moved away. There were the Pectols, Daltons, Carrells, Nortons, Huntsmans, Hunts, Giffords, Mr. Foy, John H. Curfew, George B. Rust, Arthur Burgess, Daniel Cook, Walter Hanks, Samuel Allen, Robert Brown, Delbert Heath, and Alfred Ostberg.

PRODUCTS

Since the climate was well adapted for raising all kinds of fruit, melons, cane, alfalfa, grain, and most vegetables, the pioneers immediately began planting fruit and shade trees, and various kinds of seeds for gardens and field crops.

Products which they could turn into cash or trade for goods were sorghum, dried fruits and corn, melons, and winter apples. While the fresh fruit was of excellent quality, it was too far from market to bring a cash return. Each family had a few cows, and later some acquired range cattle. The occasional sale of livestock supplemented the revenue from other sources.

About 1900 mulberry trees were planted, and an experiment was carried on to find if silkworms would thrive and produce silk in the locality. The project was under the direction of the Stake Relief Society presidency, Jane S. Coleman, Sarah Forsyth, and Mary E. Hanks. These sisters were acting upon

suggestions of Church leaders that members do all they could to stimulate and support home industries. During one or two years the worms produced some silk, but the venture was found to be unprofitable.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

For about ten years the people in the Caineville area constituted a branch of the Blue Valley Ward. William Stringham was the first presiding elder, and he was succeeded by Chauncey Cook and George P. Pectol.

In the spring of 1892, while Wayne was still a branch of Sevier Stake, President A. K. Thurber came into the valley apparently looking for a bishop for Caineville. On a late Thursday afternoon he called at Floral Ranch, where the Hanks families were living, and asked for Walter. He was directed to a sheep camp not far away, where he might find the young man caring for some sheep he had purchased in connection with Willard Arnold. Failing to find Walter at



Meeting House and Sunday School Group.

camp, he left a note which read, "Meet me in Caineville on Sunday."

Mr. Hanks met the appointment and was told he had been selected to preside as bishop over the Caineville saints. He said, "President Thurber, I would gladly go on a fifteen-year mission rather than be a bishop." The unconsoling reply was "You can be a bishop longer than that if you behave yourself." He was a bishop for eighteen years.

From spring until July, when he moved his family to Caineville, Elder Hanks rode there each Sunday on horseback to take charge of church services. It was not until December 13, 1892, that Caineville Ward was organized and Elder Hanks sustained as bishop, with George P. Pectol and George B. Rust as counselors. The town was named in honor of John T. Caine, Utah's representative to Congress.

TOWN IS BUILT

When the Hanks family moved to Caineville there wasn't any town. People all lived on their farms. George Carrell sold his farm for a townsite, which was surveyed and marked off into lots. Then people started to build homes there. It was a very busy time, especially for the men, who were making



First House built in Caineville by E. C. Behunin—still standing.

adobes, burning brick, fencing lots, building houses, and making water available for all lots.

The American Wash separated the town, and it was necessary to construct a wooden flume to carry water across it to part of the town lots. This wash was dry except during stormy weather when floods came through it. Wood for fuel was hauled through it from the area above town.

During the first summer a bowery, constructed for the purpose, served for all community gatherings. But before long a new house was erected, which was used for church, school, and all kinds of entertainments. It faced the south. Opposite the entrance was a stage, the front curtain of which was painted by Mary E. Hanks and another woman of the ward.

It was not unusual for Stake Conferences to be held in Caineville during the years around 1900. Many people were living in these lower valleys, and in the late summer and fall there was an abundance of fruits and vegetables to tempt the saints from the cool upper valley.

TRAVEL

The great obstacle in the way of what otherwise might have been an occasion of complete enjoyment, was the rugged, rocky road to be traveled, especially the stretch through the Capitol Wash. Travel over this road had to be on horseback or by team and wagon. Both animals and conveyances needed to be in good condition if travelers from the upper towns expected to make the trip in less than two days. Although persons going through the Wash got a shaking and jolting they could not forget, they felt somewhat compensated by the gorgeous scenery which enveloped them. It, too, was unforgettable.

Not until the late twenties was the road improved sufficiently for automobiles to travel it. Many times after that floods came through, making it unfit for car travel until it was again repaired. On a few occasions travelers were met by floods in the Wash and barely escaped the rolling torrent. If their vehicle happened to be a car, it was usually worthless thereafter.

DIPHThERIA

During the winter of 1892-1893 diphtheria struck the community, claiming as victims seven children. No doctors or undertakers were within many miles of the settlement. People had to help each other in caring for the sick and laying away the dead. Eliza Rust, a good practical nurse, went among the people, giving relief. Bishop Hanks and his wife had great faith and many were healed through their ministrations and the power of the priesthood.

POSTMASTERS

During the late eighties mail was first carried from Teasdale to Caineville, Sylvester Williams being the contractor. Postmasters who served the community were George W. Carrell, Hyde Huntsman, Thisbe Allen, Dorothy Pectol, Alice Martin, Alfred Ostberg, Eliza M. Curfew, Alice Cottrell, and Laura Hunt.

MERCHANTS

Not many persons engaged in the mercantile business. It seems that the first store was a branch of the Fremont mercantile business operated by Joseph Anderson in the eighties. Goods went from Fremont to Caineville by way of the east desert. Later Hyde Huntsman and John Curfew each kept goods for sale during a short period.

John H. Curfew was the foremost representative of his town in the government of the county, serving six years as county clerk and about eight years as assessor. In 1898 he had one leg amputated, but he accepted the misfortune cheerfully, not letting it quell his ambition or blight his life.

FLOODS

It was about 1896 when the first big flood came down the river, which was the forerunner of others that finally took the town. Every two or three years these floods came, washed out the dams, and caved in the river banks, gradually taking the land. Homes near the river were moved several times, and ditches had to be repaired continually during the flood season.

When the big flood came in 1909, the people were advised to abandon the settlement and seek homes elsewhere, which nearly everyone did.

After the settlers moved out of Caineville a few men, owning cattle bought some of the land from those who held a title to it or from the county for taxes. Ruben Meeks, Romero Ortega, and Arthur Brian own ranches there which are useful in connection with their livestock operations. Floyd and Arthur Hunt, Bert Cannon, and Leland Behunin have land in the lower part of the valley which they are attempting to farm.

FLORAL RANCH

Floral Ranch is located in a box canyon on Pleasant Creek, a small tributary of the Fremont River. Here in 1878 Ephraim K. Hanks, Utah pioneer of 1847, built a home, setting out about two hundred fruit trees which he cultivated.

He often made trips to Caineville, both before and after his son was bishop. Being a Patriarch and a man of great faith, he was instrumental in healing many who were afflicted. His death occurred at his mountain retreat June 9, 1896.

In the following sketch, Olive Curfew Hunt gives a picture of conditions in Caineville under the leadership of Bishop Hanks and Janitor Uncle Billy.

RECREATION

By Olive Curfew Hunt

Although settlements in the lower part of Wayne County were small, an average of fifteen to twenty-five families, life was by no means dull or tiresome. Everyone was awake, alert, ready for and interested in anything that promised fun or excitement. As a child I never recall when some "doins" were not in the making or going on.

We lived across the way from the school house, church, and recreational hall combined, and therefore got the benefit of it all. One memory I'll always retain is that of Billy Pectol, my little dwarf uncle, going by to light the house with the small kerosene lamps, ring the bell, and in the winter build fires in the big-bellied cast iron stove.

Dressed in his skimpy, round-tailed, grey and white-checked suit, pant legs tight and coming almost to his funny soot-blackened shoe tops, he looked like an elf or dwarf stepped out from a story book. And I remember he walked with a sort of hitch, due to "them doggone corns." His height was four feet ten; his weight, one hundred more or less, mostly less. He had bushy eyebrows, everhanging greenish brown eyes, a flat nose, high cheek bones, and if he ever had a full set of teeth I fail to remember when. But withal he was loved by the whole community.

This was Uncle Billy, janitor, floor manager, mail carrier, newspaper, unequalled teamster on the horse power thresher. A very important character, and best of all he arrived on April first. What a trick for fate to play! But how it helped for fun. Celebrating his birthday was a ritual for the neighborhood folks.

He was always on time with his duties. Prompt was the Caineville slogan in general—Uncle Billy in particular. We could always depend on the first bell one-half hour before time to "take up." Exactly on the dot came the last bell, which was the signal for quietness. For be it church, dance, or party, it was always opened with prayer.

At a dance our floor manager would call out, "Numbers one to ten take your partners for a waltz." (Hall was too small for more to dance at once.) The first set or two created a sensation, as the girls would have a chance to display their new dresses as they paraded around the hall before the music started. The musicians, Jonathan Hunt and sons Charley, Moroni, and Andrew, took plenty of time to tune up their instruments, the mandolin and violin, accompanied by the organ. Sometimes one of the fellows played a harmonica, while Sidney Curtis with his accordion furnished music for many good times. Dances consisted of the waltz, two-step, polka, schottish, quadrille, and others. We enjoyed them all.

Everyone obeyed Uncle Billy at the dances, as he was backed up by the people, and that meant the Church with a wonderful bishop, Walter E. Hanks, who was a runner-up with Brigham Young when it came to organizing, colonizing, and leadership. With his lovely wife Mary E., whom we all

adored, he attended everything, always dancing, always ready for fun.

No wonder Church was a success. No one thought of staying away from Church or from Mutual. How we loved those conjoint meetings when the Y.M. and Y.L.M.I.A. programs were combined, and the "Mutual Star," a small newspaper consisting of contributions from members: bits of news, jokes, poems, and editorials, were read.

Sorghum candy-pulls were popular, too. The molasses was cooked until it threaded. A pinch of soda was added to make it lighter. Then it was turned into buttered tins to cool slightly. When the temperature was right, each person grabbed a wad and began stretching it out into long ribbons, snatching it from someone else, and even twining it around necks. Sorry to say I never was sport enough for this sticky play .

Rag bees and husking bees were social events where the participants worked and had fun at the same time. Rags were made ready for weaving carpets, and the fresh corn husks for refilling bed ticks. Always some refreshments went along with these activities.

Holidays were celebrated with special features: songs, musical selections, pantomimes, and dialogues. Sister Sarah (Birdie) wrote and directed some clever little plays which were acclaimed by all. Every Fourth of July my strict old Aunt Agnes Carrell read the Declaration of Independence. We youngsters would get tired and start to play until a stern glance over her glasses bade us be quiet. We were always glad then that the Declaration of Independence is no longer than it is.

PRODUCING SORGHUM

By Olive C. Hunt

Many operations are necessary in order to raise sorghum cane for molasses. Preparing acres of good, loamy soil, chosen after many serious family councils, was the first step, for it was thought that heavy, dark soil made strong, dark molasses. Preparation of the soil consisted of watering, plowing, harrowing, and laying off in high, narrow rows.

One person with a sack of tiny seeds fastened around his waist planted them about two feet apart in rows, using a shovel for the purpose. When the plants were about six inches high they were thinned and hoed. It was necessary to hoe, cultivate, and irrigate the field three or four times during the season. Weeds were not tolerated in the field.

As soon as the tops or seeds on the plants began to darken we knew that cutting time was here. Short handles were put in well-sharpened garden hoes. When cut, the cane was piled in rows so a wagon could be driven between them. The wagon, loaded with cane, was taken to the yard, where leaves were stripped from the stalks so the juice would not be dark or strong. The stalks were then placed in neat layers in stacks, convenient to be gathered up quickly and fed into the sorghum mill.

This mill consisted of three heavy iron rollers approximately two feet high, one being a little larger in diameter. These were fitted snugly together in a sort of triangle, the two smaller ones close together, the larger one behind. The rollers were made with iron shafts or spikes on the bottom of each. Around these were fitted hardwood boxings, and on top of the rollers were cogs similar to those on a washing machine wringer so they could turn freely.

The mill was placed on three posts which were driven firmly into the ground, high enough for a wooden barrel to fit underneath to catch the juice. A piece of flume-shaped tin, fastened underneath the rollers, caught the sage-green juice and guided it into the barrels. On the top of the shaft from the center roller a long pole, called a sweep, was balanced. To the smaller end of the pole a horse was hitched in such a manner as to force him to go around in a circle, thus furnishing power for the mill. The cane was fed into the small rollers, coming out from the other side crushed in what was called bagasse, a very good stock food. When the barrels were filled, the juice was dipped out into huge, galvanized tin vats, which were placed on a sort of long fireplace made of rock. Here the juice was boiled. Firing was a one man job. Keeping the juice at the right temperature and knowing when it had reached the proper consistency was important and required skill. Later the finished product was put in kegs and barrels to take to market and exchange for merchandise, potatoes, or cash.

BLUE VALLEY — GILES

By Andrew Hunt

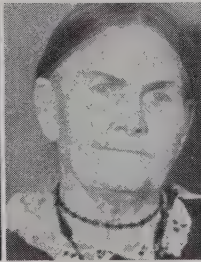
The ghost town, Blue Valley or Giles, was settled in the spring of 1883, about the same time that the neighboring towns of Caineville and Hanksville were settled. The name blue was applied to the region because the surrounding hills and much of the soil is of a bluish gray color.

THE PIONEERS

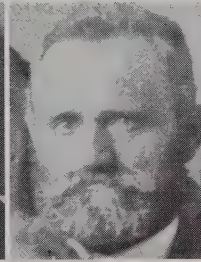
Hyrum Burgess was one of the first men to locate in the valley. Others who settled there within the next ten or fifteen years were: Henry Giles, Archie Young, Elijah Meyhew, Lorenzo Turner, Edward C. Abbot, James P. Knight, William Shirts, N. J. Nielson, John Ekker, Jonathan Hunt, John Busenbark, Heber J. Wilson, Francis C. Mikelsen, Daniel Cook, Levi White, John C. White, Joseph Ellett, and Orson H. Lance.



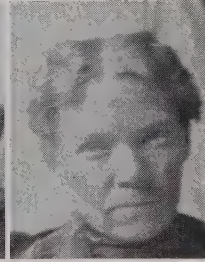
Orson H. Lance



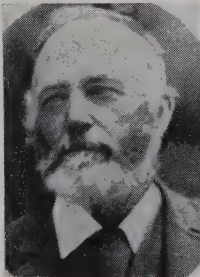
Melvina M. Lance



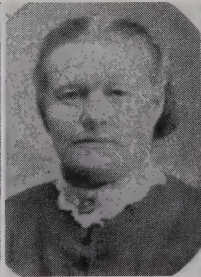
Edward C. Abbott



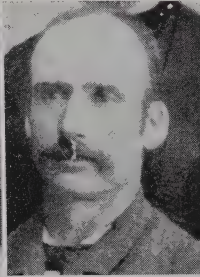
Elizabeth W. Abbott



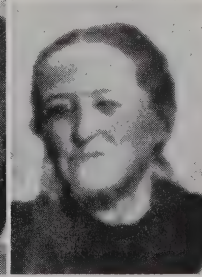
John C. White



Mary Ann White



Henry (Harry) Giles



Elizabeth Giles



Niels J. Nielsen

Minnie S. Nielsen

John Busenbark



Martha W. Mayhew

Austin S. Mayhew

The river divided the town, the larger number of families being on the south side. Since the river channel was comparatively narrow at that time, a bridge spanned it, connecting the parts of the town.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS

The pioneers built homes, canals and ditches, and began farming. A good climate and fertile soil caused fruits, vegetables, melons, corn, cane, and alfalfa to thrive, giving an appearance of prosperity to the community.

As people were a long way from markets, they took advantage of everything in the environment to provide for their needs. The artichokes that grew in the vicinity were eagerly gathered by the youngsters in the spring for food. Barrels of sauerkraut were made during the fall for use in the winter. Most families kept a few stands of bees, as honey and molasses were about all the sweets they had. Even salt was sometimes made from salt rock by pounding the rock fine and boiling it in water until

it had dissolved and most of the water evaporated. It was then cooled and when the remainder of the water evaporated, salt was left in the vessel.

As matches were scarce, smokers invented a substitute for them. They took a cartridge shell such as a 38-55, filled it with scorched cotton, and poured a little kerosene over it. A piece of flint, struck with the back of a pocket knife, produced a spark which came in contact with the cotton, causing it to smoulder sufficiently for the smoker to light his cigarette.

SKILLED WORKERS — MECHANICS

William (Bill) Shirts was the village blacksmith. Henry Lords put the first sawmill in the Henry Mountains. N. J. Nielson made adobes and built the house used for church and other activities, a very substantial building for that period.

Most of the Blue Valley residents had to go to other towns for merchandise. Sol Parker ran a store for a short time, and Joseph Ellett kept a few groceries for sale during some of the years he was there.

POSTMASTERS

Lorenzo Turner appears to have been the first postmaster. Others were Elijah Mayhew, Joseph Ellett, and Alzina Cook.

BRONCO RIDING

Amusements and sports of the early pioneer communities were much alike. Men and boys of Blue Valley, however, had a Sunday afternoon pastime somewhat different and not at all in keeping with the Sabbath Day. They gathered at one of the corrals and rode bucking horses and steers. One of the participants gives the following account:

"I once rode a big steer which bucked so hard and so long that by the time he got through everything was black and I was almost unconscious. We had an old burro that no one could stick. He was in the corral every Sunday, but was never conquered. The practice helped to make good riders, for all of the Blue Valley boys were skilled horsemen."



Jonathan Hunt, with
team and "White Top
Buggy."

CHURCH ORGANIZATION

Blue Valley was at first a branch of Thurber Ward, under the direction of Bishop George Brinkerhoff. In 1885 the Saints in this valley and Graves Valley were organized as a ward with Henry Giles, who had been the presiding elder, as the first bishop. He was succeeded in 1893 by Heber J. Wilson and others, as follows: 1894, Francis Mikelsen; 1896, Levi White; 1907, Joseph H. Ellett, who presided until the ward was disorganized in April 1910. The few remaining Saints were made a branch of Torrey Ward. The name of the ward was changed from Blue Valley to Giles in 1895 in honor of Bishop Giles, the foremost citizen of the community. He was one of the first three selectmen in the county government, and one of the first school trustees in his town. He died November 11, 1892.

GILES AFTER 1910

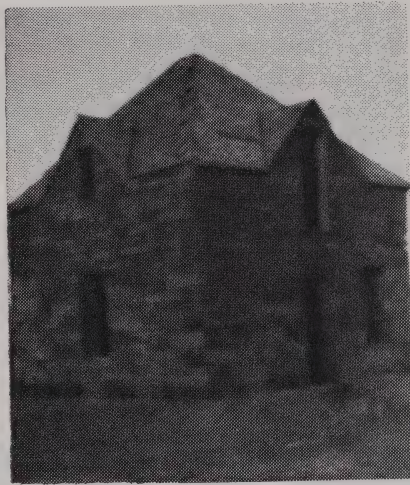
Giles was a thriving little town until the floods made it impossible to get water on the land. After that some families moved to Uintah County, some to Hanksville, Bishop Ellett to Teasdale, and a few remained.

The quotation below is from one of the settlers who remained.

"In 1913, Stelsons, Cooks, and Throckmortons came in, and they together with the remaining settlers, Hunts, Gileses, Pierces, and a cowman, Chris Jorgensen, decided to shoot a long spillway through solid rock to get water and save the farms.

The undertaking was too great for such a small group. Although they completed the spillway, they were so broken in spirit, as well as financially, that they never finished the levee. Mr. Jorgensen died a poor man. However, he left the valley before the others. They stayed on as long as they could live on blighted hopes, and then one by one they moved away. Now Blue Valley is a ghost town, too ghostly ever to be revived by Lawyer Norton's efforts or Harry Phillips' well."

Lawyer Norton was a man from Salt Lake City who bought some Blue Valley land when it was sold for taxes. He attempted to get water onto the land by pumping it out of the river, but the operation proved too expensive. Harry Phillips drilled wells and got water, but it also had to be pumped and is not good for culinary purposes.



House built by Edward Charles Abbott
in Blue Valley—still standing.

HANKSVILLE

By Ida M. Weber

Hanksville is a small settlement adjacent to the Fremont River. By airplane it is fifty miles due east of Loa; by way of the traveled road it is seventy-five miles. Originally it was known as Graves Valley, so named after John Graves, who is said to have been a member of one of the Powell exploring expeditions. Definitely he was not with the first party which sailed down the Colorado River in 1869.

GRAVES LEGEND

People of Hanksville have a legend concerning this man Graves. He lived the life of a hermit there, having a large band of horses. Eventually Cass Hite, a prospector, joined him as a partner. Their prospecting ground was around Mt. Pennel in the middle Henrys. Meeting with little success, Hite soon became discouraged and followed the Colorado down to the hamlet that now bears his name. Graves mysteriously faded from the picture, and has since been referred to as the ghost of Mt. Pennel.

SETTLERS

In the summer of 1881 Ebenezer Hanks, the man for whom the town is named, made a trip from his home in Belview, Iron County, to Sevier Valley. There he met A. K. Thur-



Ebenezer Hanks Mrs. Ebenezer Hanks Charles Gibbons



E. H. McDougal

Nellie Gould
Charley Gould

Mrs. E. H. McDougal

ber, who told him of a valley lying north of the Henry Mountains, which contained considerable grass land. Hanks was interested. He returned to his home and persuaded several families to come with him to this location.

In the first group were Ebenezer Hanks and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Goald, Samuel Goald and family, E. H. McDougall and family, and Joe Sylvester. Having gathered at Parowan, they left for their destination about March 10, 1882, and arrived in Hanksville April first of that year.

When they reached the head of the Fremont River they followed it down to Blue Valley. From there they went southeast about eight miles to avoid crossing the river so many times, then turned north again to the river.

Soon after the Hanks company came, David King, William Bacon, Henry Rich, Ira Sutton, and Peter Brown arrived. During the ten years following the Stuarts, Stoddards, Gibbonses, Rusts, Mechams, Ekkers, Frank Weber, Reed Hall, Turners, and others came. Later some of these moved away, but others took their places: Robisons, Hunts, Elijah Maxfield, Noyes, Johnson, Wyllie, Wells, Marsing, Rees, and Brown.

ACTIVITIES — BUILDINGS

After the settlers entered the valley they built homes, located farms, and got water onto the land, Peter Brown being the man who engineered the first dam. Their food supply was supplemented by wild game near at hand. There were lots of wild cattle, deer, and antelope.

The first homes were of logs, also the community building which was used for school, church and amusements. A little later some homes were built of adobes. N. P. Nielson, a resident of Blue Valley, made adobes and built a number of houses in both towns. As time went on the log school house was replaced by a rock one. The Church and the community also constructed a rock building for religious services and other activities.

MINING

About 1892 a vein of gold was discovered on the east side of the Henry Mountains. Since that time many have explored the region, hoping to find rich ore. (See section of the History on Rocks and Minerals.)

SUPPLY DEPOT

From 1895 to 1930 many sheep and cattle wintered in the territory around the Henry Mountains and off toward the Colorado River. Some of the sheep were owned by men from Sanpete and Emery Counties, who were a considerable distance from their homes. All of the livestock operators needed supplies for their camps, and grain and hay for their horses. Wayne County owners usually hauled supplies to Hanksville, where they sometimes stored them temporarily. Occasionally they purchased them from freighters and storekeepers there. Men from other counties, including the cattle rustlers, who also operated in the territory during the early years, depended largely on getting supplies at Hanksville.

MERCHANTS — HOTELS

Anderson Brothers had a store in Hanksville in 1893, but whether there was one before this is not known. The Andersons sold their business to Charles Gibbons. Mr. Gibbons was operating a hotel and mercantile business at the time the Butch Cassidy gang was rampant. Sometimes he was suspected of belonging to the gang, but was later exonerated. As he did business with these outlaws, he asked no questions and told no tales, and they did not molest him or his property.

One day there was a crowd of gunmen at the Gibbons Hotel. Frank Clayton was with them, a gun on each hip. As he went to sit down at the dinner table, one of his guns brushed the back of the chair, which caught the trigger and fired the gun. The bullet went up through the ceiling, hit something in the second story, and fell within three inches of the child Dora Gibbons, who was asleep there. People on the first floor rushed upstairs but found the child unhurt.

Another story of this period is that of a United States marshal who went to Granite, a ranch south of Hanksville, to capture Jack Moore. Mrs. Moore saw him coming and locked the door. The marshal commanded her to open it, but she refused. After he sent a bullet through the door she decided to open it. But the mission of the officer was in vain, for Jack wasn't at home. As a memento of his visit the bullet hole remains in the door of the house at Granite.

During these early years William Rust had a store for a short time. Later John G. Ekker bought the Gibbons store and did business for fifteen years. Then he sold to Elijah Maxfield, who had moved from Loa to Hanksville. For a few years Fred Webster, brother-in-law of Maxfield, operated in connection with the enterprise and did much of the freighting. Previously Bennet Maxfield had done much freighting to the region. Others who followed in the mercantile business, some for a short time only, were Martha McDougall, Cornelius Ekker, Larry Cheskotty, Guy Robison, and Daryis Ekker, presently doing business.

For many years Frank J. Weber and his wife kept a hotel and also boarded school teachers.

Motels and a service station are operated by Reo Hunt, 1952.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Two of Hanksville's citizens were prominent in the county government. Elijah H. McDougall was the first road commissioner to represent the people, and this was at the time they belonged to Piute County. He had to make the long trip to Junction to meet with the commissioners there. For twelve years he served as commissioner of Wayne County, being first elected in 1897.



Dam in Fremont River, west of Bridge at Hanksville.

Frank J. Weber was a school trustee in his own town, and when the schools of the county were consolidated in 1915 he was appointed one of the first five board members. He served several terms in this capacity, representing the towns in the lower valley. He also served one term as assessor.

WATER SUPPLY

For many years the people of Hanksville depended upon the river for culinary water, as well as for irrigation. In the middle thirties the Government financed the drilling of a well in town under the Rehabilitation Act. The test resulted in a flow of good water, which was used by the community for culinary purposes. Since then two other wells have been drilled in town, two at the airport, and several others in the vicinity.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

In 1938 a CC Camp moved into the area and remained for four years. The men did much work on the public domain, such as building roads and trails, and constructing tanks for watering livestock. A good road was also built into the Sawmill Basin.

MAIL SERVICE

During the years since Hanksville was settled the people have had mail service from the upper part of the county most of the time. They have also had a route from Greenriver part of the time. At present, 1952, they get mail over both routes.

Postmasters who have served the community are: Ebenezer McDougall, Roxanna Hall, Martha McDougall, Nina Robison, Minnie Wells, Edith Marsing, and Anetta Noyes, still officiating.

CHURCH ACTIVITY

For many years Hanksville was a branch first of Blue Valley Ward and then of Torrey Ward. Ebenezer Hanks was the first presiding elder. Others were William Bacon, Chapman Duncan, Henry Thompson, William S. Rust, John G. Ekker, Elijah McDougall, and Donald McDougall. A ward was organized in 1935, with Glen Johnson as bishop. He was succeeded by William W. Wells, still presiding.

GRAVES

Ebenezer Hanks died in April 1884, his death being the first in the settlement. An imposing tombstone, purchased by Apostle Francis M. Lyman, marks his grave.

Another grave of interest in Hanksville cemetery is that of an Irishman, William Mernard (Billy) Hay. This colorful character was known throughout the county by older residents for his Irish wit.

Since Billy was interested in mining activities around the Henry Mountains and along the Colorado River, people of Hanksville saw a good deal of him. He and Charley Gibbons became cronies, and Billy made Charley promise to "speak a piece" at his funeral. When Billy died in his seventies, Gibbons kept his promise. At the funeral he related Billy's favorite story, which concerned a blonde woman who dressed as a ghost to scare the meanness out of her husband. Wrapped in white, the figure knocked on the door of the farm house.

"Who are you?" her husband asked.

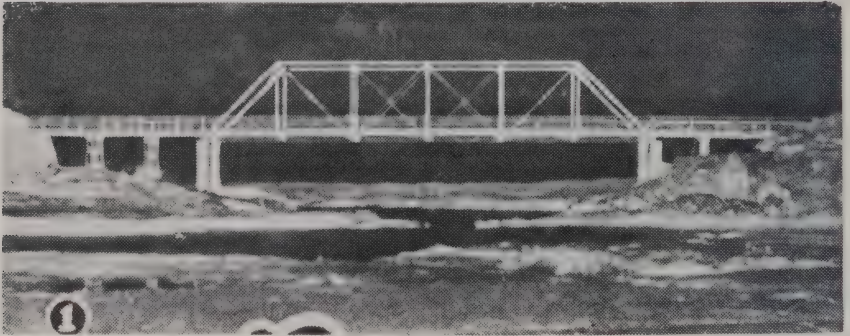
She snarled, "I am the devil."

"Well, come right in and make yourself at home," her hubby replied. "I married your sister."

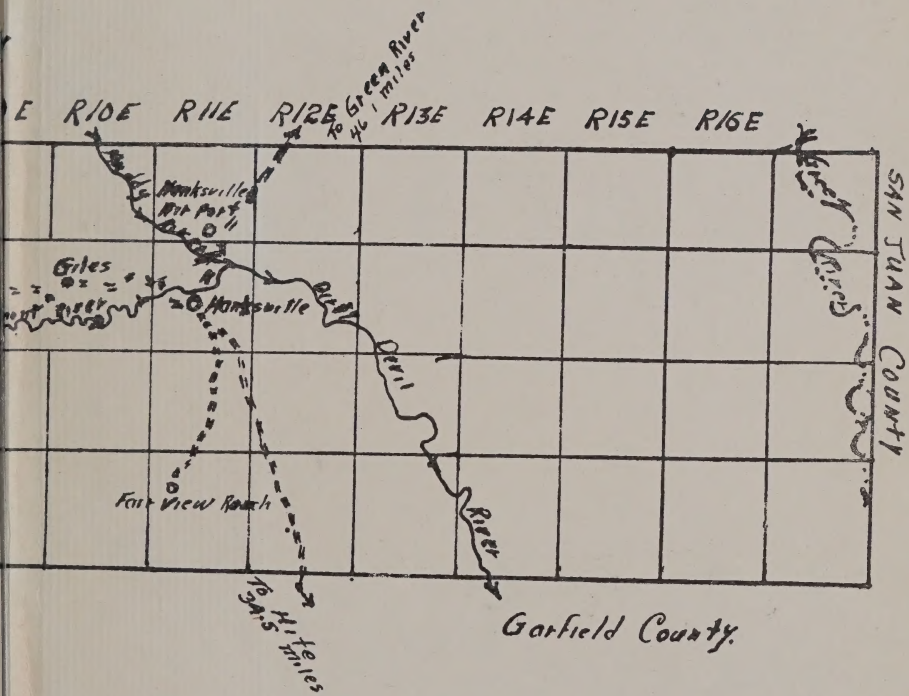
Once at a horse racing meet in Loa, some of the fellows were bantering Billy. One of them said, "You're not an Irishman. Anyone born in America is an American."

Quick as a flash came the retort, "If the old cat had kittens in the oven, you wouldn't call them biscuits, would you?"

According to Gibbons, Billy was really Irish by birth, being born in Donegal County, Ireland. Regardless of the place of his birth, most people would agree with the funeral orator that "Billy Hay was a lovable old cuss."



Hanksville Bridge



Map of
 COUNTY

