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*Builders of
Uintah*

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Builders of Uintah

A CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF UINTAH COUNTY
1872 TO 1947

Arranged and Published

by

Daughters of the Utah Pioneers

of

Uintah County, Utah

1947



L. A. Book

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*To The
Courageous Men And Women
Who Explored And Developed
Our Beloved Uintah*

1872-1947

*We In Appreciation Dedicate
This Book*

The Pioneers of Ashley Valley and the Families living here during the
"Hard Winter"—1879.

Honor Roll

Pardon Dodds
Lycurgus Johnson
Alfred Johnson
Wm. Gibson
G. W. Vangundy
Phillip Stringham
Al Westover
John Kelley
Enos Davis
J. H. Blankenship
George Thorne
Robert Snyder
Richard Blakey
Jeremiah Hatch
A. A. Hatch
I. J. Clark
C. C. Bartlett
James Hacking
George D. Merkley
Nelson Merkley, Jr.
Maria Merkley
Sarah Merkley
J. H. Black
A. J. Johnstun
James B. Henry
David Woodruff
Wm. Reynolds
Martin Oaks
Heber Timothy
Tancum Kempton
S. D. Colton

John Fairchild
Wm. Powell
Louis Kabell
Rock Gill
Mr. Hawkins
Alma Taylor
Tancum Taylor
Wm. Britt
John Bentley
Richard Bolton
Bill Haynes
Samuel Miller
S. P. Dillman
Finn Britt
Minnie J. Davis
Jacob Slonaker
Mr. Downing
Mr. Evans
David Johnson
Thomas Karren
Bradford Bird
Pete Peterson
Keturah Peterson
John Clark
Ephraim Perks
Levi Dougherty
Wm. Ashton
George Freestone
Lewis Lind
W. H. Gagon
Lafayette Harris

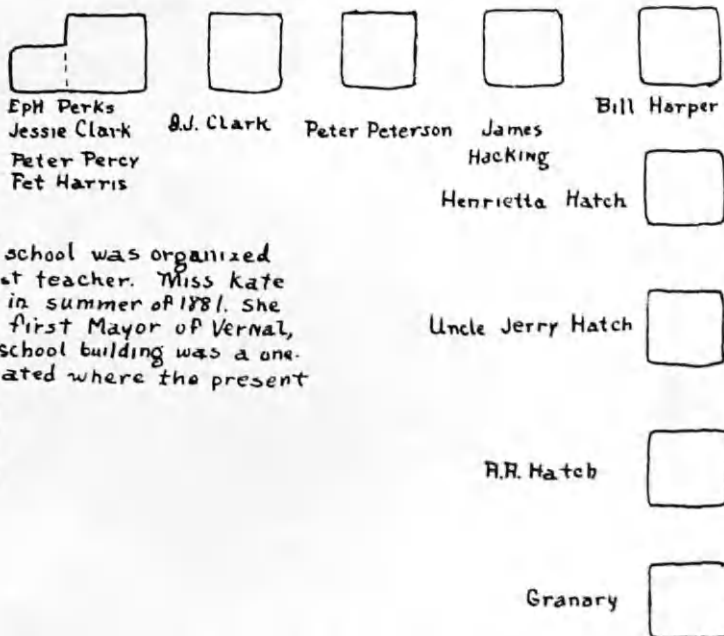
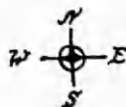
Lamoni Taylor
Moroni Taylor
Mr. Henderson
John Harper
A. C. Hadlock
George Langston
Shelbion Beaty
Thomas Bingham, Sr.
Thomas Bingham, Jr.
Joseph Hardy
Wm. H. Perry
Sam Campbell
Jess Campbell
Heber Campbell
Jerome Merrell
Porter Merrell
Rodney D. Remington
Chellus Hall
Lee Hall
Charles Nye
Arson Nye
Iowa Hall
Fletcher Hammond
Charlie Smith
Jacob Burns
Lars Jensen
Jack Stevens
Beldon Reynolds
Nelson Merkley, Sr.
Charlie Crouse
Wm. Jackson

*And these will build the empire
With courage, brave and high
Will build this inland empire
'Neath Utah's eastern sky.*

—Alice Morrill

Fort in the center of Vernal in 1879...

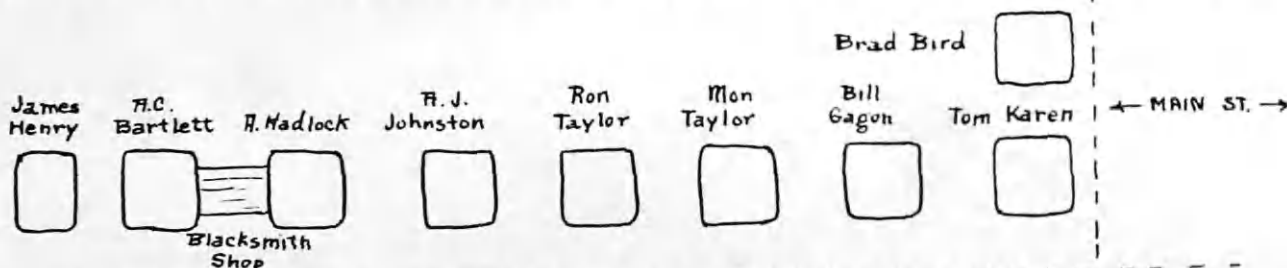
Year of the hard winter



In January 1881 first school was organized
C.C. Bartlett was first teacher. Miss Kate
Ashton was teacher in summer of 1881. She
later married the first Mayor of Vernal,
S.M. Brown. The school building was a one-
room loghouse. Situated where the present
Commercial
HOTEL Lawn
is... by the
Post Office.



↑
VERNAL
AVE.
↓



Present
Bus Depot

Present
Bank of
Vernal

Log cabins were 16 by 16 Foot~~s~~ with a 16 foot space between. They were located where the middle of main street is now. The old McClellan Home across from the Post Office, with it's first two rooms was used for the second school-house in Vernal city proper.

The Fort was torn down in 1882. People started moving their homes to their farms in 1880. Soon, the Old Rock Co-op was erected.

Then the first Central School was erected by Grace Bros. Contractors, in 1900.



JENNIE WEEKS
1st Vice President



KATIE HORROCKS
President



MERLE OAKS
2nd Vice President

Acknowledgments

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MR. & MRS. REED MORRILL

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To Our Camp presidents and their faithful assistants who have spent so many hours in research and travel, to collect and compile the material and pictures included in the locality and personal histories.

For the special articles and pictures we have received in cooperation from the various organizations and individuals interested in these subjects.

Following are the names of these people. There are others who have been helpful and encouraging and we have appreciated their support.

Electa Caldwell
Wallace Calder
Edythe Shimmin
Gwen Brady
Arlene Caldwell
Sarah Bingham
W. A. Banks
Supt. Stone of Indian Agcy.
Genevive Schaefermeyer
Darrell Goodrich
Ethel Goodrich
Dorothy McCarrell
Mariette Wardle
Mrs. Golden Hatch
Lawrence Fox
Mr. and Mrs. Unterman
Robert Livsey

E. W. Evans
Larry Thorne
Maisie Christenson
H. Grant Vest
John Stagg
Wm. Wallis
Charlotte Corless
Vernal Express
Deseret News
Annie Morrison
Jack Armstrong
Jesse Hullinger
Leonard Horrocks
Lindsay Oaks
Otis Weeks
Thelma Dexter
Richard Jensen

Anna Faye Snow
Alta Rae Weeks
C. J. Neal
Leo Thorne
Evelyn Richardson
Helen Vernon
Forrest Goodrich
Orlo Goodrich
Wm. Workman
Mrs. Abe Hatch
Harvey Hullinger
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lewis
Rice Cooper
William Whitaker
Radio Station KIAM
C. F. Whalquist
Oral Tenney

Gwen Vest
H. M. Lundell
Gertrude Juel
Walter Simms
Tribune
Chas. A. Hardy
B. H. Stringham
Jess Hullinger
Wilson Murray
Mrs. George Young
Mrs. Stella Underwood
Stanley Crouse
Janice Fisher
Glenda Landon
Robert Johnson

Signed, Book Committee

A Tribute to Uintah's Pioneers



Erma B. Taylor

A noble band, Uintah's pioneers,
Who braved a wilderness to make a home;
Who faced the savage hardships lurking there
That they might have a place to call their own.
The road they trod was dark. What was their fate?
Did they despair because the way was hard?
When sickness, death and Indians stalked their paths,
When famine threatened their scanty hoard
Did they despair?
No, courage won the day—a courage born of want,
Of bitter need—a courage that could overcome their
woes—

A courage not to heed the many trials
Come to throng their way.
Those staunch, courageous souls did not despair,
Unflinching they tilled, and worked the sod.
No thought was theirs, except to do or die.
In faith they toiled and trusted in their God.
They dwelt as one in brotherhood and love.
Each never failed to know his neighbors' need.
In life, in death, each shared the selfsame lot;
Unitedly they stood in word and deed.
Great must have been the joy within their hearts
At last to know a part of things they sought.

At last to see the dawn of a new day,
At last to see the change their hands had wrought.
What greater gift could anyone bestow
Than to make a desert blossom as a rose
For future generations yet unborn
That they might dwell in peace and sweet repose?
Do we not profit by the seeds they sowed?
Those brave undaunted souls who struggled on!
Are we not reaping harvests from the past,
Of sacrifices made in years now gone?
In faith they came in days of long ago.
They kept their faith and made their dreams come
true.

In 1873 was first begun
This priceless heritage for me and you.
Those noble lives have not been lived in vain.
In history's pages, yes, their names shall live.
They blazed the trail that we might "carry on."
No greater legacy could mortals give
Though many now have passed this earthly life,
Their goodly deeds still live now as of yore.
Their faith, their strength, their counsel is our guide.
May God bless their names forevermore.

Settlement of Ashley Valley

It was the summer of 1776, when a party composed of ten Spaniards started on a journey; their only traveling companions were a few sturdy burros. This was the Escalante expedition from Santa Fe, who were seeking a more direct route to Monterey, California. After many days of travel they came to a river bordered by waving green trees and willows which Escalante named Rio Buenaventura. (Beautiful Adventure.) It was later called Green River. After camping on the banks of the river for two days, they pushed bravely on into another area of dry country, not knowing where they would find more water.

They had not gone many miles until, mounting the summit of a little hill, they gazed down into Ashley Valley. The land was dry and arid, the soil sandy, and the vegetation consisted mostly of sage brush, cactus, and other desert plants, but through the northern section ran a narrow ribbonlike creek. This creek is now called Ashley Creek.

Other than the score of wild animals, Escalante found there only the Indians. These Indians were a Nomadic people. Their food consisted chiefly of the meat from the buffalo, deer, antelope, and smaller game, but this was varied with squash and corn which they raised and with the berries of wild shrubs growing farther up the hills. The Indians made their implements of chipping flint into crude shapes, and their cooking utensils were moulded from clay; such was the Ashley Valley and its inhabitants in 1776. Though he did not stop here, Escalante mentioned the place in his diary.

After Escalante's entrance there is no record of the Valley's being visited by white men until 1825, when General Ashley passed through, leaving his name to both creek and valley. He was with Andrew Henry, the founder of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company on a trapping expedition. With their party was a young man, Jim Bridger, who afterward received much fame as a frontiersman.

Ouray Valley was about the first place in Utah to be explored by white men.

Green River was named in the year of 1825. The name was given by one of William N. Ashley's fur trappers, whose name was Green. After leaving Green River, this company came to the Ashley Creek. This creek was named for William N. Ashley, who was the one to help organize and manage the Rocky Mountain Fur Co.

The bones and horns that have been found signify that great herds of buffalo have lived in the Basin. They were all held here by a hard winter before the first settlers came to Utah.

On July 21, 1851, the Uintah Indian Agency was established by proclamation, by Abraham Lincoln. Governor Brigham Young also held the office to superintend the Indian affairs, under appointment made by the president of the United States. The agency was made in the Uintah Basin. Lieutenant Pardon Dodds was the first agent to take charge on this reservation. He received his appointment in 1867.

Mr. Dodds was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1837 on March 13. He left home at the age of fifteen and went to Wisconsin. He was always self-supporting from then on. He finished common school and had entered college when the Civil War broke out. This ended his schooling. He entered the Civil War and was appointed to the rank of Second Lieutenant and was discharged from the army in 1865, coming to Salt Lake City, Utah, on Sept. 7, 1866. He was appointed agent for the Indians and took over the agency in the fall of 1867. He was first located on the upper Duchesne and then moved to Rock Creek and from there to Whiterocks.

It seems that some of the early settlers have questioned his appointment and in an excerpt writ-



FIRST INDIAN AGENT

Lt. Pardon Dodds, Sr.; Joseph Dodds, Minnie Dodds, Art Dodds, Ray Dodds, Pardon, Jr.; Jane (Jennie) Dodds.

ten by himself he said: "I was appointed agent under \$20,000 bond under President Andrew Jackson."

The journal reads that he reached Whiterocks on Christmas Day, 1868, where the Uintah agency was established. (Whiterocks is the oldest settlement in Uintah County, not counting, of course, the old trading posts. Critchlow succeeded Dodds as agent in 1872. Then Pardon Dodds came back as agent as a stockman to Ashley Valley in 1873 on February 14. With him was Morris Evans and Dick Huffaker. They erected the first house ever built by white men in 1873. All of the work from timber to dirt roof was done by them; the windows were brought from Salt Lake. The main part of the building was first built to afford them shelter and as time permitted, the lean-to was soon added. The house served as a home for the Dodds family from 1873 to 1897 when a large frame house was erected.

Mr. Dodds went with Major Powell on one of his trips down the Colorado after he retired from government service. He was appointed by an act of legislature, a Selectman in and for Uintah county, Utah. He was appointed by Governor Eli H. Murray in 1880. In 1883, January 18, he was appointed prosecuting attorney for Uintah County, by Governor Murray.

John Blankenship joined the Dodds party and during their journey they fell in with Professor Marsh and a group of students from Yale University, who gave the name of Marsh Peak to the prominent mountain top usually called "Baldy." Captain Dodds died Sept. 4, 1921 at the age of 84 years.

Alfred Harvey Westover and Jimmie Rineman came here together June 10, 1876. John Kelley was the first man to build a house this side of the creek where the Ira Burton place is. This was the second house built and Jimmie Rineman built the third.

SNYDER FAMILY

Robert Snyder arrived in the Ashley Valley on the 16th of November, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snyder, daughter Ida, who was one year old, and a girl by the name of Clara Crouch who came to work for Mrs. Snyder. She later married Al Westover. She and Miss Crouch were the first white



THE SNYDER FAMILY

First child born in the valley.

women to come to the valley to make a home and blaze a trail for all who are now living here, enjoying comfortable homes and surroundings.

Mr. Snyder came to the Basin with cattle about a year before he moved his family in. They settled on Ashley Creek on the place where David Timothy lived. The snow of winter came and shed its white blessings over the valley and mountains. Major Critchlow and wife of Whiterocks came to visit the Snyders that winter. She was the only white lady they saw all winter.

Spring came with its long, sunshiny days and on May 11, 1878, a baby boy brightened the little log cabin of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snyder. This was the first white child born here and was named Robert Ashley Snyder.

On the 16th of June, 1878, Robert Snyder was killed by lightning in his dooryard, leaving Mrs. Snyder with two children to pioneer the wilderness. March 22, 1881, at the age of three, little Robert died. In the fall of 1881, Mrs. Snyder married William Preece and remained here to make her home. Being public-spirited, they did much for our valley and are outstanding characters of our early history.

EARLY PIONEER FAMILIES

During the coming summer autumn of 1876 and 1877, a number of persons moved in, among them were: Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. John Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Alma Taylor, William Powell, Lewis Kabell, Al Westover, S. P. Dillman, Jimmy Aiverman, Perry Decker, Pat Lynch, Robert Blakenship, Mr. Mason, Mr. Downing, William Britt and Fin Britt, and James Gibson.

Once a week carriers, riding horseback or wearing snowshoes, brought the mail in from Green River City, Wyoming. The Gibsons and Dodds had stores on their ranches; later Gibsons moved their store to old Ashley Town. Lycurgus Johnson also had a store there. Church was held in the homes of the people. The first Sunday School was organized on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1880, with Alfred Johnson as superintendent. Later, a log schoolhouse was built from donations by the Latter-day Saints; it stood just south of the old David Timothy farm. William Britt taught school in an old schoolhouse on Gibson's farm in 1878. Other accounts acclaim Mr. Britt the first teacher. Mr. S. P. Dillman said: "I moved to Ashley Valley in September, 1877. In the fall of '78 we built a log schoolhouse near the center of what is known as the Nathan C. Davis farm, a little east of Joseph Hardy's. That winter William Britt became Ashley Valley's first schoolteacher and taught a three-months' term of school."



SOME EARLY PIONEER FAMILIES

Row 1—Alice Kone and infant, Al Kone, child, lady and baby, Ettie Dobson and baby, Elizabeth Batey, Archibald Hadlock, John Fairchilds, Mrs. Ball, Pricilla Henry, Angie Reynolds, ———, Grace S. Colton, Minnie J. Atwood, Rosella F. Beck, Nellie Bartlett Merkley, ——— Campbell, Lottie Nye Pearce, Elizabeth H. Colton, Nettie Perks, Emily P. Clark David P. Woodruff James Johnston, Jane Sabey.

Row 2—Tiny Darling, Nancy Darling, ———, Ella H. Freestone, child, Zina B. Davis, Joe Rich Jr., (baby); Eliza H. Rich, Heneritta Hatch, Ann Glnes Hiacking, ———, Rose Reynolds Hardy, Elizabeth Reynolds, Dr. L. Weston Oak (baby); Duana Campbell Karren, Abigial Oaks, Jannette Bethers Oaks, Clara R. Campbell, Mrs. Rose Taylor Steineker, ———; ———; Wm. Gibson, Kattie B. Nye, Elizabeth F. Bingham, Karren H. Bingham, Lydia R. Merrill, Henry Hall, Joseph Hardy, Jr. Joseph Hardy widow

1, Albion Batey, Julia Dillman, Charlie Crouse, Annie K. Bartlett, LeRoy Colton, Lycurgus Johnson widow 2, Phill Stringham, James Hacking, Snellen Johnson, Peter Dillman, Orson Hall, Wm. G. Reynolds, Wm. Powell, Louis Kabell, Isaac Jones.

Row 3—Wm. Ashton, (head); Peeking, Sarah Bird, Jennie Freestone, Arilla Hatch, Mary Hatch, Christa Peterson Wardle, Lizzie Campbell Weeks, Alf Johnson, Sr.; Agnes T. Bennion, Lizzie Hatch Rich; child; Mary Preece, Winnie S. Collett, Wm. G. Gagon, (Mrs.), Libby Rich, Wm. H. Gagon, Phebe H. Merkley, Flora Colton Collett, Martin H. Oaks, Ruben S. Collett, Gertrude (baby); Uncle Jerry Hatch, George D. Merkley, Thomas Bingham, Merkley child; Alma J. Johnston, Freestone boy; George Freestone, Sr., Alva A. Hatch, Joseph Moore, Nelson Merkley, Jr., Samuel Campbell, Oliver Clark, James Shelmerdine, Richard Blakey, Ashly Bartlett, Perkins boy; Billey Britt, Clair Hacking, Peter Peterson, James Henry.

5210

In 1879, while the Indian excitement was on, the Indians advised the people to move together. Those who moved their cabins to Old Ashley Town were: W. C. Britt and wife, Alfred Johnson, Dick Huffaker and wife, Joseph Hardy and family, Lyncurgus Johnson and wife, Charles Bentley and wife, Allen Davis and wife, (S. D. Colton came with his family but did not move into town), Ven Gundy and daughter Cora, and Minnie Jasperson. The single men were: S. D. Dillman, Finn Britt, John Steinaker, John Blankenship, Dan Bruel, Pat Carrell, James Rineman, Louis Cabell, Alfred Westover, Mr. Hall, James Barker, Francis Hiatt, and John Kelley.

It seems evident that the first settlement centered near the Pardon Dodds ranch and is known as Old Ashley Town, which is some two or three miles northwest of the present Vernal City. Another settlement on Green River near the present town of Jensen, and a neighborhood community in the Dry Fork, all seemed to evolve before the town of Vernal emerged. However, in 1879 and 1880, there were several families on the site where Vernal afterwards was located. To Old Ashley Town we turn our attention where we get a mental picture of the first places of business.

The business places in '79 were: the Britt store and postoffice with an attic room where the boarders slept; Gibson's store, and Bentley's saloon. Huffakers also had rooms upstairs for extra cattlemen that came to town, among whom were: A. C. Hatch (Judge), Will Willis, Charles Jasperson, George Baser, Andy Strong, Jack Edwards, Griff Edwards, Charles Hill and a brother Dave, Dan Mosby, Fletcher Hammond, Charley Grouse from Brown's Park, etc. In 1882 Brown and Luxen started a saloon. Clurg Johnson also started a store.

THE BINGHAM PARTY

In 1877 another company came to Ashley Valley under the direction of Thomas Bingham, Sr. He had been a member of the Mormon Battalion and at this time was living in Weber County. In the summer of 1877 he with his son and some others came to look over the Valley. He returned to his home in Huntsville in Weber County and made a report of his findings to President John Taylor. From him Elder Bingham received permission to organize a small company and aid in the settlement of Ashley Valley. They left in November, 1877, and coming over the Uintahs via Evanston and Brown's Park, arrived in the lower end of Ashley Valley on the Green River in December, 1877.

The party consisted of Thomas Bingham and wife, David H. Bingham and family, Enoch Burns

and son, Frederick G. Williams and family, Alma Taylor and two children, Joshua Chell Hall and wife, Lola and child, Orson Hall, Charles Allan, Charles A. Nye, Ben Lofgren, Neils Lofgren, Charles Jensen and John Nelson and family. At Evanston these were joined by a party who came along with the Bingham party. They were Allen Bereus, George Carry, Richard Veltman and Bill Bunnell. After contacting the people who had preceded him, he took a complete census of the whole population and sent it to President John Taylor at Salt Lake City.

At a meeting held on Green River in January, 1878, Thomas Bingham, Sr., was chosen by those present to preside over them. Thus he became the first presiding elder in Uintah Basin.

Deseret News, May 25, 1878:

There are about 100 inhabitants in this precinct . . . The roads that lead to this place, whether by Fort Bridger or Heber, are very rough and twenty hundred is a heavy load for four animals . . . There are as yet no mills in the country . . . We have applied for a postoffice and mail route to this place and expect it will be established this summer."

In the early civil and ecclesiastic affairs the Bingham played an important role. Thomas Bingham eventually moved to Dry Fork, an account of which appears later.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson landed here from Kamas on the first day of November, 1877. They located on the place where they now live. They brought 35 head of cattle and enough provisions to do them for a year or more. The winter was very mild and they lived in a house without doors or windows. While Mr. Gibson was away after supplies two years later, the Indian troubles began over the line in Colorado.

Mrs. Gibson, being afraid, went to Old Ashley Town where the rest of the settlers had gathered. When Mr. Gibson returned he moved their sawed log house which they had built on their ranch during the summer (sawing the logs with a whip saw) to Old Ashley Town, where they lived for a year, then returned to their ranch. They sold their house in Ashley Town to the county for a court house. It was used for this purpose four or five years. The county then moved it to Hatch Town, which is now Vernal, where it was used for many years as a county building. Being remodeled, it is still a neat looking building and stands on the corner just east of the Uintah Railway Office.

"In 1878 the first Fourth of July celebration was held. There were only five women present: Mrs. William Gibson, Mrs. Robert Snyder, Mrs. Chell Hall, Mrs. George W. Hislop, and Mrs. Alfred Johnson (all deceased.)

THE HATCH FAMILY

In the early establishment of Ashley Valley, the Hatches played a most significant role. Previous mention has been made of the Old Ashley settlement, the Dry Fork neighborhood, and of the individuals who settled near the present Jensens on Green River. To the Hatches must go the credit for forming the nucleus of a settlement on what was called the bench, now where Vernal is. It was called the "bench" because it was up off the river. You could see miles across it; there was not a tree, a shrub or a green twig of any kind. Indeed, the bench—which is no bench to us—was a different appearing spectacle when Escalante, Ashley and others peered across it.

Mr. Hatch came to Ashley with Abraham Chase Hatch in the spring of 1878. Mr. A. A. Hatch claims the distinction of being the first settler on the bench. Andrew Jensen in his history of *Utah Stake*, written in 1892, states: "Jeremiah Hatch... built the second house in Ashley Center. David Johnston had already built the first." "Down on the creek (east) there were two bachelors at the time, McKnight and McFarley by name, but they hadn't any places on the bench," states Mr. Hatch. Jeremiah Hatch and family came to Utah as early pioneers and in the cause of settlement of this eastern part of Utah.

No crops were put in by the Hatches in the year of 1878. A. A. Hatch made three trips to bring in all his belongings and got here in November, 1878, with his family. At that time there was no Utah county. This was in Wasatch county. Mr. Abraham C. Hatch was the president of the Wasatch Stake. He was a brother of Jeremiah who was the father of A. A. Hatch, our consultant. (The very first settler of this territory, Pardon Dodds Sr., married the daughter of President A. C. Hatch.)

Mr. Hatch's own story:

"When we came back from Heber he said he would show me some oats of Bill McKnight's, and when I saw those oats my eyes must have stood out of my head for I never in all my life saw such oats.

"I stayed at Pardon Dodd's for three or four days until Uncle Abe and Father (Jeremiah) drove out. Uncle Abe came out on business. Pard ran a trading post and Uncle Abe furnished the goods.

"After Father came we got out enough logs to make the foundations for our houses. We made the return trip to Heber in forty hours. We returned about the last of May and built two houses quite close together, and they were the first houses built on the bench. The settlement that followed was first known as Jericho and then as Hatchtown in honor of Father.

"We hauled all of our supplies and furniture

out before we did our families, and it was Nov. 17, 1878, that we were all established.

"In the spring of 1879 we put in our crops and the grasshoppers took practically all of them. They hit my crops first and then started on Dad's. All we were able to save was about 40 bushels of Dad's.

"I surveyed the lower canal. I and Jim Hendry (Henry) plowed it while the lower settlers used a V-shaped scraper (go-devil) to clean it out with.

"The first base meridian line was surveyed in the fall of '79. It was located one and one-half miles east of the Utah State Bank.

"In the fall of '79, Mr. Hendry and I formed a partnership and threshed the grain on the bench with a hand-led, horsepower driven machine. This machine was brought into the valley by Bill Bealer, the fall of '77, and was used by him to thresh on the creek until he broke the master wheel. Among those we threshed for were: I. J. Clark, Brad Bird, Jim Henry, Al Johnson, Bill Hayden and Albion Batty.

"In the year of '79 a number of the settlers raised sugar cane for the first time. Father and I cooked the cane for them. We made the cooker with a sheet iron bottom and wooden sides. When the molasses was cooked and drained we would leave some in the bottom and cook it hard to make candy, and did we have some candy pulls!

"The Meeker massacre happened on the 29th of September at Meeker's Agency, near where the town of Meeker, Colorado, now stands. The reports were at that time that Nathan C. Meeker, Indian agent, was unfair and stubborn in his dealings with the Indians and their annuities. The Indians lassoed and dragged him through the agency until he was almost dead; they then took him and drove oak staves through his body staking him to the ground and left him until he died. They forced his wife and daughter and all agency employees to watch this tortuous and inhuman action, after which they kidnapped the women and killed some of the agency employees.

"Reports were that Jane Powitz, daughter of Chief Aropeen, was the agitator and did all she could to urge the Indians on. She was a very handsome squaw and could talk the English language very fluently.

"My house was the last one rebuilt and was the only one with a wooden floor, commonly called puncheon floor, made by hewing logs square and placing them on the ground side by side.

"After we had built the fort we dug a well. We went down 20 feet and hit slate; we dug a few feet in this and then gave up and hauled water from the creek.

"All the dances were held at my house, being the only one with a floor. Old Pete Peterson was the fiddler and did we hoe it down. Mariah Merk-

ley, Kate Peterson, Annie Ross and others danced us almost to death.

"George Merkley and I got out the logs for the first schoolhouse in Vernal. It was built inside the fort. I was the first school trustee appointed by Wasatch for Vernal.

"During the winter our supply of flour from Heber was about gone and we decided to build a burr mill. Roan Taylor cut the stone. Bill Reynolds cut the grooves and dressed them.

"In the spring of '80, about April 15, Dave Woodruff and Jim Henry took four-horse outfits each and went to Green River City, Wyoming, for flour. Uncle Archie Hadlock had received \$400 from the Government for the death of his son in the Civil War, and we settlers borrowed this money to pay for the supplies.

"My share was \$100 and for security I mortgaged my new Peter Schuler wagon. It was a very odd contract. Archie picked up the tongue of the wagon and raising it to the sky said: 'Know all things by these presents, this wagon is mine if this debt is not paid.' Lowering the tongue to the ground our bargain was made and sealed. I don't know the story of the other loans, but I do know he was paid back every cent plus interest."—A. Reed Morrill.

THE HARD WINTER

During the hard winter of 1879-80 the people of the Valley went through some of the most trying circumstances of their pioneer days. People actually went hungry and lived on daily rations. There were no vegetables at all and no fruit. There were deer but they were so poor that not a globule of grease would rise in the pot in which they were cooked. There was no way out or in for supplies. The cattle huddled under ledges or anywhere nature had provided a little shelter and there they perished. Several hundred head were lost this way. Whole herds perished until by spring they had dwindled to small numbers and milk was luxury of high order. So serious it became that some of the most valiant and brave men undertook the trip via Brown's Park over the mountain, up to Green River City, Wyoming, for flour and provisions. The team of Al Hatch was one of the first to be offered for service, and the men got together the best horses available under the circumstances of no feed, and started over the rim of the northern mountains that cold day in the winter of 1879. Those who went from the fort were Jim Henry, Pete Peterson, Chell and Lee Hall, and Dave Woodruff.

All the money available was gotten together and sent with these men to purchase flour and supplies, and it is said that Grandfather Archibald Hadlock and Chell Hall added their government

pensions to this amount collected to help provide provisions for the needy in the fort that winter. The money was later returned.

The winter of 1879 and 1880 was indeed a hard winter and several things had occurred to make it hard. In the first place the snow was deep and the temperature dropped down. Perhaps it has been cold since that time, but there were then no stacks of alfalfa hay to feed the cattle and help them resist the cold, penetrating frost; then there were no trees nor structures for windbreaks over the bench; there were no barns nor sheds for shelter, and consequently the cattle became thin and were swept away in large numbers by the cold persistent winter. Mr. Ike Burton, Mr. W. H. Clark, Mr. A. A. Hatch and others, recall counting the dead cattle in large numbers where they had huddled together in an attempt to keep warm.

Besides this situation of natural consequence, the crops of the summer of 1879 had been greatly diminished by the grasshopper menace. They scourged the fields and left waste in their wake. Thus supplies were reduced to a greater extent. Mr. A. A. Hatch recalls having saved practically no grain from the "hoppers" that summer but was grateful for a crop of sugar cane from which he made molasses that fall.

Chell Hall and brother Lee left the next day after Jim Henry's company, but caught them on the way back as they camped on Green River. It was Chell Hall who got them out of bed and with much persuasion got them to go to work and cross the river in the night, using shovels for paddles. The river was rising so fast he knew if they waited the stream could not be crossed for several days.

Coupled with these conditions and paralleling them in time was the Indian trouble which necessitated the constructing of a fort where the people could move in for protection. This trouble was a result of the Meeker Massacre. The Ute Indian leaders were on friendly terms with the Hatches and Uncle Jeremiah Hatch was told by the Indians to build a fort and "fort up" in case protection became a necessity. The feeling among the Utes ran high and it wasn't easy to determine what might happen. Uncle Jerry was informed not to allow opposition to be initiated among the settlers and "if trouble occurs" he was cautioned to hoist a white flag over the fort under which conditions he was promised protection for the settlers.

The fort was constructed where the J. C. Penney store and the Uintah State Bank now stand. Log cabins were to be placed about in a square, facing in, with a space between so that log buttresses could be put up for fighting purposes if necessary. However, it was not finished so it formed a U. Thus in the winter of 1879 and 1880 this community of fort houses—sometimes jovially spoken

of as "Jericho" and sometimes as "Hatchtown" because of the great influence of Uncle Jeremiah Hatch—contained the families of Jeremiah Hatch, Sr. (Uncle Jerry had two wives, Al Hatch, Al Johnston, Jim Henry, I. J. Clark (who had three wives), Bradford Bird, Bill Reynolds, John Harper and mother, Dave Woodruff who married Jerry Hatch's daughter, Pete Peterson, J. Dorothy, Charles Bartlett, Moroni Taylor, Lomoni Taylor, Ephraim Perks, William Gagon, Thomas Karren, Archibald Hadlock and James Hacking, and one or two others. There may have been others coming in and out during the winter.

In an attempt to supply the settlers with water, a well was dug in the center of the enclosure. They dug down sixty feet but failed to strike the desirable objective and the project was abandoned. The closest available water was the streamlet which had been turned down a gulch which ran in a southeasterly direction about five-eighths of a mile below the fort that winter.

From there a beaten path was kept open in the process of securing water for the inhabitants of the fort that winter.

Not all the families moved within the fort and among those remaining on their ranches were Nelson Merkley, Sr., Joseph H. Black, T. Taylor, Alma Taylor, David Johnston, William Perry, J. Henderson and Belgian Reynolds. This of course does not account for all the settlers of the valley as there were many in Old Ashley Town, Dry Fork, Jensen and various others scattered along the river and up toward Brush Creek. There were, in reality, three localities that winter: the one at the fort, Old Ashley Town, and the more scattered settlement on Green River.

Life in those early days was full of excitement, happiness, dullness and dreariness. It had its ups and downs as life ever does. There were many amusing and serious incidents which helped to make "life go" as Mrs. Clark put it.

When in the spring of 1880 the people of the fort were on their last rations, one day they saw winding back and forth across the foothills to their north and east, the returning wagons bringing flour from Green River City, Wyoming. Kate Merkley, at that time Kate Peterson, the daughter of Pete Peterson who was a member of the returning caravan, went with two other girls to meet the men returning home. The first words uttered by her father as she climbed upon his wagon were, "Katie, who has died?" to which Kate answered, "No one."

"Upon hearing my answer Father cried and I couldn't understand why Father would shed tears when no one had died. But later in life," added Mrs. Merkley, "I could understand the meaning of his tears."

"When the men drove into the fort and un-

loaded the sacks of flour in the square, stacking them two by two crosswise of each other, I tell you that pile of sacks standing before us was the most beautiful sight we ever saw."

On their return from Wyoming where they had ferried across Green River, the men had camped for the evening when L. Henry—noting the torrential appearing of the "spring rising" of the river—against the wishes of some of the party, persisted in starting again and crossing the river that night. Happy they were for having done so, for by morning the spring floods had raised a wall of water several feet high and to cross that morning would have been extremely dangerous and difficult if at all possible.

"The advent of spring was very late that season and the farmers were unable to begin operations until the first week in April. Steps looking to the organization of a new county were taken and early in the spring of 1880 Uintah County was organized.

"We are unable to give a complete list of families who were in the county that winter, but so far as we know at present they were as follows:

"At Dry Fork—Men with families, Thomas Bingham, Sr., Thomas Bingham Jr., William H. Perry, Chell Hall, Lee Hall, Charles Nye, Orson Nye, Iowa Hall, and Fletcher Hammond.

"Ashley and Vicinity—Pardon Dodds, Lycurgus Johnson, Alfred Johnson, William Gibson, James Gibson, G. W. Van Guindy, Philip Stringham, Al Westover, S. Kabell, Rock Gill, Mr. Hawkins, Alma Taylor, T. Taylor, William Britt, John Bentley, Richard Veltman, Bill Hayden, Samuel Miller, Mrs. William Preece and family, S. P. Dillman, G. F. Britt, Minnie Jaspersen, John Kelley, Enoch Davis, J. H. Blankenship, George Thorne, and Ed. Colton.

"Vernal—I. J. Clark, Jeremiah Hatch, A. A. Hatch, James Hacking, Nelson Merkley, J. H. Black, A. J. Johnston, David Johnson, Thomas Karren, Bradford Bird, Peter Peterson, Jesse Clark, Ephraim Perks, Levi Dougherty, William Ashton, George Freestone, W. H. Gagon, Lafayette Harris, Lomoni Taylor, Moroni Taylor, Mr. Henderson, C. C. Bartlett, John Harper, James B. Henry, David Woodruff, William Reynolds, Martin Oaks, Heber Timothy, George D. Christopher, Maria Merkley, A. G. Hadlock and Sarah Merkley Coltharp.

"At White River—Samuel Campbell, Joseph Campbell, Heber Campbell, Jerome Merrill, Porter Merrill, and Rodney B. Remington.

"At the mouth of Brush Creek on Green River—Judge Burton and family, Charles Smith, Jacob Burns, Lars Jensen and Jack Stevens."

Mr. Dillman, who recalls that winter vividly, makes the following remarks. At this time his headquarters were in Ashley and not in Hatchtown:

"New settlers had arrived in the fall and had

brought few provisions with them for they expected to purchase flour, sugar and the like in Ashley. But instead there were just that many more hungry mouths to feed. The settlers had all moved together, forming Ashley about one and a half miles west and two miles north of where Vernal stands today. There were still a few scattered squatters on the creek but most of the population had taken heed of the Indians who promised not to molest them if they lived together. A few of the squatters had raised some grain which was ground to a coarse, crude flour in a coffee grinder and shared with the settlers of the village. During the first winter months meat was plentiful. Deer, healthy and well-fed, were easily shot, but as winter wore on and the deep snow still covered all the feed, the deer began to decrease and those that were captured were poor. The horses and cattle began to die one by one for lack of food until there were very few left. One settler had a mule, another a poor horse, another a cow, but the fine, vigorous, hard-working teams of the summer were not to be seen in this winter-driven country. One day, Bill Reynolds, a former miller, who was homesteading in the valley, made a pair of great stone burrs for grinding the wheat and barley that were left in the community. A sweep was cleared and the stones were turned by man power for there were no horses left able to do the work. The flour thus made was nothing but chopped feed but those who couldn't eat it had to go hungry. 'If we could only hold out a few more weeks' was on the lips of every man and woman, and it was a glad day in March, 1880, when Jim Henry made ready to go to Green River City for flour . . .

"But now the dreadful winter was over; the sun shone and the snow on the mountains was melting in torrents of water rushing down the ravines. Travel by wagon was resumed between Ashley and Green River City. Settlers were coming in from the west. Ground was being made ready for planting and whenever possible new cattle were hauled in. After the hunger, fear, and uncertainty of the last few months, the future again looked bright and everyone set back to work again."—A. Reed Morrill.

AURILLA B. HADLOCK HATCH

She met Jeremiah Hatch in Vermont, while he was on a mission, in 1870. She accepted the gospel and with her parents came to Utah, coming to Salt Lake City on the train called Old Ironhorse. They married that same year in the old Endowment House. Moved to Smith Field. Came to Ashley Valley in 1879. She was president of the Relief Society and in 1886 or 1887, went to Salt Lake City and took training at the L. D. S. Hospital for nursing and midwifery. She returned home and worked

hard for the people until two years before she died. She delivered hundreds of babies all over the country.

JEREMIAH HATCH

Born July 7, 1823, in Vermont

He and his sons, Alva Jeremiah Jr., and Leonard, were called by President Brigham Young to come here to Ashley Valley on a mission and teach the gospel to the Indians. They settled close to the creek, close to the foothills. There was one hill they called the "Look-out Rock," where they could climb to the top and watch for enemies, not only Indians, but there were outlaws to watch out for. They could see for miles. Large bands of Indians would come in the spring and fall with smaller crowds in between times. Father and his wives dug trees at Green River and planted a grove where we had many parties and wonderful times. He used to sell strawberries at 10 cents a quart, lovely large berries. He planted a large orchard below the grove. He also raised bees and we had lots of honey. He would go to Mr. Libberts and buy sorghum and made candy and popcorn balls. While our mother would card wool and spin, he would read from the Bible or Book of Mormon, then scout us to bed. The Indians would come in large numbers and camp around his house under the large cottonwood trees. His wives, Arvilla and Henrietta, would cook and feed them.

ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST HADLOCK

Born June 27, 1815, at Bath, New Hampshire. He married Feb. 25, 1839, in Jay, Vermont, Fannie Martha Hadlock, his cousin, who was born on August 29, 1814, at Bath, New Hampshire. They had nine children. After coming to Vernal, Mr. Hadlock worked with his sons Frank and Curtis as blacksmiths. He was very active in the church work, and was instrumental in obtaining flour for the settlers during the hard winter. He died in January, 1898, and Mrs. Hadlock died Nov. 10, 1897.

ISRAEL JUSTICE CLARK

Born Dec. 25, 1821, at Danville, N. Y. Came to Utah in 1848 with John Smith Co. Married Emily Jane Pearson in 1853 at Salt Lake City. Indian War veteran. Missionary among the Indians. He died in September, 1905.

EMILY JANE PEARSON

Born March 16, 1837, at Olive, Indiana. Pioneer of 1847. Died in Vernal.



SOME OF THE BUILDERS OF UINTAH

Aurilla Hatch, Jeremiah Hatch, Henrietta Hatch, Archibald Hadlock, Fannie Martha Hadlock, Israel Clark, Emily Pearson Clark, Mary Hiatt Taylor, Teancum Taylor, Clarissa Taylor, Alva A. Hatch Wilbur Britt, George Freestone, Jennie Freestone, Charles Bartlett, Annie Bartlett, Warren White, Lillian Britt White, William Gibson, Mary A. Givson, John Blankenship, Elizabeth Blankenship, Lycurgus Johnson, Cora Johnson, Henry Ruppel, Mary Ruppel, Sam Bennion, Agnes Bennion, John Davis, Nelson Merkley, Sr., Sarah Merkley, Wm. Colthorp, Sadie Colthorp, Nelson Merkley, Jr., Cora A. Templeton.

MARY JANE HIATT

Born Dec. 21, 1842, in the state of Iowa. She came to Utah when she was twelve years of age.

She married Teancum Taylor in 1859 at Mill Creek, Salt Lake City. She was the mother of fifteen children. Her son, Reuben Taylor, was the third white child born in Ashley Valley. He was born Sept. 11, 1878.

She died in 1914 at Vernal.

HISTORY OF TEANCUM TAYLOR

Known as T. Taylor

Teancum Taylor, son of John Taylor and Eleanor Burkett, was born in Ray County, Missouri, Dec. 21, 1836. He came to Utah when he was about eighteen years of age. In 1859, he married Mary Jane Hiatt.

He came to Ashley Valley Sept. 16, 1877, his family being the fourth white family to settle there. He was the first man to bring a load of pine logs into the valley, from what is now known as Taylor Mountain. The mountain was named for him. He was the first known person to enter Mt. Dell (Dry Fork), and lived there for a number of years.

He died in November, 1907.

CLARISSA JANE TAYLOR

Born July 4, 1845, in Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois. She came to Utah with her parents in 1850 when she was five years of age.

She married Teancum Taylor on Aug. 15, 1860 at Ogden, Utah. She was the mother of fourteen children. She died Nov. 29, 1925, at Vernal.

ALVA A. HATCH

He was born in Salt Lake City in 1851. He married Mary Elizabeth Nelson. They had a large family and came to the valley in 1878. He was a farmer and sheepman.

(WILL) WILBUR CARLTON BRITT

Was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1849, a son of LeRoy and Rhod Britt. After the death of his first wife, Melissa Graves, he and his brother, Findley Britt, started out to find a new home. While in the Black Hills of South Dakota, they befriended a sick miner. He gave them a map of a gold mine on Carter Creek where the Carter Creek dugway is now. Early in the spring of 1876 they decided to go west and hunt for the hidden gold mine. In the evening before they left, they met a young man by the name of Peter Dillman who wanted to accompany them. The three came to Green River City, Wyoming, then over the moun-

tains to Carter Creek, arriving in May, 1876, where they prospected until September when they came to Ashley Valley.

Before winter, they went to Whiterocks and spent the winter with Pardon Dodds. In the spring of 1877, Pardon Dodds, Peter Dillman, W. C. Britt and Findlay returned to Ashley, built cabins and prepared to make homes.

W. C. Britt built a store which housed the first postoffice. He was the first Justice of the Peace, and the first school teacher. On Nov. 2, 1881, his two daughters, Lillian (Mrs. W. P. White) and Gertrude, aged six and nine, came from Hillsdale, Iowa, and joined their father.

HISTORY OF GEORGE FREESTONE AND JENNY LIND FREESTONE

George Freestone, son of Thomas Freestone and Ann Fall, was born August 13, 1838, on Prince Edward Isle. He came to America when he was slightly under two years of age. In 1858, he with his parents, came across the plains to Utah, from the state of Ohio.

He married Alice Carlisle in 1861, she died in 1868.

On August 12, 1872, he married Jenny Lind, daughter of Jens Christian Anton Lind and Mary Ann Nielsen. She was born in Aalborg, Jutland, Denmark, on March 26, 1855. She came to Utah with her parents in 1868.

In 1879 they came, with their three children, to Ashley valley by mule team. They built the first frame house. (It is still standing today.) Their's was the first farm that was fenced. They planted the first nursery of fruit and shade trees and supplied the settlers for several years.

Mr. Freestone was the first Bishop of the Vernal ward in Uintah Stake, which position he held for eleven years. Mrs. Freestone was treasurer of the Relief Society in Vernal ward. She was a charter member of the D. U. P. She was an unselfish worker among the sick and needy, ever lending a helping hand in time of sickness or sorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Freestone were the parents of eleven children. Mr. Freestone had four others by his previous marriage. He died Aug. 26, 1920. She died August 30, 1936.

CHARLES CLAYMORE BARTLETT

Born Dec. 26, 1848, in Ohio. Married Annie Katherine Jensen Sept. 12, 1868 in the Salt Lake Endowment House. Moved to Ashley in 1879. They spent the "hard winter of 1879" in the Fort to be safe from Indian attacks. He was first county clerk and active in educational, civic, industrial and religious affairs. He died Feb. 12, 1916.

ANNIE KATHERINE JENSEN BARTLETT

Born November 9, 1844, in Denmark. Converted to the Church May 23, 1863. Arrived in Salt Lake Oct. 19, 1866. In 1880 she was chosen to be first Relief Society president. Was doctor and nurse for many years in the county. She was primary president for nine years and matron in the Academy for fourteen years. She died Jan. 5, 1937.

WARREN PIERCE WHITE

Was born in Millville, Wisconsin, Jan. 30, 1860 and came to Ft. Duchesne in 1888 to work as a carpenter on the building at the Fort. He married Lillian Britt Aug. 12, 1890. To this couple were born twelve children. Mr. White has been very active in the community and made many friends while following his carpenter trade.

WILLIAM GIBSON

Born in Killmornock, Scotland, April 25, 1845 of Scotch Irish parentage. He emigrated to America with his parents in 1852 on a sailing vessel called "Gull In The Air," and was three months making the journey. They moved to Ashley Valley in 1877 and settled in Ashley ward.

He was appointed Uintah County's first constable preceding the first election. He was elected to the first State Legislature in 1936 While acting as State Representative he conceived the idea to paint "Remember the Maine" on the face of a high cliff in Ashley Canyon which is still visible on the face of a 500-foot cliff.

He was the father of three children: J. L. Gibson, Mrs. N. G. Sowards and Sarah A. Eccles.

He died Dec. 11, 1932, and is buried at the Gibson private cemetery.

Mary A. Gibson was born in Salt Lake City Sept. 11, 1851, the daughter of John and Adele Grosbeck Lambert. She moved with her parents to Kamas Valley in 1861. She married William Gibson in 1872 in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City. Moved to Ashley Valley in 1877, was a Sunday School teacher in Old Ashley in 1880, was elected trustee for District No. 3 in 1904. She served four years. In 1915, she was chosen president of the newly organized Ashley Ward Relief Society in 1915, in which capacity she served for several years. She died Jan. 19, 1935 and is buried in the Gibson private cemetery.

ELIZABETH REBECCA BLANKENSHIP

Born in Snyderville, Utah, Feb. 24, 1858, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Johnstun. She came to Vernal in 1879. Her father was killed in a saw-mill accident. Later, her mother married J. A.

Black. In 1879 she was married to John W. Blankenship.

JOHN B. BLANKENHIP

Born May 22, 1834 at Columbus, Indiana. When about sixteen years of age, some of his neighbors were emigrating to Iowa. The lure of the west called the boy and he went with them, wintering near Des Moines. In 1869, Mr. Blankenship came to Uintah Basin on a scouting expedition looking after cattle rustlers, coming as far as the White river. Later he stopped at the Indian agency at Whiterocks where he worked for the government four years later. On Feb. 12, 1875, he rode into the beautiful Ashley Valley in company with Morris Evans, two days ahead of Pardon Dodds, Sr. He located permanently in Ashley Valley, and was the first white settler to locate on Ashley Creek. In 1879, he married Miss Elizabeth Johnstun, who had come here the year previous. Six children were born to them.

LYCURGUS JOHNSON

Lycurgus Johnson was born in Washington, Texas, August 25, 1844. He came with his widowed mother to Idaho in Rich County in 1846. After several years they moved to Spring Creek, Wyoming, in 1876, from there to Ashley Valley October 15, 1878. Located in Old Ashley Town. There he became the second postmaster of the Valley. Also was elected the first sheriff. Built the second flour mill in the Valley in 1885. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention in Salt Lake City in 1896. He was a representative of Uintah county for two terms. He was appointed a member of the Continental Congress from Utah to Texas in 1884. He was one of the early merchants of the valley. He was a member of the High Council for many years. Died June 29, 1908.

CORA ISABEL JOHNSON

Cora Isabel Johnson was born Oct. 25, 1847, in Bolton, Warren County, New York. During childhood she moved with her parents to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Her parents moved to Salt Lake City when she was thirteen years old. After six years there they moved to Idaho, where she married Lycurgus Johnson, March 1, 1867. She moved with her husband and family to Ashley Valley. Lived in Ashley Town nine years. For eight years she acted as postmistress, then moved to Macser or Millward for twenty years. From there to Vernal City, where she assisted in the store of L. Johnson and Sons, where the Uintah State Bank now stands. She was a faithful church worker in the Sunday School. Was Stake President of the Y. L. M. I. A.

for several years. She was the mother of eleven children. Died Feb. 10, 1926.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY C. RUPLE

Early Pioneers of Ashley Valley

Henry C. Ruple was born in Hunderden county, New Jersey, Aug. 27, 1846. May C. Ruple was born Sept. 25, 1858 in Sugarhouse ward, Salt Lake City, Utah. They were married in Evanston, Wyoming, in 1873 and came to Ashley Valley in 1877.

In 1881, Mr. Ruple began operating the Government sawmill which was located at Government Park in the vicinity of Taylor Mountain. He sawed lumber for the construction of Fort Thornburg which was established by the U. S. Army in December, 1881. During the following year Mr. Ruple operated the grist mill owned by Kerg Johnson. In the late summer of 1883 the Ruples moved to Island Park where they homesteaded. They remained there until 1910. A few years later the Island ranch was taken over by their son, Henry H. (Hod), who operated it until his death in 1937. The ensuing years between 1910 and Mr. Ruple's death in 1930 were spent in operating sawmills and in ranching on Brush Creek north of Vernal.

There were eight children born to this union. Mrs. Ruple, at 89, still enjoys good health.

SAMUEL ROBERTS BENNION

A son of John and Esther Wainwright Bennion. Was born Nov. 10, 1842, at Nauvoo, Ill., the oldest of seventeen children. Crossed the plains with John W. Taylor company, arriving at Salt Lake City Oct. 5, 1847. Married Mary Panter in September, 1866. To them were born nine children. In August, 1879, he married Agnes Thompson. To them were born five children. He was a missionary to St. Louis, Ill., 1866-67 and to England 1883-85. Came to Vernal Sept. 24, 1886. Was president and helped in organizing the Ashley Co-Op, Vernal Mill & Livestock Co., Uintah Creamery, Bank of Vernal, Vernal Mill & Light Co., Uintah State Bank, Telephone Co. Was president of Uintah stake for 20 years and patriarch until his death, Nov. 16, 1915.

AGNES THOMPSON BENNION

Born Nov. 2, 1857, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Married S. R. Bennion Aug. 10, 1879. Came to Vernal in 1886. Mother of five children. Active in Relief Society work. Died March 4, 1928.

MRS. MINNIE JESPERSON DAVIS

Born in Gestrup, Denmark, July 12, 1866. Came to America when eight years old with her parents

who were converts of the L. D. S. Church. She came to Ashley Valley at the age of thirteen. Went to the home of Pardon Dodds. Married John N. Davis, 1893. In Manti Temple and lived in Vernal until her death, March, 1944. She was interested in church work of all kinds. Served in the Mutual for ten years and in the Relief Society for 28 years. She was an active member in the Republican party and served as a state committerwoman.

JOHN NIGHTENGAL DAVIS

Born Oct. 19, 1864 in Salt Lake City, Utah. He came to Vernal when a young man to work in the sheep-raising business, and gradually worked into the wool-growing business for himself. He married Minnie Jaspersen from Heber City, Utah on February 1, 1893. In 1895-97 he filled a mission for the L. D. S. Church in the Northern States. Later, he filled another mission to the Southern States. He served as bishop in the Vernal First ward from 1898 until the reorganization of the stake in 1910, when he went into the High Council and served in that capacity during two administrations. He was patriarch of Uintah Stake at the time of his death. He was prominent in civic and political affairs. He served in the State Legislature from 1906-1910, and during this service, secured the funds with which the bridge over Green River was erected. He served as a City Councilman, Juvenile Judge and the manager of the horse division in the State Fair. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters.

THE MERKLEY FAMILY

The Nelson Merkley, Sr., family moved into Ashley Valley in 1878. They came from Cedar Valley and drove their cattle over the old road up Daniels Creek.

When in 1879 (the Hard Winter) the families of Ashley moved together into the fort (often called Jericho because of Uncle Jerry Hatch), the Merkley family stayed out on their place. At this time the territory had not been surveyed and when it was finally done, it was found that the early settlers had calculated section lines fairly accurately and were not off more than one-fourth of a mile. To get correctly situated with the survey they simply squared their claims over so that each holding would fit into its proper position with the surveyed lines.

One of the all important jobs was to take water from the river for their farms. Mr. Merkley, with others of the early settlers, would labor hard all day with improvised implements, to procure water.

With heavy slabs fastened together, with two handles attached, they were able to etch out a furrow in which to take out the water. Nelson Merk-

ley, Sr., was born Nov. 11, 1828 at Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada. He married Sarah Jane Sander and had the following children: Nelson Merkley, Jr., Sarah Jane, George D., Charlie, John, Henry, Bessie, Christopher, Rachel, Jacob.

WILLIAM PORTER COLTHORP

Was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1860. Came to Ashley Valley in 1880. Here he established himself in the mercantile business and sheep industry. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Vernal. He married Sarah Jane Merkley, who was born Aug. 24, 1891, Salt Lake City and came to the Valley in 1879.

NELSON MERKLEY, JR.

Born March 24, 1857. Died April 18, 1924. Mr. Merkley was known throughout the community as the most outstanding farmer and thoroughbred stock raiser. His farm was free from weed, had good fences, and he raised huge crops that were sold to the soldiers. He was progressive and community minded and served as High Councilman and Patriarch in the Church. He married Keturah Peterson, the daughter of Peter Peterson. She was born in October, 1867, in Kentucky, and came to Ashley Valley Oct. 24, 1879. They were married in June, 1884. She served as president of the Vernal Relief Society and helped both in the church and community. They built the first brick house, and had six children.

CORA A. HARDY TEMPLETON

Born at St. Charles, Idaho, Oct. 17, 1869. Came to Ashley Valley in November, 1878. Was active in Sunday School and Mutual. Married William Templeton Feb. 25, 1889 and moved to Maybelle, Colorado.

JOSEPH HARDY, SR.

Joseph Hardy was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa April 8, 1848. Son of Joseph Hardy, Sr., and Lucy Blandon. Left St. Charles, Idaho, in November, 1877, for Ashley Valley with his wife, Lydia R. Davis, whom he married in Salt Lake City, October 3, 1869. One daughter, Cora and three sons, Joseph H., Nathan C., and Charles A. Hardy, and three other families, Lycurges Johnson, Alfred Johnson and Allen Davis. They arrived in the Ashley Valley Nov. 3, 1878. They had provisions to more than last a year, but in those days everyone shared with the other. There was only one white woman here, Mrs. Rolf Snyder and her hired girl, Clara Crouse.

The men worked on the mountains that winter

in their shirt sleeves, getting out logs to build their houses, which they completed before fall of 1879, which proved to be the hard winter. There were lots of new people coming in and they were unprepared for the cold and deep snow.

MRS. LYDIA REBEKA DAVIS HARDY

Lydia R. Hardy was born Aug. 15, 1850, at Bolton, Warren County, New York. Daughter of Nathan C. Davis and Isabella Wells. She crossed the plains as a child in the company called the Clendfendent Train. They arrived in Salt Lake City Aug. 15, 1860. She was ten years old. She married Joseph Hardy Oct. 3, 1869, in the Salt Lake Endowment House and came to Ashley Valley Nov. 3, 1878. Was very active in different church organizations. She taught school in the early days, although she was the mother of ten children. When death came to this isolated valley, Mrs. Hardy was often called upon to make burial clothes and line and trim the coffins. A picture and sketch of Mrs. Hardy's life was published in 1940 in the "Women of Deseret," a historical pamphlet of her civic activities. Joseph Hardy, Sr., died Oct. 12, 1931.

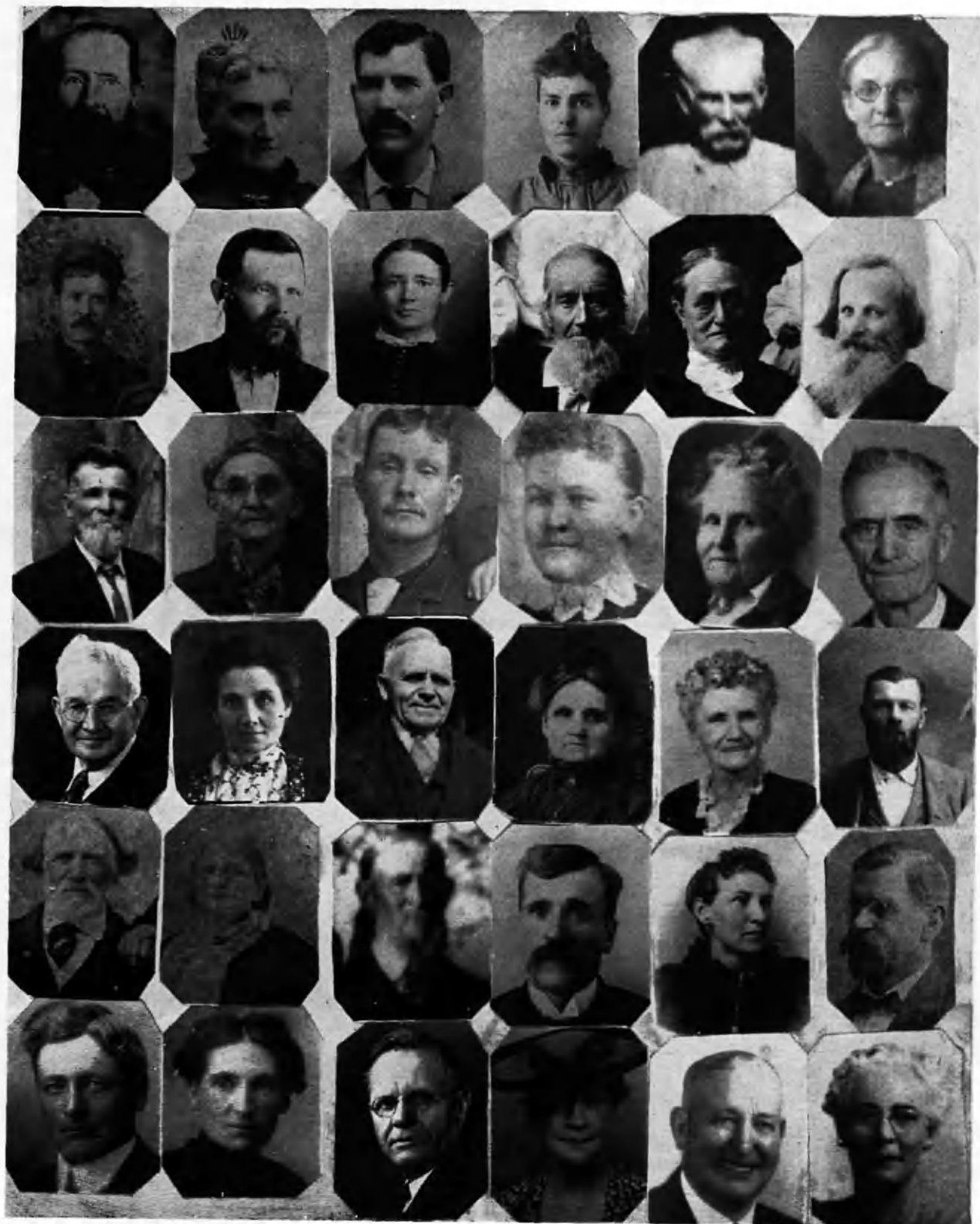
CORA VAN GUNDY

Born in 1867 in Golden, Colo., she came to Ashley Valley with her father, George W. Van Gundy, in 1878. There were few white settlers in the Valley at that time. They all went through many hardships of the first pioneers.

During the winter of 1878, the dreaded diphtheria epidemic struck the Valley. Every family lost one or more members; one family lost six. There was neither doctor nor medicine of any kind. Cora, one of the first victims, recovered somehow. She was then able to go about caring for the small children and aiding the mothers in their arduous duties.

George Van Gundy was a cabinet maker by trade. One of his first tasks was to make the needed caskets. When the lumber available in wagonbeds was used up, he resorted to using handsawed lumber from logs. The women ripped their clothing for material to line the caskets. Cora, always deft with the needle, was busy sewing and making these linings.

The next spring, known as the "hard spring," found the Valley snowed in. The settlers were always hungry and some days they had nothing to eat. They all divided their food and ground their seed wheat in the coffee mill, to keep alive. To add to their hunger, was the fear of Indians. The warriors went to and from Colorado, as this was the time of the Meeker Massacre.



Joseph Hardy, Sr., Lydia Hardy, John McAndrews, Cora McAndrews, Cort McAndrews, James Henry, Mary Henry, Samuel Rolfe, Oscar Crandall, Hettie Crandall, Edwin G. Weeks, Elibameth Weeks, Harvey C. Hullinger, Winfield S. Hullinger, Theadocia Hatch, John S. Hacking, Mary E. Hacking, Nancy Colton, Lucius Woodard, Edward J. Young, Esther Young, Abe Hatch, Bell H. Woodruff, Florence H. Swain, Richard Veljman, Nathan C. Davis, Isabelle Davis, Alonzo Perry, Pete Dillman, Julia Dillman, Chas. DeMoisy, J. Hatch Murray, Rachel Murray, Don B. Colton, Grace Colton, Pontha Calder, Rosella Calder.

JOHN McANDREWS

Born in Madison, Indiana in 1855. Came to Ouray, Utah, in 1883. He was with the Department of the Interior in the capacity of Chief Herder of Indian cattle. He remained in the Indian Service twenty years. He and Cora Van Gundy were married in 1897. Both of their lives were full of adventure and hardships. Truly they helped settle the Great West!

MARY FRANCES BROWN AND JAMES BARNUM HENRY

James Barnum Henry was born June 30, 1852 in Oakland County, Michigan. He was the son of Calvin William Henry and Rhoda Priscilla Barnum. When he was two years old, he came with his parents to Utah, traveling all the way by ox team. His early childhood days were spent in the canyons and towns surrounding Salt Lake Valley. His family later settled in Heber.

Mary Frances Brown was born April 9, 1857 at South Cottonwood (now Murray), Utah. She was the daughter of Jonathan Brown and Sarah Cousins Brown who came from England to America in 1850. She lived in South Cottonwood until her marriage. Mary was introduced to James Barnum Henry by Ammon Reynolds, a mutual friend, about 1877. They were married in Salt Lake City on July 24, 1878.

At the October General Conference, 1878, of the L. D. S. Church, the young couple was asked, together with a few others, to go to Ashley Valley to help make a permanent settlement. Although the valley to which they had been called was far from civilized settlements, was little known, and the road over which they must travel to reach it was scarcely more than a trail, they responded to their call. They placed all their food, clothing and furniture into one covered wagon and began the journey in October. The company was about three weeks on the way, first sighting the Ashley Valley on Nov. 9, 1878—a very dreary time of year. Compared to the beautiful country they had left, Ashley Valley looked very barren to the Henrys. At that time there were only a few little log cabins in the valley. Mary thought of the Salt Lake Valley, with its fast-growing population, its silver streams, trees and shrubbery and wondered if the valley they were entering would ever be anything but a desert.

That fall the people of Ashley built a fort near the center of what was then called Ashley Bench, near where the Commercial Hotel now stands. They did this because they had been frightened by the Meeker Massacre. Most of the inhabitants spent the winter in the fort, but were not molested by the Indians.

The Henrys' first home in Ashley Valley was a

low log cabin with a dirt floor in one-half of it and a rough board floor in the other. The next spring their first child, James Calvin, was born.

Jim planted what seed he had left over after the winter and was able to harvest some grain and potatoes. Other settlers also raised fairly good crops, but the wheat was "smutty" and there wasn't any surplus. However, that fall of 1879 brought many new settlers, some with meager supplies and some with none.

The winter of 1879-80 became known as "the hard winter" in after-years, because snow fell early and deep and the people didn't have enough food stored to supply their needs until spring broke. Most of the cattle either died of starvation or were killed for meat, although their flesh was too lean to even make good soup. When it looked as though the whole colony must perish from starvation, a few of the stalwart men of the valley volunteered to cross the mountains on snowshoes to Green River City, Wyoming, to get flour for the starving people. James Henry was one of the first to volunteer his services. These men crossed Green River on the ice and made that perilous journey to the Wyoming city and risked their lives to bring back flour to the people of Ashley Valley. As soon as the snow was sufficiently melted, the Henrys opened their potato pit. The neighbors flocked there as to a big celebration. The children, who hadn't tasted any vegetables for months, begged for "just one potato." Kind Mr. Henry passed them around and the half-starved youngsters didn't even wait to wash the soil off, but gobbled their potatoes down, skin and all. In those days potato skins were never wasted but were boiled to make liquid for starch or mixing bread.

Mr. Henry helped dig irrigation ditches and canals to bring water from the creeks to the dry farm lands of the valley. He helped make roads to the timber in the mountains. He was always fond of camping out and spent most of his life working with his horses, timbering, freighting, and hauling coal. They had many interesting and exciting experiences with the Indians in those early pioneer days.

Mary Henry held many responsible positions in the L. D. S. church, being a member of Uintah Stake Relief Society Board for many years. She wrote many beautiful poems and tributes, several of which have honorary place in Daughters of Utah Pioneers' records. They had the following children: James Calvin, Sarah Priscilla, Albert Monroe, Emma Mae, Frances Mary, Lauretta, Merrill, Bertha.

James Henry died Dec. 13, 1932. Mary Henry died Sept. 17, 1944.

SAMIAL JONES ROLFE

Samial Jones Rolfe was born Oct. 15, 1867, at

Lehi, Utah. He came to Utah with the first settlers when they had to ford up from the Indians. Was a butcher. He died Nov. 25, 1928.

HYRUM OSCAR CRANDALL

Born April 26, 1844, in Sherden, Hondoek county. Ran the first mail route to the basin. One station at Myton and one at Ft. Duchesne. He later moved to Driggs, Idaho. Was chosen bishop of the Duggs ward. Died there in May, 1904.

HETTIE CRANDALL

Came to Vernal from Huntington, in 1885. The trip required 9 days, traveling by team and wagon over untraveled roads.

EDWIN GEORGE WEEKS

Born at Danville, Vermont on Oct. 6, 1833. Married Elizabeth Jane Hadlock on March 24, 1861. She was born in Lisbon, New York April 2, 1844. They came to Vernal to be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hadlock, and Mr. Weeks worked as a wheelwright in the Hadlock blacksmith shop. They had seven children and were interested in church work.

WINFIELD SCOT HULLINGER

Was born Jan. 5, 1848, in Ohio, a son of Harvey Coe and Julia Bloc Hullinger. Came to Ashley Valley in 1883. Married Annel Davis Nov. 22, 1869, in Salt Lake City.

JOHN E. CLARK

Married Thedasia Hatch, a daughter of Jeremia Hatch. They came to Ashley Valley in 1879 and filed on 160 acres of land across from the John Readers place. They have lived in Uintah Basin ever since. He always had a sheep or goat herd. He is the son of I. J. Clark. They moved to Blue Bell on a farm there. She was the only midwife there for a long time. Has delivered lots of babies.

JOHN S. HACKING

Born June 23, 1867 at Cedar Fort Utah. Came to Ashley Valley in 1894. He has been one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of Uintah county, specialized in sheep-raising. Married Mary E. Hall, born March 19, 1874. Born in Beaver, Utah. Died, 1934, in Vernal, Utah.

HARVEY COE HULLINGER

Harvey Coe Hullinger, who spent many of the 100 years of his life in giving relief to the sick, was

one of Uintah Basin's first faithful practicing physicians. He merited the respect and esteem of many hundreds of his patients and acquaintances of the Basin, both Indians and Whites. His was a happy life because of the service he rendered. The Vernal Express of Oct. 16, 1925, carried these headlines: *Harvey Coe Hullinger of Vernal, Oldest Practicing Physician In United States*

Dr. Hullinger was born on Dec. 2, 1824. He came to Utah in 1859 and was the recorder of Big Cottonwood district for some time. In 1883 he moved to Uintah County. He arrived there in October and purchased 160 acres near Jensen, Utah. On Dec. 7, he moved his family out. His nearest neighbors lived about one-half mile away. They were Jesse McCarrell and John D. Meehan.

Mr. Hullinger became a doctor in 1852 by self-determination. He began his practice of medicine in 1852 and practiced until 1925.

Three days after his arrival in his new home in Jensen, he was called to go twenty miles to attend the son of Frank Moore, a saloon keeper of Ashley Fork. From then on until his death he was faithful in his care of the sick. He was the first real doctor of the Basin.

From 1883 until 1888 crops were meager and scarce. Dr. Hullinger was kept busy with his practice and so his two sons, Adellbert and Winfield, looked after the Hullinger farm. Dr. Hullinger traveled long distances in the saddle and received mostly produce for pay. He went as far as sixty-five miles and stayed with patients until they recuperated. He was gone from home for two weeks at a time. Before 1887 he acted as his own nurse. He procured the services of a nurse, however, in 1887. He always kept records in a very methodical way and one finds that in the first two years he received only \$40 in cash. From 1883 until 1922 Dr. Hullinger ushered over 1,000 children into the world or into the Uintah Basin.

Dr. Hullinger was called in 1885 to attend Chief Wash, Ute chief, who lived near the Green River below Jensen. The chief was suffering with pneumonia, but with the aid of an interpreter, with forty-eight hours of care and medicine, the patient recovered. The news spread and Dr. Hullinger was known as "Chief Medicine Man" from then on.

Dr. Hullinger remained steadfast to his profession and by his willingness, skill and sincerity, was indispensable to the early settlers of the 1880's, 1890's and the first two decades of 1900's.

STERLING DRIGGS COLTON AND NANCY A. COLTON

They came to Ashley Valley with four children, Flora E., S. Leroy, Don B. and F. Edwin, in November of 1879.

Sterling Driggs Colton was born in Provo,

Utah, March 22, 1851; Nancy A. Wilkins Colton was born in Provo, Utah, July 14, 1853. They both came from parents who joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints during its early days in the vicinity of Rochester, New York, and migrated to Nauvoo, then to Utah with the early pioneers.

Mr. Colton came to Ashley Valley with his brother, Edwin Colton, the young member of the Mormon Battalion, in July of 1879, and Mr. Colton decided to homestead in the valley. He returned to Provo to get his family and property. When he returned he came with six teams and outfits and trailed 250 head of cattle into Ashley Valley.

The first member of the family, Flora E. Colton Collett, was born in Provo, Utah. S. Leroy, Don B. and F. Edwin were born at Mona, Juab county, Utah. Their other children, Warren A., Charles H. Lewis L., Nancy Fern, Zora M. and Hugh W., were all born in Ashley Valley on the old Colton homestead in the northern section of Maeser ward.

Mr. Colton was the first sheriff of Uintah county after its organization in 1881 and served 15 years. He was bishop of Maeser ward for 15 years and mayor of Vernal City for four years during which time the Vernal City water system was extended up Ashley Canyon beyond the junction of Dry Fork and Ashley Creek. He performed a mission for the L. D. S. church in the Northern States Mission in 1895.

He was engaged in various businesses. He homesteaded in what is known as Maeser ward where he spent most of his life operating a farm and livestock, sheep, cattle and horses. He was also one of the first operators of a mercantile institution in Ashley Valley and was one of the original directors and organizers of the Uintah State Bank.

Mrs. Colton was widely known throughout Uintah county and was associated with many ladies' organizations. She served as president of the Young Ladies M. I. A., and Relief Society of Maeser ward and later was president of the Relief Society of Uintah Stake for several years.

Their family was educated in the public schools of Uintah County and the various institutions of higher learning throughout Utah and other states.

LUCIUS HUNTINGTON WOODARD

Lucius Huntington Woodard, son of Oscar Daniel Woodard and Caroline Huntington, was born at Richmond, Quebec, Canada, June 5, 1865.

He came to Meeker just after Meeker Masacre and for several years lived as a cow puncher in Colorado.

He came down into Jensen, Utah in 1892 and traded for cattle for Mr. Aland of Meeker. March of 1893, he married Helen Aurelia Dudley in Jensen, Utah. July 1st, he took the contract for mail

between Vernal and Rangely, Colorado, and had the contract for four years. In 1897 he moved his family, wife and two small daughters, to Aurey and operated the Indian trading post for five years. He moved to Vernal in 1903 and bought a home. He soon went into the furniture business and bought the Davis Furniture store. He then bought Social Hall. On Jan. 3, 1926, he married Mary Ethelda Dudley.

EDWARD JONES YOUNG

Born Oct. 2, 1859, at Grantsville, Utah.

ESTHER DUNSTER YOUNG

Born April 24, 1861 in Salt Lake City, Utah. They were married in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 27, 1879. They raised eight children. Mr. Young entered the sheep business in 1886, trailing several herds through Wyoming to the Uintah range over Taylor Mountain with his brothers, LeGrand, Tera, George, and Charles S. Carten, Sr., brother-in-law. In the fall of 1887 he went back to Salt Lake and brought his wife and three children to Vernal to make their home. He was in the sheep business and farming. Mrs. Young was First Councilor in the Y. L. M. I. A., Sept. 24, 1894. Died March 18, 1907. Mr. Young married Maud M. Hodgkin in the L. D. S. Temple Sept. 16, 1908. They had two children. In 1920 they moved to Murray, Utah and made their home. On April 21, 1931, his second wife died. He spent his later years at the home of his eldest daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Erickson. He passed away June 29, 1945.

NATHAN C. DAVIS

Born Aug. 29, 1816 at Bolton, N. Y. Married Isabella Wells Nov. 16, 1840. Converted to the church at Nauvoo, crossed the plains and stayed at Winter Quarters two years to care for church property there. Later he was sent to Nebraska to build a ferry boat and ferried the Saints across the Platte River three years. Was a body guard to Joseph Smith. Came with the Independence Train to Salt Lake Aug. 15, 1860. Came to Ashley Valley in 1880. Brought a large number of cattle and horses with him and there is a place on Taylor Mountain called Davis Hollow where he had a cabin built to accommodate his riders. Active in stake and ward, also business and civic affairs.

SIMON PETER DILLMAN

Was born July 1, 1854, in a maple syrup camp near Bloomington, Indiana. His parents were Andrew Dillman and Eliza Frances Henderson. When two years of age he with his family moved to sou-

thern Iowa and took up a farm near Chariton, on the Chariton river, where the Mormon Trail was then being used, and where one of the stopover farms of the Mormons was located in their trek westward. His ancestry were strongly religious, and biblical names characterize many generations. For generations they had followed agriculture. They were patriotic, and one of his ancestors was one of the special bodyguard to Gen. George Washington. He was especially commissioned to serve the warrant of arrest upon Aaron Burr, following the duel with Alexander Hamilton.

Mr. Dillman came west when 21, and was one of the first settlers in the Ashley Valley, coming in the summer of 1877. He was employed for a short time by the Government and went to secure the release of the "white women" following the Meeker Massacre. He was one of the two teachers who conducted the first school in the Valley. He was a pioneer in fruit culture here. Honest and dependable as an officer and citizen he was a leader in law observance and law enforcement. His hobbies were hunting and camping. He was for many years game warden. He was the first Forest Ranger in the Uintah Basin. He started the first drug store in the building now use used by Vernal Bakery.

Mr. Dillman married Julia Ellen Davis, to which union four children were born. He first settled on the site where Fort Thornburg was located, and during the "hard winter" carried the mail on skis, from Old Ashley to Brown's Park, when hunger stalked the valley, and livestock were too weak to be used. Mr. Dillman died August 1, 1939.

JULIA ELLEN DAVIS DILLMAN

Was born Feb. 7, 1862, in Salt Lake City, Utah, daughter of Nathan Cutler Davis and Isabella Wells. Her parents were at Nauvoo, prior to the expulsion of the Saints, and later, with their family, moved to Florence, near Council Bluffs. Mr. Davis was a master mechanic, and was assigned by President Young to remain at Council Bluffs for a number of years, repairing and making equipment for emigrants who crossed the plains in the many companies. With his family, he moved to Salt Lake, and was assigned to assist in the construction of mills for the Saints.

Mrs. Dillman, as a child, moved to Bear Lake with her parents, and later to the Ashley Valley, where she met and married S. P. Dillman in 1882. To them were born four children.

Mrs. Dillman possessed a strong religious conviction and loved things beautiful. She did some painting and composed many poems. She operated a millinery store for many years. As a hobby she each day resolved to do some unusual thing for the comfort or making happy some person, and with

her horse and buggy traversed the valley, day or night taking relief, sending flowers, administering kindness to those sick or unfortunate. Her life represented a deep sense of social justice and devotion and an appreciation of the strength and blessings of the Church, exemplified through service and faith. She died on Oct. 28, 1904 from an illness contracted while nursing the son of a friend afflicted with typhoid fever. Her memory is held in loving remembrance by those who knew her.

JEREMIAH HATCH MURRAY

Born April 2, 1878 at Spanish Fork, Utah. A son of Jeremiah Sr., and Mary A. Murray. Came to Ashley Valley in 1885. Married Pearl Karren. Born Nov. 23, 1879; died March 2, 1900. Married Rachel Ellen Merkley. Born Sept. 2, 1882. Daughter of Nelson Sr., and Sarah Jane Merkley. Died April 13, 1918.

PONTHA CALDER

Born Aug. 3, 1879 in Mill Creek ward, Salt Lake County, Utah. His father was George Calder, his mother was Mary Bennion Calder. He helped his father build the Calder Park, the first Pioneer pleasure resort in Utah; it was later called Wandamere, and is now known as Nibley Park. In the year 1900 Pontha Calder brought his wife, Rosella Soffe Calder, to Vernal to make their home. She taught school and he and his brother Hyrum built an ice pond and furnished ice for the town of Vernal. He has been superintendent of the stake for twelve years. Managed the Imperial and was bishop of Vernal First ward for twelve years. He is now Vernal's postmaster.

ROSELLA SOFFE CALDER

Born Aug. 6, 1880, in South Jordan, Salt Lake county, Utah. Her father was N. George Soffe, her mother was Mary Jacobs. Was married Sept. 12, 1900. They have nine children. In 1901 Mrs. Calder started the Ice Cream business in Vernal with a six-quart freezer, furnishing the Mease Drug Store. The business grew so fast, the Colpin Drug wanted ice cream, too, so was born the Calder Brothers Ice Cream Company. Later, she took a beauty course and passed the first state examination. She then established and operated the Calder Beauty Parlor for twenty years.

DON B. COLTON

Born in September, 1876 in Mona, Juab county, Utah. A son of S. D., and Nancy Colton, he came to Ashley Valley in 1878. He filled a mission

to Great Britain, 1896-98. Acted as principal of the Uintah Stake Academy for two years. Was in the State Legislature in 1902. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1905, served for nine years as Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, was elected to the State Senate in 1914 for two sessions. Elected to Congress in 1920 and served twelve years. In the Uintah Stake he served as High Councilman, Counselor to William Smart, and for eleven years as Stake President, in which capacity he made unnumbered friends. Mr. and Mrs. Colton moved into Salt Lake City in 1933. He was soon called to serve as president for the Eastern States Mission. In 1933-37 he returned home to become the president of the Missionary Home. Nearly 7,000 missionaries have gone through the home up to 1947. He is a member of the Deseret Sunday School Union Board. Mr. Colton married Maisie Hall, daughter of Mary Bingham and Mark Hall, Sr., who lived but a short time. On June 17, 1908, he married Grace Stringham, and they have five children.

GRACE STRINGHAM COLTON

Born Aug. 26, 1878. Daughter of Phillip and Caroline Crouse Stringham. Mrs. Colton taught school for six years and was president of the YLWIA in Maeser ward. She taught school for six years, was president of the Relief Society in Washington, D. C., when it was organized there. Presided over the Relief Society in the Eastern States Mission field, as well as being mission mother. Is now on the Ensign Stake Relief Society Board and interested in other church activities.

JOHN FAIRCHILD, WIFE AND FAMILY

Reached Ashley Valley Oct. 17, 1877, with a family by the name of Downing. Mr. Fairchild had just 35 cents in money when he arrived in the valley. Capt. Pardon Dodds was building a new store. He gave Mr. Fairchild a job and his wife was given the position of cook for Capt. Dodds' hired men. The next spring, Mr. Fairchild traded 300 poles to Pat Lynch for a homestead right and moved his family to this homestead.

William Gibson, his wife and two children, James and Mary (Maidie), lived on the adjoining homestead which was owned by Mr. Thorne.

Cora and Lillie Fairchild became very close friends and playmates with James and Maidie Gibson. On the Fairchild place was a grove of trees where the people of the Valley gathered to celebrate the 4th of July that year. Perhaps because pleasures were so few and far between in those days, everyone enjoyed that simple picnic, although many of the children were barefoot and with patched, faded clothing. Allen and Matilda Davis and their

family also became good friends of the Fairchild family.

MR. AND MRS. E. G. DeFRIEZ

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. DeFriez and family came from St. George, Utah, to the Ashley Valley in the early fall of 1884. Mr. DeFriez taught school that winter in a log, one-room schoolhouse where the Commercial Hotel now stands. Later on, he was superintendent of schools one term, visited the schools in the Valley, Dry Fork and Pensen on horseback. He was Probate Judge following Mr. Burton's term. He was tithing office clerk in the small, rock house north of Penney's Store for several years. He also worked in the Co-Op. Store at that time. He studied law and practiced as an attorney as long as his health would permit. Ebenezer Godfrey DeFriez was born Dec. 7, 1851, in London, England. Died Oct. 8, 1937, at Huntington, Utah. Sarah Elizabeth McCullough DeFriez (his wife), was born May 26, 1861 in Washington, Utah. Died Nov. 23, 1927, at Huntington, Utah. They were the parents of thirteen children, six boys and seven girls.

ELLEN WILKSHIRE

Born in Worcestershire, England, April 2, 1844. Married William Jasper Rolfe in 1861. On his death she married Thomas Karren in 1876. Came to Ashley Valley in 1879. Served as Relief Society president of the Vernal Ward for twelve years.

MR. STEINAKER

Mr. Steinaker and his son Johnnie came into Ashley Valley from Colorado in 1877 and in the account of Peter Dillman's life as given by Reed Mortell we find the following:

Mr. Dillman got work from Mr. Dodds digging potatoes, cutting posts and getting out poles. In the latter job, Johnnie Steinkner worked with him. Mr. Dodds went with them to show them where to get the poles. It was during this operation that the old cabin, known as the "Old Dodd's Cabin," was built on the mountain. But when spring came, they were anxious to get on land and Pete cut and hauled poles and fenced in a good part of his homestead but he had no team, no plough and no money, so there was little he could do in the way of farming and it was the same with John Steinaker. They put their heads together, those two, and got a whipsaw. Lumber was in great demand and now it was accessible, people were beginning to put floors in their cabins and fix up a little. Pete and John went back into the timber and got out smooth, flat boards with their saw. They could get out about 150 feet a day, which didn't nearly supply the demand that came

to them. This firm of Dillman & Steinaker sawed the first weatherboarding that was used on a house in Vernal. They became known as good hard workers and many of the new settlers who kept coming in all during the spring, summer and autumn of "78" came to them for a set of logs for a home and lumber for doors, windows and floors.

Dillman and Steinaker lived in the log cabin they had built for Pardon Dodds up in the timber the summer and fall of 1878, operating their whip-saw until the logs froze up.

The winter of "78" and 79 passed slowly. There was nothing much to do. Johnnie Steinaker, Dillman and the two Britt boys lived together in the cabin they had built on the Britt homestead.

JOSEPH P. McCARREL

Joseph P. McCarrel was a native of American Fork, Utah, born on May 5, 1854, son of Jesse and Amanda McCarrel. In 1883 he, accompanied by his wife and two children, came to Uintah county, locating on Ashley creek and engaging in farming and livestock raising. In later years, he acquired the farm southeast of Vernal, on which he resided until his death. He is survived by his wife and five sons.

MRS. AMANDA McCARRELL

Mrs. Amanda McCarrell, wife of Jesse H. McCarrell, pioneers of 1881, settled on a homestead on Ashley creek in what was then Riverdale ward, now Jensen. She was one of the well known pioneers of this section. She was a counselor in the Relief Society in the Riverdale ward for years, serving under Mrs. Heber Orser. She was born in Canada, Sept. 2, 1828, and when 17 years of age, her parents, David and Catherine Woods, and herself were baptized in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. She and her husband came to Ashley Valley from Midway. She married Jesse H. McCarrell in October, 1847, and they had twelve children. She died Feb. 8, 1923.

MRS. JANE CLIFT McCARRELL

Born in Provo, Utah, Jan. 19, 1853, a daughter of George Washington and Amanda June Fancett Clift. She was married to Jesse D. McCarrell. In 1882, with her husband, a small family, she moved to Ashley Valley over extremely rough roads. With the exception of two years spent in Big Horn, Wyo., she has lived in Vernal ever since. She relates numerous incidents connected with the encounters with Indians and the famous robbers' rendezvous in eastern Utah.

THOMAS CLIFTON BLACKBURN

On Dec. 31, 1878, he married Isabel Stoddard. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn came to Vernal in 1898 and settled at Dry Fork where he engaged in cattle raising and farming. He died in November, 1931.

JOHN W. GALLOWAY

Mr. Galloway was born Jan. 15, 1864, at Kamas, Utah, the son of Charles and Ann Cutler Galloway. He married in 1885, Katherine Hunter and in 1895, Annie Elizabeth Bowden. Mr. Galloway was the first marshal of Vernal, coming here in 1883 from Kamas. He moved to Roosevelt in 1906. He was active in church and civic affairs.

GENEVIEVE ODEKIRK MOWREY

Born Sept. 23, 1873. Came to Ashley Valley in 1883 with her father, John Odekirk. They came by way of Evanston, Wyo., over the Mountain. At that time Ft. Thornburg was being built. They lived at the Nathan Davis place in Old Ashley Town. She married Uriah Mourey March 27, 1890, a son of Hurley Mourey. He came to Ashley Valley with his parents in 1883. He and his brothers helped to move Ft. Thornburg to Fort Duchesne. Homesteaded on the Reservation. Have lived in both Tridell and Lapoint. Have four boys.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK WATKINS

Mr. Watkins was born at Midway on Dec. 21, 1873, a son of John and Harriet Steele Watkins. He came to Utah in 1856 with a handcart company.

The couple was married at Vernal on March 10, 1897 by Bishop James Shaffer in a double wedding with Ernest Eaton and Susan McKowen. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have lived their entire married life in Vernal with the exception of eight years when they resided in Sunnyside, in Carbon county. Mr. Watkins has always been a butcher and farmer.

Mrs. Watkins was born Isabel McKowen on June 6, 1875, at Clifton, Pa., a daughter of Phillip and Mary Hughes McKowen. She came to Vernal in 1882.

SARAH THOMAS

Born at Pueblo, Colo., enroute to Utah in 1847. Died March 4, 1937. The last surviving member of 1847.

BELL HATCH WOODRUFF

Married David Woodruff. They built the white frame house by the Felch cabins. Then they moved to the Big Horn Basin, Wyo., in 1893.

ERNEST EATON

Born Jan. 12, 1875, son of Joseph and Victorine E. Walker Eaton. Married Susana McKowen in Vernal, Utah, when 22 years old. Filled a mission to Canada from 1906 to 1908. Held many positions in the church. Married Pearl Larsen on the death of Susana in 1917. Spent 23 years in the Stake Presidency. Died in 1939.

THOMAS LYONS

Came to Ashley Valley in 1883 with Wilson and Frank Boan. They brought with them a band of horses from the Steptoe Valley in Nevada, and Mr. Lyons took up a little place on Little Brush Creek, now known as the Goodman place. After about two years he went to Island Park where he lived with the Rupes until his death in 1910. Mr. Lyons was born in Erie Co., Pennsylvania, in 1820.

WILSON BOAN

Wilson Boan located on Big Brush Creek and his brother Frank went to Fort Duchesne.

JOSEPH E. RICH

Son of Colonizer of Bear Lake section of Idaho and Ashley Valley. Lived in valley for nearly a half century. Married Elouisa Hatch, daughter of Uncle Alva and his wife, Mary.

JOHN AND KATHERINE FAIRCHILD

Arrived in Ashley Valley in 1877 about the same time as Henry C. Ruole. It is believed they were born in Ohio. Mr. Fairchild was born about 1830, his wife a few years later. From Colorado they went to Ogden, Utah, before coming to the Ashley Valley. They were almost as well known for the team of mules (Nip and Tuck), which they drove, as they were for their own kindness and generosity in people of the community.

HORACE WICKERSHAM WOOLEY

Born Dec. 9, 1864 at Grantsville, Utah. Married Annie Bates Dec. 26, 1889. Came to Vernal in November, 1896. Father of ten children. Active in all church work. Helped to establish early business houses. Manager of Acorn Mercantile Co. One of leading woolgrowers in county.

ANNIE BATES WOOLEY

An active church worker. President of Second Ward Relief Society ten years. Died Dec. 22, 1937.

E. C. HADLOCK

Was born Nov. 6, 1855. On Nov. 24, 1879 he married Edith Hobbs in Logan. He, with others of the family, came to the valley in 1879-80.

MARY S. WILSON COLTON

Born March 29, 1860 at Provo, Utah. Came to Ashley Valley in 1880. Married John Albert Colton at Provo in 1880.

PETER PETERSON

Born Feb. 11, 1847 in Denmark. Came to Utah in 1862. In November, 1879, he brought his family to Ashley Valley. Was first fiddler in the Valley and played and called for many dances. Was first Sunday School superintendent in the Fourth ward (Glines.) Managed and directed the first plays presented in the Valley in Jake Workman's Hall. Died May 14, 1910 at Hayden, Utah.

MARY ELIZABETH THURMAN PETERSON

Born at Nashville, Kentucky in 1847. Married Peter Peterson. Died May 1, 1912.

ALLEN W. DAVIS

Born at Bolton, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1841. Came to Utah with his parents in 1860. Married Matilda A. Robinson in February, 1867. Celebrated his golden wedding anniversary in Calders Hall, now known as the Commercial Hotel, in 1917. Died May 7, 1923.

WILLIAM NEWTON

Mr. Newton was born at American Fork, Utah on October 31, 1877. His mother was left a widow with three small children. At the age of six, while assisting her to move into Cedar City, he was thrown under the wagon and seriously injured, his eyesight was completely lost. At the age of eleven the lad enrolled in public school and by listening attentively he gained considerable knowledge.

In 1897 the State School for the Blind was opened at Ogden and he was one of the first to enter. He remained there until 1905. He learned the Braille system and the trade of boot and shoe maker in June of that year. He graduated and came to Vernal to open his shoe shop.

He and his brother Isaac brought the first up-to-date shoe repairing machinery to Vernal in 1908. It grew into a harness and saddle shop and in 1930 they started making saddle chinchas, the stirrup department was added and in 1934 the saddle trees were made. They invented nearly all of



William (Billie) Preece, Mary Preece, Robert Pope, Sarah Pope, David Workman, Emma J. Workman, C. B. Atwood, Mrs. Louisa Atwood, Barnabus Adams, J. Wm. Workman, Elsie Dean Workman, John W. Pope, Autto Peterson, Ed. Jaspersen, Peter E. Hanson, Alfred Westover, Albert B. Atwood, David Hill, Cynthia Massey, David Johnston, Snellen Johnson, Warren Johnson, Clair Johnson, Lynne Ashton, Stanley Ashton, Edward Samuels, Clara Samuels, Orson Calder, Alfred Johnson, Hyrum Calder, Nellie Calder, Wallace Calder, May H. Calder, Wm. Gillman, Katherine Gillman.

the machinery used in the manufacture of their products.

Mr. Newton was a familiar sight on the streets of Vernal. Even though he lived in darkness he was not afraid to venture forth and as he was able to cross streets with unerring accuracy, a white cane was presented to him by the District Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He died in Vernal on Dec. 9, 1939.

ROBERT POPE

Born in London June 16, 1828, settling at Farmington, Davis county. While living in Farmington, Robert Pope, with Milton D. Hammond, went to California and helped bring the first threshing machine that came from California to Utah.

He, with his wife, Sarah LeDuc, born July 21, 1835 at Saints Cessire, Montreal District, Canada, came to Ashley Valley in 1883.

Mrs. Pope, through practical experience and studying, became recognized as the leading nurse in Uintah Basin. She died Dec. 13, 1918.

DAVID HARRIS WORKMAN

Born Feb. 28, 1848, at Mt. Pisga, Iowa, a son of Jacob Lindsay and Fanny Harrie Workman. He came with his parents to Virgin City, Utah. Married Emma Jane Reynolds in Heber, Utah. Was a guard in the Black Hawk war. Came to Ashley Valley in 1883 with his wife and eight children. Was a farmer and operator of supply wagon to White Rocks Indian Agency and Ft. Duchesne.

EMMA JANE REYNOLDS WORKMAN

Born Dec. 6, 1847 in New York, daughter of Melissa Bardwell and William Pitt Reynolds. She came to Utah in 1853.

CHARLES B. ATWOOD, SR.

Born in 1844. Married Louisa Brown who was born in 1845. Came to Vernal in 1887. He made the first brick in Vernal, the brick in the Wm. Ashton, S. R. Bennion, S. M. Brownie, J. C. Penney Store. The brick was made on the Philip Stringham and W. H. Siddoway place.

MR. AND MRS. BARNABUS L. ADAMS

Mr. and Mrs. Barnabus L. Adams came from Salt Lake City in 1885. Settled in Dry Fork. Were the parents of six children. Mr. Adams died in 1888. Mrs. Adams raised the family and took an active part in church affairs. She died in 1910.

J. WILLIAM WORKMAN

Came to Ashley Valley with his parents, David H. and Emma Jane Reynolds, in June, 1883 in his tenth year. Was an Indian interpreter, also a farmer and stock raiser. On a mission to New Zealand he was designated British Scout by the New Zealand High Commission for his part in the Coronation ceremonies at the time Edward VII was made King of England in 1902.

ELSIE DEAN WORKMAN

Born in Parleys Park, Summit Co., Utah, April 6, 1881, a daughter of Wm. Ovey and Elsie Erickson Anderson. Married J Wm. Workman June 6, 1906 in Salt Lake Temple. In 1908, July 26, they homesteaded at Hayden, she helping to clear and burn the sagebrush while their two babies played on a blanket spread on the ground in the field. In 1917 they moved to Vernal and settled in Vernal First ward. Mrs. Workman became a counselor in the Relief Society. In 1931 she became president of the First ward Relief Society. Was later chosen as Stake Work Director in Relief Society, March, 1937. Released in 1943.

JOHN W. POPE

Born Aug. 2, 1881 at Garden City, Utah. He came to Vernal in 1883. Married Nellie Beers on March 18, 1901, at Vernal. Was father of five children. Played in the Adams Band for ten years. In 1905 he went to Denver, bought an automobile, shipped it to Mack, Colo., by train, by express from Mack to Dragon, and then drove it from there to Vernal. It was the first car in Vernal and quite a curiosity. He carried passengers to celebrations for fifty cents round trip. Was in the garage business for 22 years. After the death of his first wife, he married LeVern Peterson of Roosevelt, July 25, 1933. He died Sept. 3, 1943.

OTTO PETERSON

Born Oct. 11, 1857, in Norway. Died Feb. 7, 1935, in Salt Lake City. He came to Ashley Valley in company with Wm. G. B. Reynolds. He was Mrs. Reynolds' brother. Helped to open the coal mine now operated as the Pack Allen mine. Married Christena Johnson. They were the parents of four children, the oldest of whom, John Otto, was killed in World War I. Other children are Agnes Myrtle, Raymond Earl and Niels Burk.

ED JASPERSON

Came to Ashley Valley on Nov. 22, 1882. He says: "My sister Minnie accompanied me. I went

to school to Pete Dillman. That winter the school house stood at the west end of town in Old Ashley. I worked in this country for several years and experienced many thrills here as a boy.

PETER E. HANSEN

Peter E. Hansen was born in Salt Lake City March 7 1862, son of Peter E. Hansen and Augusta Lund. Peter Hansen came to Vernal in 1885. He married Nellie Glines Oct. 14, 1885 in the Logan Temple. They have one son and two daughters. Mr. Hansen was county clerk for twelve years and was later admitted to the bar, then elected County Attorney. He served as Registrar of the Land Office from 1914 until his death in July, 1920. Was an outstanding musician and played the violin in the old Salt Lake Theatre before coming to Vernal."

Albert B. Atwood was the photographer in Vernal. His place of business was where the old central school building is now, he later sold that and built the place where Leo Thorne now operates.

DAVID JOHNSTON

Left Scotland in 1873. Came to Ashley Valley in 1878. At one time he owned all the land on which the present city of Vernal now stands. Died in December of 1928.

LYNNE ASHTON

Was born Sept. 19, 1873, at Pleasant Grove, Utah, a son of William Ashton and Ellen Elizabeth Croxford. He joined the L. D. S. Church in June, 1887. In 1878, his father, in company with six other men, left Pleasant Grove for Ashley Valley (later known as Vernal) to look over the situation with intention of making homes there. In the spring of 1879, Lynne's father and older brother, Leslie, returned to the Ashley Valley and planted grain on the land which they had taken up the year before.

In 1880 William Ashton brought his family to Ashton Valley to make their home. They settled on the property which has remained in the Ashton family ever since, now owned by Mrs. Stanley Ashton.

He was married to Annie Evans in 1897. To this union was born one daughter, Nellie Annie. His wife Annie died in 1899 and in 1906 he married Clara Elizabeth Marshall. To his second marriage was born a daughter, Ethelynn. His second wife died in June, 1939.

Lynne has always been active in public life, always found working in the interests of Vernal and Ashley Valley. He served four years as Uintah County Commissioner, from 1918 to 1922. He served three successive terms as county clerk, 1907

to 1914. In 1940 he was elected to the Utah State Legislature as senator and served from 1940 to 1944.

WILLIAM STANLEY ASHTON

William Stanley Ashton, son of William Ashton and Ellen Elizabeth Croxford, was born May 29, 1871, in Pleasant Grove, Utah. On Nov. 3, 1879, he went to Vernal, Utah, with his father and spent the winter.

Mr. Ashton married Elizabeth Odekirk May 29, 1895, at Vernal.

Mr. Ashley began his career in the mercantile business with the Ashley Co-op and served that institution as a buyer for more than 21 years. He resigned from the Ashley Co-op and devoted his time to farming and stockraising.

In 1933 he served in the Utah State Legislature as the representative from Uintah county. He died July 4, 1933.

ALFRED HARVEY WESTOVER

Born in Vermont, May 8, 1851. His father was Moses Westover and mother, Mary Ann Oliver. His mother died when he was five years old and his grandparents raised him until he was thirteen years old, when he started west. The first stop was New York City. From there he came west to Chicago.

He went up on the train with Custer to the Black Hills, where Custer was killed. When he was twenty-three (in 1874) he, with Jimmie Rineman, drove a herd of cattle for the Government to Ashley Valley. The cattle were for the Indian Agency. They crossed Green River at the old Indian Fort Escalante crossing.

They then went back for more cattle and on June 10, 1874 he again returned to make his permanent home, settling on what was later the old Ira Burton place. He met Miss Clair Josephine Crouch from Salt Lake territory. She had come out here with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snyder. On the 23rd day of September, 1877, in Salt Lake, he and Miss Crouch were married. They came back to Ashley Fork as it was then called, to make their home.

On Sept. 15, 1878, a son, Alfred Clair, was born. He was the second white child born in the valley, and is still living there. His mother died a few days after his birth.

In the winter of 1877, he made a trip to Rock Springs, Wyoming, with a cart made from the back wheels of a wagon, for flour for the settlers who were out of food. He carried mail over the mountain between here and Rock Springs on snowshoes. For this service he was paid 25 cents a letter. On one of these trips he was snowblinded. Mr. Westover was one of the first trustees of Union ward, being in office when the schoolhouse was built. He

and Heber Campbell, Billie Powell, Harry Yarnell, Louis Kabell, and Ben Heater built the old Spring Creek ditch, also the Whitewash Canal. The Rock Point was later built and these two canals were put into it. He was one of the first directors of the Rock Point.

On Dec. 31, 1881, in Ashley Fork, he was married to Jennie Elizabeth Allen. To this union six children were born. He died March 4, 1922, in Vernal.

JENNIE ELIZABETH ALLEN WESTOVER

Was born Aug. 31, 1865 at Beaver City, Utah. She came in Ashley Valley with her parents on Nov. 16, 1879. She was a Relief Society worker and helped care for the sick. On March 17, 1901, she married James William Beddo.

EDWARD DAVID SAMUELS

Edward David Samuels was born July 21, 1861 at Salt Lake City. Was married about 1884 to Clara Fisher. Came to Ashley Valley in 1893. Located first on Highway 40, southeast of Vernal. Moved to Vernal City to what is now Dr. Francke's place, 1908. Moved sheep interests from Utah to Colorado in 1921. Died Jan. 30, 1925.

ORSON B. CALDER

Orson Bennion Calder was born Jan. 8, 1862 in a log cabin in Taylorsville, Utah. After spending many happy years in his childhood home, he married Catherine Snedaker on July 28, 1886, in the Logan Temple. She was the daughter of John Fredrick Snedaker and Elizabeth Rock, pioneers of 1847, and was born Feb. 8, 1863. She was a wonderful woman, well educated, with a strong character and beautiful personality and had many other qualities that fitted her for her life's work.

There were very few musicians in Ashley Valley in those days, so his musical training proved very beneficial, not only in the ward but all over the stake. At entertainments, dances, conferences, wherever he was needed, he was always willing and ready to go. After living in Ashley Valley for a number of years, they decided to take their family and go back to Salt Lake City. In about the year 1920, he suffered a great loss in the death of his beloved wife and companion. At the time of her illness, their daughter Catherine was filling a mission in California. Mrs. Calder was loved and respected by all who knew her, and held many prominent positions in the stake and ward. She was a Gold Star mother.

ALFRED SUMMERS JOHNSON

Pioneer of Ashley Valley, Mr. Johnson was born in Montpelier, Idaho, in 1859, the son of Uncle Alfred and Aunt Deborah Elizabeth Johnson. They moved to Ashley Valley in 1878, being the fifth family to settle here. In 1882 he married LaVina Taylor, daughter of T. Taylor, the fourth family to come to the valley.

HIRAM BENNION CALDER

Born May 26, 1873, at Salt Lake City. Married Nellie Hamilton, born April 18, 1874. They are the parents of six children.

Came to Vernal in June of 1900. Have both been very active in business, as well as church activities. They were the first to establish the Calder Creamery many years ago, which has been a great benefit to the people here. They have also done much for the L. D. S. church here, Mr. Calder being stake president from 1931 to 1943. Also bishop of Vernal First ward, Sept. 18, 1910 to 1927.

Mrs. Calder has been active in the stake and ward. Was stake Relief Society president and president of the Y. W. M. I. A., Primary president of First ward, and other activities.

The community owes much to such people as these, they have done much for the growth of Vernal.

KATHERINE GILLMAN

Daughter of Philip and Mary McKowen, born Aug. 8, 1870 at Lackawana county, Pennsylvania. In October, 1883 they came to Uintah county, Utah. When she was fifteen years old her mother died and located in what was called Merrell's ward, and she and her sister Mary were left the responsibility of caring for the family. There were four smaller children whom they mothered the rest of their lives. She married William Gillman Nov. 22, 1887. They had ten children. Joined the Mormon church in 1890. She was active in the Relief Society. She acted as nurse or midwife when many a baby was brought into this world. During the influenza epidemic of 1918 she spent days in people's homes, caring for their sick. Died Oct. 7, 1926.

WILLIAM TAPSCOTT GILLMAN

Son of James Henry and Alice Wickham Gillman, born May 15, 1860 on the ship Tapscott on the Atlantic Ocean. His mother crossed the plains and carried him most of the way. When he was 25 years old he came to Ashley Valley. He homesteaded a home three miles south of the Tabernacle. He taught school several years. Most of his life was spent in the sawmill business. Married Katherine McKowen Nov. 22, 1887. Died Feb. 12, 1927, at his home in Vernal, Utah.



THEODOCIA HATCH CLARK

Born March 10, 1863. Has been nurse among the sick all her life. Wife of John E. Clark. Daughter of Jerry Hatch.

CHARLES CAULSON RICH

Son of Charles Rich and Jane Susana Stock. Born July 26, 1866, in Paris, Idaho.

THEODOCIA CLARK RICH

Daughter of John Clark and Theodocia Hatch. Born June 13, 1882. Wife of John Clark and Theodocia Hatch. Born June 13, 1882. Wife of Charles Caulson Rich.

WILLIAM COOK

William Cook was born in Sheffield, England, July 24, 1845. When ten years of age he, with his mother and the other children, were baptized into the L. D. S. Church. In the summer of 1863 the family came to America, leaving his father in England. He reached Utah in the early fall. He married Ellen Wealty Dec. 24, 1865 in the Endowment House. He worked as a carpenter and studied to become an architect and builder. After the death of Ellen Wealty, he married Mary Horrocks Taylor in 1878. He worked on the Salt Lake Temple, the Assembly Hall and built the Amelia Palace. Heber C. Kilmball gave him a piano for building his house. It was the second piano to be brought to Utah and the first to Uintah county.

On July 17, 1879 he married Lydia Hartle in Salt Lake. He came to Vernal in the fall of 1893, bringing his best machinery with him. Because it had taken all his money to move to Vernal the first winter was one of great hardship. He helped build the Tabernacle and when it was finished in 1907 he was made custodian. He died May 11, 1920.

ROBERT JOHNSTON

Born Sept. 17, 1866 in Scotland. Came to America in 1873 and to Ashley Valley June 4, 1878. Drove stage and mail from Dragon to Vernal for many years.

WILLIAM H. SIDDOWAY

Born Oct. 9, 1860 in Salt Lake City. Married Emily J. Dunster Oct. 1, 1890. Came to Vernal in 1890. Managed a sawmill on Taylor Mountain in early days. Manager of Vernal Mill and Livestock Co. when completed in 1893. President and general manager of Vernal Milling and Light Co. in 1906. Was county commissioner for twelve years. High Councilor from 1902 to 1923. Helped to pro-

mote and organize the Bank of Vernal, Uintah Abstract Co., Vogue Theatre, Uintah Co. Creamery, Uintah Tel. Co., and the Uintah State Bank. At present is president of the Uintah State Bank.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN G. DAVIS

Were early pioneers of Uintah Co., coming from Spanish Fork, Utah, in 1887. Settled on a farm north of Vernal. Parents of nine children. Mr. Davis was a civic worker and did much to develop the county, having served as county commissioner for many years. Supervised the building of the Courthouse. He died Sept. 11, 1921. Mrs. Davis was a faithful Latter-day Saint and Relief Society worker. She died in May, 1927.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE E. ADAMS

"Mother Adams," affectionately called by her hundreds of friends and child admirers because of her philanthropic philosophy of life, is as a familiar landmark to the residents of the Uintah Basin, as the Dinosaur Monument is to the nation.

The little lady in the white sailor cap has had a most generous spirit in giving and helping those in need. Her great love and understanding of the out-of-doors and the wild and wooly west, has thrilled many a child to be included in her "picnic kid" parties. And what parties! Other children have been happy to be numbered in her 1 to 50 free circus ticket holders.

Besides being so very good to the children of the community, she has helped older boys and girls through school, aided war veterans in different business fields and the many, many letters and gifts she has sent to the soldier boys, will long be remembered by them.

Kate Forrest Adams was born in Westmoreland county of Virginia, Feb. 25, 1867, the same county that George Washington was born in. She had a twin brother who died at the age of 11.

George E. Adams was born Sept. 20, 1861, in Cohn county, Illinois, but was raised in Vermont.

Mrs. Adams met George E. Adams in Washington, D. C., and was married Sept. 20, 1887, in the Ephiny Episcopal church. There was one child, Ellsworth Forrest Adams, born to them.

Mr. Adams was in the meteorological service of the Signal Corps. He was ordered to Utah in 1887 and established the service in Indian Canyon in Duchesne county. Mr. and Mrs. Adams spent almost a year there, and "Mother Adams" says she loved it. In 1888, they were moved to Fort Duchesne and stayed there until 1890. In 1890 they moved to Vernal. While here, Mr. Adams was engaged in the mercantile, ranching, and banking business. Mr. George E. Adams died at Vernal, Jan. 15, 1944.

"Mother Adams" has loved the ruggedness of the wild west and the outlaws, and although she has traveled extensively throughout the United States, Europe and Africa, she loves to come back to Vernal. She is now planning a trip to Europe to visit the different battlefronts of the last war, and to visit places of interest.

JOSEPH HOWARD

Was born in England in 1849, drove two yoke of oxen across the plains in 1863. His father and mother were in a company ahead. As he neared Salt Lake, at a place called Bitter Creek Station, he noticed a fresh grave. On arriving in Salt Lake his father told him that was his mother's. He came to Vernal in 1883 and brought his family in 1885. He engaged in carpentry and built many of the homes in the valley.

JOHN GLENN

For 37 years, Vernal and Ashley Valley have been familiar with John Glenn. He was highly respected by all, a man with a keen memory, liberal in his views, honest and upright. It is said of him that he knew every section of the entire country. He came here from Heber City in 1866 the year the soldiers were first stationed at Fort Duchesne. He first taught school in Merrell's ward, now Naples, and also his young wife, in Union ward. He next entered the mercantile business, hotel business, survey and abstracting, and was interested in several irrigation projects. He was also interested in various land enterprises. He came to the valley in 1886.

HERBERT TYZACK

Realtor, abstractor, businessman. He settled in Vernal in 1890 as stockman and farmer. His wife, Mary Jane Garrick Tyzack, died in 1904. Surviving are three sons and two daughters.

Upon the opening of the Uintah Indian reservation in 1905, Mr. Tyzack spent several years locating people on places which they had drawn by lottery, and handling contests in the Land office. At this time Ed. F. Harmston owned an abstract in Vernal. Charles Carter, Sr., and others, purchased this abstracting business and organized the Uintah Abstract Co., selecting Mr. Tyzack as manager and secretary. During 1907, Mr. Tyzack was one of the organizers of the Vernal Milling and Light Co. He has been secretary of the Ashley Central Irrigation for the past 25 years and one of the directors and largest stockholders of Vernal Investment & Amusement Co.

WILLIAM WITBACK

Born Nov. 24, 1861, at Springville, Utah. Died in Vernal Nov. 9, 1927. Came to Uintah county in the early part of 1883. Had four boys. Married Theora Erickson Witbeck in 1890. She died in January, 1905. In 1907 he married Elizabeth B. Shimmitt Witbeck, mother of three children. She was born March 4, 1867 and died in January, 1945.

EDWIN JOSEPH WINDER

Born June 8, 1867. Came to Uintah county in 1900 to teach school. Married Ada Calder in Salt Lake Temple in 1898. Served in the bishopric of First ward 22 years.

ADA CALDER

Born May 25, 1871. Active in Mutual, Sunday School and Relief Society. Mother of seven children. Died in 1945.

ALMA JAMES JOHNSTON

Born July 23, 1853, in Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake. Married Lauretta Henry May 30, 1875, in the Endowment House. Called as home missionary to settle Ashley Valley April 6, 1878. Homesteaded where Tabernacle, old academy and stake office now stand. Owner of "Old Red Plainer." With I. J. Clark, he plowed a ditch from Ashley Canyon to irrigate their gardens. Ditch is now known as Ashley Central Canal. Had 12 children.

ENOCH SPENCER GURR

Born at Wallsburg, Utah, Nov. 17, 1866. His parents were James and Margaret Gurr. He was married on April 6, 1885 at Salina, Utah. Mr. Gurr came to Vernal 46 years ago from Sevier county. He was engaged in freighting between Vernal and Price for a number of years. After moving to Vernal he freighted for a gilsonite company between Vernal and Price. When the railroad was built to Dragon, Mr. Gurr and family moved to Dragon and then later they lived at Kennedy Station for a few years. Mr. Gurr was employed as superintendent of the Vernal-Watson road and was also foreman of other sections of the road. He assisted in the filing on most of the gilsonite and oil shale claims in Uintah county. He died in June, 1934.

JOHN C. BATES

Born July 8, 1865 at Middlesex, England. Came to Utah, then moved to Uintah county in 1886. He married Janette E. Perry. Devoted all his time to raising sheep. Two knolls located between Bitter Creek and Willow Creek were named after him. He

had charge of dipping and shearing plants of Uintah County Sheep Assn. for many years. Was city and county commissioner and justice of the peace. Associated with Uintah Drug Co. until 1925. Lives in San Diego at present.

He was a director of the Thoroughbred Sheep Co. for many years. Mr. Bates helped build up the Telephone Company, Uintah State Bank, Vernal Milling and Light Co., being a director of that company. He served both the city and county for four years as councilman, county commissioner and justice of the peace. He sold his sheep and became associated with the Uintah Drug Co., until 1925 when he moved to San Diego, Calif.. He is active in the Church Welfare program and is now a High Priest. Mr. and Mrs. Bates had six children.

JANETTE PERRY BATES

Born Jan. 21, 1868 in Lynne, Weber Co., Utah. Daughter of Alonzo O. and Jeanette S. Perry. With her parents, she came to Vernal in 1891; five of her six children were born in Naples ward. She was active in church work, being president of the Y. L. M. I. A. in Naples, a counsellor to Nellie Calder in the first Y. L. M. I. A. in Vernal First ward; president of Vernal Primary, and a stake officer. She was a charter member of the American Legion Auxiliary. In San Diego, she has been counselor to two presidents of the Relief Society.

ALMA JAMES AND LAURETTA HENRY JOHNSTUN

Mr. Johnstun was born July 23, 1853 in Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake Co., Utah. Mrs. Johnstun was a daughter of Calvin Wm. Henry and Rhoda Persilla Barnum. She was born April 25, 1855, at South Cottonwood ward, Salt Lake county. They were married May 30, 1875.

When but a baby, her parents separated, her father taking Lauretta's only brother, James B., to live with him. In a few years her mother married Simpson David Huffaker. On May 31, 1875, when they were married, Mr. Johnstun worked in the sawmill and was very successful there. He understood the work and the machinery and knew how to select trees to make the best lumber. He also was a miner and helped to locate some of the richest mines in the vicinity of Park City. His mother was much opposed to the sawmill business inasmuch as her own husband had lost his life in a sawmill.

Considerable talk came to their ears of the Ashley Fork, it being rumored that such was an excellent place to range cattle in winter. Alma decided to bring their cattle to Ashley Valley. They hired Joe Workman to help them drive the cattle over into the Valley. Joe stayed to herd the cattle during

the winter and Alma and Robert returned to their families.

In the spring of 1878, Mrs. Johnstun's husband and her brother, James B. Henry, decided to leave Parley's Park and go to Arizona or New Mexico to live. She did not want them to go, as she had a fear of them crossing the Colorado river. They insisted on going. The farther south they traveled, the more discouraged they became. At Fillmore they turned around and came home. She was not surprised to see them, as her constant prayer had been for their return and her prayer was answered. They arrived in Salt Lake City in time for April Conference, and at that conference President John Taylor called Alma Johnstun, James Henry and Grandpa Black, with their families, to come to Ashley Valley to help colonize.

In three weeks they had all their possessions packed in their wagon and were ready to leave for Ashley Valley. The company consisted of Grandpa Black with his wife and her daughter, Elizabeth, Johnstun, a Scotchman by the name of Davey Johnston (father of Bob Johnson who now lives in Vernal), his wife and five children. Mrs. Black was Alma Johnstun's mother and for a number of years she had been an invalid. This rough trip was very hard on her, it being necessary at times to rest over for a day or two so she would be able to continue the journey. Sister Black did not live long after coming to the valley and was the first person buried in the Vernal cemetery. Such terrible roads as they had to travel, in many places they were just trails down the steep mountainsides. The men would walk by the sides of the wagons and hold them from tipping over. They would carry their babies and climb the mountains, clinging to the brush in order to keep their footing. They came over the old Blue fording all the streams, and through the old Dodd bench, across Nigger Heave, down Current Hill. Twist, entering the gap west of the Valley June 5, 1878. Most of the residents were living down on the Creek but this party of people located on what was then called the Bench. It was just one block north and east of the present Uintah High School. The first thing the men did was to go into the mountains to get logs for their houses. The Alma Johnstun home was the first one built and was located just across the street east from the present high school. On July 1st, they moved into a neat log house with a dirt roof and a dirt floor. The floor was made smooth by pouring scalding water on it and then patting it down firmly. On Sept. 2nd, a little girl was born to the Johnstun's. She was the first child born on the bench, and the first girl in Ashley Valley. She was named Emma Lauretta. When this baby was just two weeks old, Al Westover sent a boy to ask if Mrs. Johnstun could care for his small boy whose mother had died. Mrs. Dav-

ey Johnstun said in her Scotch way, "Na, na, it will kill you." Mrs. Johnstun said "I shall die then and for a good cause." She kept the baby for three months and two days, then Philip Stringham and wife (Mrs. Westover was a sister of Mrs. Stringham) came to get the child and Mrs. Johnstun did not see him again until he was sixteen years of age, and then not again until in the year 1933.

The first summer in Ashley Valley, the pioneers made gardens, and did all they could to prepare for the winter. The Johnstuns had a few potatoes and a little corn. In the fall they bought some sugar beets from Mr. Downey and Mrs. Johnstun, remembering how her mother had made beets into syrup, boiled these down, thus making their winter's supply of syrup. In the spring of 1879 they rented a place from Mr. Beatty down on Ashley Creek, there they raised a nice crop of wheat and a good garden. In the fall, Mr. Johnstun went to Heber and while there decided to buy a threshing machine to bring home with him. Before he returned, the Meeker Massacre occurred and Uncle Jerry Hatch advised everyone to get into a fort. They came to Mrs. Johnstun and told her to go into the fort or she would very likely be killed by the Indians. She showed the true spirit of the pioneer woman, and said, "I will stay and take care of our crops. I have a good dog and I am not afraid." Mr. Johnstun returned home to find his home in the fort.

After the hard winter, Mr. Johnstun moved his home just west of where the Ratliff home now stands. Their cattle were all gone, but they soon had a lovely garden and were thankful for the land that was so productive. Mr. Johnstun had seen the possibilities for a sawmill on the mountains surrounding the valley. He also saw the great need of lumber in building up the homes in this new community of settlers. He brought the first sawmill to the Ashley Valley on Oct. 27, 1880. It was a difficult task to bring such heavy machinery over the rough roads. There were no bridges over the streams so all rivers had to be forded. Pimmy Rynmon helped him bring it in. The mill was taken to the Dry Fork mountain and for many years supplied the lumber for builders in the Valley. The mill was set in different parts of the mountain, and Mr. Johnstun built a planing mill on the northeast corner of what is now known as Main Street and Fifth West. This was in 1882. It was destroyed by fire in May of 1892. Mrs. Johnstun went into the mountains with the men to do the cooking, taking her family along with her. When the children had grown and the boys were called to serve in the war Mr. Johnstun retired from the sawmill business. He was thrown from a car and badly injured and died on Dec. 18, 1920. Mrs. Lauretta Johnstun helped during these early days trying to care for the sick, and took an active part in the church organizations. She

is remembered by everyone for her kindness and sympathy, her helpfulness and high standards.

THE STORY OF GEORGE E. AND LOUISA M. THORNE

James G. Thorne came to Vernal with Johnnie Steinaker in 1876 via Rock Springs, Wyo. They crossed Green River on a ferry boat at Brown's Pary, camping that night at the mouth of Sear's Canyon. During the night one of the horses died so when camp was broken and packed they fastened the one horse to the wagon axle with a stay chain so he would have to pull the entire load. Mr. Thorne held up the other end of the neckyoke all the way up Sear's Canyon and across Diamond Mountain to Diamond Spring. There they met Frank Steinaker, Johnnie's brother, and he let them have a horse to come on to Ashley Valley.

George E. Thorne came to Ashley Valley looking for his father, James G., in 1880. He found him living in a dugout about two and one-half miles north of Vernal. That summer they built a cabin of large cottonwood logs on Spring Creek on what is now the Ronald Preece farm.

George went back to Nebraska that fall and in the early spring he and his wife, Louisa, started west again. From Rock Springs they started to Ashley Valley with two freighters, Jim Shelmadine and John Blankenship. Upon reaching Diamond Mountain they encountered a late snowstorm which was very severe for that time of year. The team was very poor and although they fed the horses all the flour and potatoes they had, the poor things could not make it. Thus it was necessary for them to break trail through the snow and travel on foot. At Diamond Springs were some other freighters who brought them to Vernal.

George and Louisa Thorne went back to Nebraska in late November and in February of 1883 their son Leo was born in Bellwood, Butler county. They returned to Vernal in the spring of 1886 and that fall they went back to Nebraska for the winter and for the last time, for the next spring found them permanent residents of Ashley Valley.

Mrs. Thorne started teaching in 1887 in what is today Ashley ward, the first schoolhouse being across the street and a little north of the present Ashley ward chapel. Prior to her teaching, Peter Dillman had taught this school in his own home for a couple of terms.

In the aforementioned schoolhouse Mrs. Thorne started the first Sunday School. Some years later, traveling missionaries by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Fowler, organized the Union Sunday School and Mrs. Thorne was superintendent of it for a great many years. The Congregational church was really an outgrowth of her efforts.

Mrs. Thorne has taught in the following schools, some of which are no more, due to reorganization in the school district: No. 9, Windy Ward, Davis Ward, Fairchild District Dryfork, Brush Creek, Jensen Ward, and Willow Creek. She has spent the greater portion of her long life in the edu-

cation of the children of this county. Hundreds of the people here can credit their early school training to this devoted and indefatigable teacher.

Mr. Thorne has operated ranches in Ashley, Dryfork, on Green River, and is now in conjunction with his youngest son Louis, owner and operator of



George E. Thorne and Louisa M. Thorne, Joseph Bateman, wife Sylvia, G. Bateman, William Thomas and wife, Jake Workman, wife Marie J. Workman, Hattie Crandall, Nelson Hanson, John Neilson, Edward John Starkie, Lora N. Starkie, Hepzabah Hodgkinson, Bishop Wilkins.

a cattle ranch on Willow Creek, near Ouray, Utah.

This couple have raised to honorable manhood four sons, Leo, of Vernal, Gerald of Salt Lake City, Robert Coin of Jensen and Louis of Willow Creek. Through their interest and understanding in public affairs and their high ideals of life they have made themselves felt for the betterment of the communities wherever they have lived.

TANCUM KEMPTON

Born in Idaho, came to Utah as a young man and pioneered with the early homesteaders here. At one time he owned the whole of the northeast corner of Vernal. He married Liddia Dorathy. They had six children, Edith, Warren, Sylvia and Ray, now living.

GEORGE EDGAR WILKINS

Born Nov. 1, 1876, at Peoa, Summit county, Utah. Filled two missions, in Southwestern states 1898-1900; England, 1903-05. Came to the Uintah Basin in 1909 and settled in Vernal. Was superintendent of Sunday School in 1910-11, when he was called to be a Bishop. He presided over the Vernal Second ward for 17 years. During this time the chapel was completed. He was then made president of the High Priests of Uintah Stake. In the community, he held many important positions, city councilman, county commissioner, eight years; assessor, one term. He was very interested in the Ouray Valley and with the cooperation of William Smart and Orson B. Calder, the money was borrowed from the Deseret Savings Bank, \$100,000, to build the present Ouray canal and enlarge the Whiterocks canal. This was completed about 1916 and supplied water for the Ouray and Leota section. He was made president of the Ouray Valley Irrigation Company. Mr. Wilkins married Zina E. Miles, the daughter of B. F. and Rachel Chapen Milles of Peoa, Utah. In all of his activities, she supported and aided him.

TORA NIELSEN STARKIE

Tora Nielsen Starkie is the daughter of Peter Christian and Magdalene Nielsen. She was born in Skjoringe, Holland. She was married to Christian Jacobson in Salt Lake City. Three and a half years later he died of typhoid fever, leaving her with two small children. Later she married Edward John Starkie, a widower with two children. They came to Ashley Valley in 1887, arriving on July 15. To them were born two sons and six daughters. She is the mother of ten children. They struggled through many hardships. Edward John Starkie died Jan. 16, 1933 of cancer, at the age of 89 years.

EDWARD JOHN STARKIE

Edward John Starkie, Ashley Valley pioneer, was born March 18, 1843, in Lincolnshire, England. Mr. Starkie was made Presiding Elder of the L. D. S. branch at Morley where he stayed until he brought his family to Utah in 1878. They landed in Salt Lake City July 3.

On Nov. 17, 1886, in the Logan Temple, he married Tora Jacobson, a widow with two children. Soon after this they came to Ashley Valley and settled in Merrill's ward.

WILLIAM & HEPZABAH HODGKINSON

Mr. William Hodgkinson and wife Hepzabah, with four small children, came to Ashley Valley in October of 1881. The youngest son was then only three weeks old. Mr. Hodgkinson was active in the church and was dance manager in the old Naples ward log house. Mrs. Hodgkinson was a Relief Society teacher for thirty-six years. She was also a counselor in the ward Primary for some time. She lived in Naples forty-two years. She is still living at the age of 92. She has always raised flowers and her flowers were always seen at church. Mr. Hodgkinson assisted with the building of the old Merrill ward chapel.

JOSEPH O. B. EATON

Born in Ohio Jan. 2, 1839. Came to Utah with the pioneers in 1851 and settled at Pleasant Grove, Utah. Married Victoreen Walker, came to Vernal first in 1882. While here that year he made molasses for William Ashton, went back to Pleasant Grove and moved his family to Vernal in 1833. He carried mail from Vernal to Ft. Thornburg and later when they moved the fort to Ft. Duchesne, driving the old black and white mule. Later he carried the mail to Jensen. During the time he was carrying the mail to Ft. Duchesne he did the government butchering of hogs and beef at Duchesne. He made this trip three times per week.

JOHN NIELSEN

"I, John Nielsen, was born June 9, 1858 in Bukkehane, Maribo Ampt, Holland, Denmark. My parents joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1885. As an avocation my father made baskets and we children were often sent great distances afoot with baskets for sale. After eleven long years of persecution and trials, my parents, my two sisters and myself left Denmark in the spring of 1866. After ten weeks of sailing we reached New York enroute to Zion. From New York we traveled alternately by rail and boat to Florence, Nebr. At that place we were met by ox teams sent by the

church. When they were ready to begin the journey across the plains, all women and children able to walk were ordered to do so as the wagons were so heavily loaded with freight. I walked almost the entire distance from the Missouri river to Salt Lake City. The captain of the company was a husky man by the name of Abner Lowrey. We reached Salt Lake City Oct. 19, 1866. I had the pleasure of working in the Rock quarry up in the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, helping to get some of the granite rock out for the Temple. I also worked for awhile in the first flour mill that was built in Utah.

On the 17th of November, 1881, I was married to Frances Higgins of West Jordan. The fall of 1885 we moved to Ashley Valley in Uintah county. In 1889 we moved to the Merrell ward. I served for two years as water master. I served as road supervisor four years. In those days bridges were poor and were made by placing logs from bank to bank of the streams to be bridged. I had the first rock culvert put in Uintah county.

In the late fall of 1899 I laid out the first brick schoolhouse in Naples district and moved the first dirt. In 1895 I dug the trenches for the foundation for our meeting house. For years I made many of the coffins for burials and also dug many graves and made the rough boxes and brick vaults and was on hand to assist in the burial.

FRANCES HIGGINS NIELSEN

Frances Higgins Nielsen was born April 28, 1862 at Lenham, Kent, England. She was the daughter of Jesse and Frances Hampshire Higgins. When she was six years old she came to Utah with the rest of the family. They came by ox team in 1868 and settled on the Jordan river in West Jordan. The following autumn they were married, on Nov. 17, 1881. She possessed an unusual and beautiful singing voice, singing in the choir at West Jordan and later when she came to Ashley Valley. She was a Relief Society teacher for many years and was the mother of fourteen children. She died Dec. 3, 1908.

CHARLIE CROUSE, JR.

A son of Charlie and Sarah Crouse, born November 9, 1851 near Richmond, Va. Left home when nine years old and came west and traveled through Wyoming and Dakota, finally locating in Rock Springs, Wyo. He then went to Brown's Park and came on down into Vernal in 1878. Mr. Crouse was interested in horse racing and horse trading, he was an out-door man and worked and traveled wherever his interest took him. He was living on the head of Pot Creek when the Indian trouble at Meeker started. Several families were moved into Salt Wells, south of Rock Springs, and

Mr. Crouse, along with the Allens, Sears, Tittworths and others, moved their families here until the trouble was over.

Mr. Crouse married Mary Law, daughter of George and Elizabeth Law of England. Mr. Law worked in the coal mines in Rock Springs after coming to America from Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Crouse were married about 1878 and three children were born to them.

At one time Mr. Crouse and A. G. Overholt owned real estate and business houses throughout the Uintah Basin, some of the homes owned by them were the present Woodard and Banks property, also a livery stable and saloon. Mr. Overholt bought out the business here in Vernal and Mr. Crouse and his family returned to the mountains where they continued to live the out-of-doors life they loved. They continue to raise horses and livestock. One of Mrs. Crouse's sister, Alice, married Ed. Bahen, who owned the first livery stable in Vernal. It stood where the Vernal Theatre stands (in 1947). Here horses were stabled when people came in for supplies, and buggy horses were rented out. Mr. Bahen was a local Utahn. They have five children in their family. Mrs. Bahen died in Vernal.

EDWIN COLPIN, SR.

He was an early Vernal druggist and established the Colpin Drug store in 1903. He met and married one of the young ladies of the town, Miss Ida Bennett, daughter of Elizabetha and George Bennett. They were very popular among the young people and especially after they introduced the business of selling ice cream. This was made by Mrs. Pontha Calder.

They moved into Payette, Idaho, where Mrs. Colpin and her two children still live.

ROBERT JOHNSTON

Born at Pleasant Grove in 1866. Came with his father to Ashley Valley in 1877. Married Elinor Cusick Tenney in Patterson, N. J. Came back to Vernal in 1898. Was a stage driver between Vernal and Price. Moved to Alhandra, road station of the Uintah Railway Co., on the Green River, in 1910. Cared for equipment and operated the ferry boat until 1920. Moved to California in 1946.

ALONZO ORSON PERRY

Was born May 17, 1836, in Lewis, Essex Co., New York, the son of Stephen and Rhody Edwards Perry. When a young man he was a member of the company who went out to meet the Mormon Handcart Company. He was a member of the National Guard and the Standing Army. On the 18th

of October, 1863, he married Louisa Stowell, who died in childbirth with their first child, Nancy, who also died.

On Nov. 11, 1865, he married Ann Janette Stowell, a sister of his first wife. They had eight children. In 1891 he sold the farm and moved with his family to Uintah county where he purchased a larger farm. In his older years he was very interested in Genealogy work. He died in Vernal in 1912.

JANETTE STOWELL PERRY

Born June 29, 1849, in Indiana. On the journey to California, her father and mother died, leaving the children to be taken care of by an uncle. She married Alonzo O. Perry. Died in 1912.

JOSEPH HYRUM BATEMAN

Born March 7, 1853 in Iron county, Utah. Married Sylvia Amelia Glazier Dec. 28, 1876. She was born Nov. 4, 1859 at Freemont, Iowa and died Jan. 29, 1929, at Vernal. He died April 8, 1936. They came to Vernal in 1888 with the John Win family and lived in Ashley ward the greater part of their lives. Joseph spent many years hauling freight from Salt Lake City and Price to Vernal. They had seven children.

MARIE A. JOHNSON WORKMAN

Born Jan. 12, 1847 at St. Joseph. Married Jacob Reader Workman Dec. 9, 1864. They came to Ashley in 1881.



EARLY SETTLERS

Mr. and Mrs. John Reader, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Wallis, John Jarvie, Mrs. John Jarvie, Grandfather, Grandmother Tolliver, Alice Baheen, Mrs. Van Dottie, Hank Ford, Wm. G. Tittsworth, Mrs. Leonard Young, Mary Law Crouse, O. B. Eaton, Ed. Colpin, Dr. Butler, Bessie Bahen, nurse.

History Of Uintah County Daughters Of Utah Pioneers



CHARTER MEMBERS NOT SHOWN IN HISTORY SECTIONS OR ELSEWHERE

May Henderson, Camelia Peterson, LaMar Cook, Rose Walker, Lula Win, Pearl Eaton. Other charter members shown in history section.

The Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Uintah County were organized August 24, 1928, at the home of Mrs. Lula Oshler Winn. Mrs. Winn came from Salt Lake City to Vernal to live here as her husband had been appointed manager of the Ashley Cooperative Mercantile Company, at that time the largest mercantile establishment in Eastern Utah. She had been an active D. U. P. worker in Salt Lake and through her efforts an organization was effected. State Captain Fannie C. Woodruff of Salt Lake City, was present and the following officers were elected: president, Lula O. Winn, and secretary, Ella H. Cook. At the next meeting, held in the Seminary building, the following officers were elected: First vice-president, Pearl T. Eaton, Second vice-president, Rose R. Walker, Historian, Vera E. Whitbeck; Custodian of Relics, Ruth M. Bennion; chaplain, Mary B. Henry. The charter members of this organization were: Lula Oshler Winn, Ella Hardy Cook, Rose Richardson Walker, LaMar Cook, Lydia Davis Hardy, Ada Calder Winder, Cornelia Staker Peterson, May Bartlett Henderson, Pearl Timothy Eaton, Jennie Lind Free-stone, Mary Jacob Preece.

At the time of the organization, President Winn was the only registered member in Uintah county. She encouraged the Daughters to get their application blanks filled out and sent into the State Central Company.

At the second meeting held by the D. U. P., Ella H. Cook reported that the first house built in Uintah county was given to the D. U. P. organization and an effort was made to move it into Vernal City to be used for the Relic Hall. But because of lack of funds and land of their own to put it on, it

was not moved and because there has not been an effort to move the house since that first year, Joseph Dodds, its owner, decided the D. U. P. did not want it, and has torn it down and moved it away, Sept. 20, 1936.

That first year the Daughters gathered, sewed and had woven enough carpet to cover the entire floor of that cabin. There was much interest shown by the different daughters and Carrie Richardson and Ada Winder carried away prizes for sewing the most rags. The carpet at the present time (Oct. 5, 1936), is in the Relic Hall. At the first meeting, Captain Winn read "History of this Cabin," written by M. R. Evans.

The course of study was "The History of Utah" by Edgar Levi Young. Cornelia S. Peterson was the class leader and made each lesson both interesting and instructive.

President Lula Winn resigned May 10, 1929, because she was leaving Vernal to live in Salt Lake City. On May 10, 1929, President Lula Winn appointed Daughter Elizabeth Howarth Karren to act as president, but she would not accept the position as president because she was leaving to live on the mountain. On June 12, 1929, Daughter Ella H. Cook was voted in as president with the following officers: 1st Vice-president, Cornelia Staker Peterson; 2nd Vice-president, Pearl Timothy Eaton; Secretary, Blanche Nelson Bennion; corresponding secretary, Jennie Noel Weeks; historian, Meda Carpenter Spiers; assistant historian, Vera Egan Whitbeck; treasurer, May Bartlett Henderson; registrar, Cornelia Staker Peterson; custodian of Relics, Ruth Miner Bennion; chaplain, Mary Brown Henry; orga-

nist, Mable Preece Stagg; assistant organist, Maggie Preece Richardson; librarian, LaMar Cook.

The next county organization was effected on Dec. 3, 1930, at the home of Ivy T. Hatch, Ella Cook as president; May B. Henderson, 1st vice-president; Nellie H. Calder, 2nd vice-president; Blanch N. Bennion, secretary and treasurer; Eva T. Hatch, corresponding secretary; Cornelia S. Peterson, registrar. At this same meeting it was decided to divide Camp Vernal into two camps. The dividing line to be one block west of the center of Vernal City. The new camp was called East Camp. Then on Dec. 11, 1931, East Camp was given an Indian name, "Tokowana," meaning Peace.

The membership of Camp Vernal included the Daughters from all over the valley, so it became the first duty of the county officers to organize camps in the different wards. In December, 1930, the Maeser Camp was organized and took the name, Camp Thornburg, from the military fort located in Maeser in early days to protect the settlers from the Indians. On Feb. 5, 1932, at Glines ward, a camp was organized and was called Camp Glines. Later they changed to an Indian name, "Sacajawea," and in November, 1932, a camp at Jensen was organized

and they were given the name, "Escalante," after the Catholic priest, Father Escalante, who was the first white man to come into Jensen.

One of the purposes of this D. U. P. organization is to preserve the relics of the Pioneers, so in 1931 an organized campaign was made and a very remarkable collection of relics was assembled.

President Ella H. Cook worked hard and long, the county organization was young and new, and they hardly knew what was expected of them and it was a struggle to keep her own board as well as the different camps, interested.

The membership has increased until we now have ten camps in the county.

The following presidents have made this growth possible by their untiring efforts and with the help of many splendid officers who have assisted them, Lula Ostler Winn, Ella Hardy Cook, Ida Sorenson Sowards, Rose Richardson Walker, Oral Wilson Tenney, Marjorie Wall Hatch, LaVern Davis Pope, Katie Horrocks. Mrs. Ella Cook is the only original officer who still holds a position on the county board; she has given constant service in the cause and to her we owe much of our advancement.



COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1946-47

First row: Lila Robins, relic chairman; Lelia Merkley, chorister; Leora Jacobie, secretary; Katie Horrocks, president; Arlene Chivers, treasurer; Stella Hardy, registrar. Second row: Ella Siddoway, chaplain; Ella Cook, memorial chairman; Jennie Weeks, first vice-president; Merle Oaks, second vice-president; Oral Tenny, organist. Inset: Annie D. Morrison, historian.

Camp Vernal



Seated: Alice Billings, Lydia Pack, Amelia Batty, Ella Cook, Loma Caldwell. 2nd row: Mary Eaton, Carrie Richardson, Birdie Bastain, Maggie Richardson, Dora Freestone, Ruvina Caldwell, Stella Pack. Back row: Jennie Weeks, Alice Wall, Annie Johnstun, Clesta Rasmussen, Crystal Lewis, Lydia Gurr, Minnie Preece. Insets: Rozella Beck, Mary R. Noel.

Camp Vernal was organized in December of 1930, comprising the territory west of the post office. Officers elected were: Jennie Weeks, captain; Mary Fuller Eaton, 1st vice-president; Mary Pit Jensen, 2nd vice-president; Lamar Cook, secretary and treasurer. In 1932 Carrie Richardson was elected captain with Mary Eaton and Zina Howard as vice-presidents. In 1934 Mary Eaton was elected, with May Henderson and Anna Johnston as Vice-pres.

In 1936 the officers were Ruvina Stone, Arlene Chivers and Lydia Gurr.

In 1938 officers elected were Dora Freestone, Jane Murray and Stella Pack.

In 1941 officers elected were Estelle Pack, Lillie Mackay and Hilda Williams.

In 1943 officers elected were Crystal Lewis, Jennie Weeks and Minnie Preece.

In 1945 officers elected were Alice Wardle, Anna Johnston and Maggie Richardson.

Present officers are Ella Cook, captain; Estelle Pack, 1st vice-president; Dora Freestone, 2nd vice-president; Clestia B. Rasmussen, secretary.

THE VERNAL THIRD WARD

The Vernal Third ward was organized March 18, 1945, with Owen Slauch as bishop, Richard Rust, 1st counselor and Harmon Sowards, 2nd counselor; Elwood Gee, ward clerk.

March 26, 1947, the ward was reorganized with



BISHOPRIC OF VERNAL 3RD WARD

Orion R. Jones, bishop; Richard D. Rust, 1st counselor, Doyle Landon, 2nd counselor and Dwayne L. Johnson, ward clerk.

When it became necessary to make a new ward to take care of the growth in the Vernal First and Second wards, the members were called into a spec-

ial meeting held in the Uintah Stake Tabernacle and the proposition that a third ward be made from the western part of the two wards, was presented to them. After it was explained, a vote was taken and the Vernal Third ward was created. The dividing line was to be on Fourth West on the north side of Main street, and on Second West on the south side of Main street. The ward would extend westward to the Glines ward line and Maeser line.

There was a large crowd in attendance and a spirit of good fellowship prevailed.

The other organizations were later completed, with Leila Merkley, Mildia Jones, Rowena Lambert, and Stella Pack as executive officers for the Relief Society; Alta Gardiner, Louise Roberts, Ada Anderson and Vernie Bennion took the responsibility of the Primary work, while the YLMIA was organized with Hattie Johnson, Gladys Woolley, Jesse Mecham and Annie Johnston at the head. The YMMIA was carried on under the leadership of Don Richardson, Paul Batty, Warren Belcher and Reed Birchell. The Sunday School was under the able leadership of Russell Keetch, Clark Larsen, Leo Calder and Wanda Anderson.

With the above officers carrying the load of organizing the new ward it wasn't long until it was a flourishing organization and it has grown steadily since that time.

TO LIFT OR TO LEAN

*There are two kinds of people on earth today
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say,
Not the saint nor the sinner, for it is well understood
The good are half bad and bad are half good.
Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's
wealth
You must first know the state of his conscience and
health
Not the humble and proud for in life's little span
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.
Not the happy and sad for the swift flying years
Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.
No! The two kinds of people on earth that I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean
Where'er you go you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes
And oddly enough, you find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter and twenty who lean.
In what class are you? Are you easing the load
of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road
Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care.*

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Camp Tokawana



TOKAWANA CAMP

Back row: Annie Morrison, Mable Chivers, Maryette Wardle, Merle Eaton, Mamie Preece, Thelma Dexter, Edna Caldwell, Erma Turner, Lila Robbins, May Eaton, Nellie Eaton, Elva Erickson, Arline Chivers, Jessie Weeks, Lizzie Winward, Melba Eaton, Theodocia Clark. Front row: Elsie Dean Workman, Stella Hardy, Emmert Green, Della Hunting, Florence Herbert. Centennial costumes worn by some.

Membership in the Vernal Camp increased until on Dec. 3, 1930, it was decided to divide the camp with the division line running north and south from the post office.

Nellie Calder and Jennie Weeks were chosen to head the two new camps. Camp Vernal remained on the west side and the new camp was known as East Camp.

On January 12, 1931, East Camp had nine registered members. Officers elected were: captain, Nellie Calder; 1st vice-president, Ivy T. Hatch; 2nd vice-president, Elizabeth Karren; secretary, Katie Hodgkinson.

The name "East Camp" was neither attractive nor interesting so Captain Nellie Calder asked the members to suggest a new name. County President Ella Cook suggested the name "Tokowana," telling the story of two Indian Chiefs. One, "Auntro," always made war and was feared and hated by all. The other, Tokowana, wished his tribe to live in peace and friendship. He was loved by all who knew him and was called Tokowana, meaning "peace." On Dec. 11, 1931, it was voted to name the new camp, Camp Tokowana.

On Nov. 13, 1936 with the main highway as the division line, Camp Tokowana was again divided. Tokowana encompassing the north side and the

Anna K. Bartlett camp the south side. Members left in Tokowana at that time were Elsie D. Workman, Stella Hardy, Mae Jackson, Mae Woodard, Mary Johnson, Oral Tenney, Sarah Richardson, Mable Massey, Lizzie Winward, Mable Stagg, Mae Calder, Beatrice Schofield.

The Camp's interests and activities have varied with the years. One outstanding event was the presentation by Camp Vernal, of a Utah State Flag to the Central School in 1936.

Captains who have served East Camp and Tokowana are: Ella Cook, 1929-31; Nellie Calder, 1931-32; Rose Walker, 1932-36; Elsie D. Workman, 1938-39; Sarah Richardson 1939-41; Katie Horrocks, 1941-43; Lila Robbins, 1943-45; Ella Willis, 1945-47. Present officers are: captain, Clara Preece; 1st vice-president, Erma Turner; 2nd vice-president, Merle Eaton; treasurer, Lila Robbins; secretary, Maybell Chivers; assistant secretary, Ella Felch, with thirty-eight active members.

ASHLEY WARD

Pioneering began in Uintah county on Sept. 16, 1876 when the covered wagon of Robert Snyder and family located on what is now the Earl Schmid place. Mary E. Snyder and daughter Ida were the first white woman and child to enter the country. The following year, 1877, their son Ashley was born, first child born in the country. He lived three years and died with diphtheria.

Mr. Snyder was struck and killed by lightning in June, 1879. Mrs. Snyder with her two children went back to Salt Lake that fall and stayed for a year. She married William Preece in 1880.

The first schoolhouse was a log room near the present home of Bishop Alma Preece, and Peter Dillman was the teacher. The next one was on the John Kelley place near the Sydney Pace place, and C. P. Vandruuff was the teacher. Next was in the Wm. Gibson place with Miss Emma Jacobs as teacher.

Log School

Later, the better one, known as the "White Schoolhouse," was built and Mr. Bernell was the first teacher.

White School

The first schoolhouse in the Union district was a log room built where the Walte Anderson home is now, across from our present ward chapel on the Alma Taylor place. Lew Brown was the teacher. Lewis Brown, Joseph H. Black and Riley Green were trustees. Here they held all the dances and amusements, and Mr. Black held Latter-day Saint Sunday School. Later, a better schoolhouse was built on what is now the H. E. Seeley farm. Wm.



Bishops of Ashley Ward: Thomas E. Kidd, Erick A. Cramer, Karl B. Preece, Alma Preece, C. L. Richens.

First chapel built and bishopric at the time Bishop Alma Preece, First Counselor Thomas E. Kidd, Second Counselor Walter Anderson.

Ashley School

First Relief Society House

Second Chapel built after the first burned

Reamer was the first teacher. Al Westover, W. S. Powell and Alma Taylor were the trustees. All church gatherings and entertainments were held here. An old landmark was the John Winn grove, where celebrations were held for the whole valley. It was fixed up by Fred and Harry Hartle, with a race track, dance pavilion and a little confectionary where candy, popcorn, peanuts, gum, etc., were sold.

One Fourth of July celebration, Governor Wells was present and talked to the people from a wagon fixed up for a platform. The same time the soldiers from Ft. Duchesne came over and played the local men a game of baseball.

The Ashley ward consists of Latter-day Saints residing in a tract of country in a farming district lying northeast of Vernal, the center of the ward being about three miles northeast of Vernal. It extends north to Daggett county, east to the Colorado



SOME OF ASHLEY'S PIONEERS

Nelson G. Sowards, Almada Sowards, George Langston, Anna Mary Langston, Adelia Kabell, Louis Kabell, Heber Preece, Isadora Preece, Nephi Preece, Sarah Preece, William S. Powell, Nellie E. Powell, Jennie Westover Beddo, Caroline Labeau, Peter Nielson, Christina Nielson, Hans Nielson, Sadie Adams, Hattie Burton, Ira Burton, Walter Anderson, Phidelia Anderson, William Hartle, Priscellia Hartle, Thomas Karren, David Karren, Elizabeth Karren, Charles Smith Morrison, John Winn, Sharlette Winn.

line, south to Vernal First ward and west to Maeser ward. It includes the site of old Ashley Town.

The part of Uintah county now included in Ashley ward was a part of Vernal First ward which for some time consisted of two districts known as Ashley and Union districts. In each of these was a schoolhouse where school, Sunday School and Primary were held under the direction of the First ward bishopric.

On Jan. 24, 1915, the Ashley and Union districts were organized into a ward called Ashley ward, with Thomas E. Kidd as bishop; Charles A. Hardy, superintendent of Sunday School, Mrs. Mary A. Gibson, president of Relief Society; Sarah E. Peters, president of the Young Ladies Improvement Association, and Mary A. Preece as president of the Primary Association.

Bishop Kidd was succeeded in 1919 by Bishop Eric A. Cramer who was in 1924, succeeded by Bishop Karl B. Preece who was in December, 1928, succeeded by Bishop Alma Preece who in November, 1944, was succeeded by Bishop C. L. Richens, our present bishop.

In 1916, a Relief Society house was built by the Relief Society Ladies. Each gave their Sunday eggs; they raised beans on the lot and sold them along with donations and work by the men in the ward.

Church and amusements were held here until 1918 when a new brick schoolhouse was built by the consolidated school district and all activities were held in it.

In January, 1935, a new brick chapel was completed under the direction of Bishop Alma Preece and was dedicated in May, 1935 by Apostle Charles A. Callis. This chapel burned down Jan. 10, 1937 and in 1938 another one was started and completed in 1939. It was dedicated by Apostle Joseph F. Merrell in 1939.

N. G. SOWARDS

Born in Pike county, Kentucky, Jan. 22, 1862, a son of Moses and Louisa Branham Sowards. He completed his elementary education in Kentucky and later attended private schools in penmanship and music. He came to Colorado in 1881, settling at Manassa where he taught school for eight years. He filled a two-year mission for the L. D. S. Church in the Southern states. Following his mission he came west again and attended B. Y. U. at Provo. He later attended the University of Utah and University of California.

He married Mary E. Gibson in the Salt Lake Temple in 1893.

He came to Vernal in 1892 and served as principal of the Uintah Academy in 1892-1893. He served as Uintah county superintendent of schools for seventeen years and during his office schools were first graded, then consolidated. He has taught school for fifty years. He died Jan. 14, 1946 at the age of 83 and is buried in the Gibson private cemetery.

MARY ELIZA GIBSON SOWARDS

She was born in Kamas, Summit county, Utah on July 26, 1875, a daughter of Wm. Gibson and Mary A. Lamber Gibson. She came to Ashley Valley with her parents Nov. 1, 1877.

She attended district school in old Ashley and Denver, Colo. Attended the L. D. S. College at Salt Lake and later went to the University of Utah for two years. She married W. G. Sowards in the Salt Lake Temple in 1893 and is the mother of ten children. She worked in the L. D. S. Church as Sunday School teacher, Primary teacher and was First Counselor in the Relief Society for several years. She resides at her home in Ashley ward.

GEORGE HEBER LANGSTON

George Heber Langston was born in Alpine, Utah, Sept. 22, 1860. His early years were spent there and at Salt Lake City where he received a good education. He came to Ashley Valley in 1879 and spent the first winter with his uncle, George Freestone and family. Here he suffered the hardships of hunger and illness common to the pioneers that winter. The following two years he worked for William Gipson on his farm in Ashley where he met and married Anna Mary Neilsen on Jan. 1, 1884. The young couple homesteaded a farm joining Gipson's on the east. They lived on this farm thirty years.

Mr. Langston helped build the Rock Point Canal, drafted the bylaws of the corporation, served as director, secretary and treasurer of the canal for thirty years. He was also a school trustee for 15 years, engaged in cattle raising and dairying and became a prosperous farmer.

ANNA MARY NIELSON LANGSTON

Anna Mary Langston was born in Mt. Pleasant, Utah on April 13, 1865. Accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Nielson, two sisters, Mrs. Christina Nielson and Mrs. Caroline Le Beau, she came to Ashley Valley in 1883. A year later she met and married George Langston while they were living with the Gibsons in Ashley. They homesteaded a farm adjoining the Gibson ranch on the

east. Mary Langston was noted for her beautiful flowers she generously shared with her friends, also her capable help during the illness of neighbors and acquaintances.

Their children are: Edith Jackson, Ellen Dean, Bertha Witmer, Heber Langston, Beatrice Schofield, Katie Twitchell, Lillian Snow.

LOUIS KABELL, SR.

Mr. Kabell was born June 22, 1852 in St. Louis, Mo., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kabel. In 1879 he came to Ashley valley, located on a homestead and lived here until 1916, when he moved to Ogden. Mr. Kabell, with a partner, discovered and located the Kyer Copper mine on the Brush Creek mountain and sold it for 200 pounds of floor. He freighted wool and other commodities by ox team into Salt Lake in the earlier days and later by truck. He took an active part in reclaiming Ashley valley.

He was married to Sarah Adelia Johnson Dec. 25, 1886, at Vernal. Two children, one boy and one girl, were born to this couple. Mr. Kabell died in August, 1940, at the age of 88.

JOHN HEBER PREECE

Born May 12, 1850, at Salt Lake City. Married Isidora Jameson in Salt Lake City. Moved to Vernal in summer of 1889. Farmer and stockraiser. Died May 22, 1902.

ISIDORA JAMESON

Born May 19, 1855. Mother of thirteen children. She died Oct. 17, 1919.

EARLY PIONEERS

Nephi Preece, pioneer of Ashley Valley, farmer, stockman and educator. Born in Salt Lake valley April 22, 1859. Came to Ashley Valley with the first pioneers in 1877. Married Sarah Ellingson.

WILLIAM SWINFORD POWELL

William Swinford Powell, son of Charles Kelley Powell and Elizabeth Ellington, was born in 1850 at St. Joseph, Mo. He came west when sixteen years of age, unknown to his parents who advertised in the papers trying to locate him. They thought he had been killed in the Custer Massacre. He came to Ashley Valley in 1877. Taught school in early days, introduced bees in the valley, helped build Rock Point Canal. He married Nellie E. Lucky Feb. 1, 1886. They had five children.

ISIC T. LUCKY

Born Dec. 25, 1832 in Louisville, Kentucky.

He went to California. Met Eliza Taylor and they were married in 1864. They came to the Valley in 1882 and bought the place now owned by Clarkson. They had twelve children. He was trustee of the school in Union ward. He kept bees, farmed and ran cattle. Died Dec. 4, 1904.

ELIZA LUCKEY

Eliza Luckey married Billy Morris in 1917. Made buckskin gloves to sell in early days. Was 97 years old Dec. 16, 1946, the oldest living person in Idaho Falls.

ELIZA J. LUCKEY MORRIS

Mrs. Morris is still living at 97 years of age. Her present home is in Idaho Falls. She married Billy Morris in 1917. He died in 1946. She has lived a long and useful life and still keeps busy. She used to make buckskin gloves to sell when her children were younger. She always worked hard, stayed home and looked after her large family. She was the daughter of John and Nellie Eleanor Burkett Taylor. Her father was body guard to Joseph Smith.

NELLIE E. LUCKEY

The first school that Nellie E. Lucky attended was on the corner of Alma Taylor's place, which now would be across the chapel, 1884. The school teacher was Lue Brown. Nellie worked for Julie Green and Mrs. Galloway in 1885 and '86. In 1882 she stayed with Mrs. Gibson and went to school. Her parents came here in 1882 from Rio Vista, Calif. She married Wm. S. Powell Feb. 1, 1886. Mrs. Julie Green made her wedding dress, a plaid worsted goods with a bustle.

ELIZA JANE TAYLOR LUCKEY

She was born at Independence, Mo., in 1849. Her father was first cousin to John Taylor and body guard to Joseph Smith, and was taken prisoner along with the Prophet and Hiram Smith. Came to Ashley Valley in the early '80's. She was the mother of twelve children. Now lives at Idaho Falls.

HISTORY OF HANS NIELSEN

Hans Nielsen was born Nov. 16, 1834, in Lolland, Denmark. He was converted when fifteen years old to the L. D. S. church. His father objected and disinherited him, but his mother and grandmother helped him and paid his passage to the United States. He joined the Mormon Immigration Train in 1853 at Nauvoo, pushing a handcart across the plains. He arrived in Provo in 1853 and lived with

Bishop Woolley who had a sawmill in Cottonwood Canyon.

He married Somene Sorensen in Moroni, Utah in 1851. They lived in Mt. Pleasant, later in Salina, Utah. Five daughters were born to them, Christena, Anna, Mary, Caroline and Petrea.

HANS NIELSEN

Hans Nielsen was born in Denmark Nov. 15, 1833. He married Semina Nielsen in Denmark. They came to Ashley Valley in 1882. He was a farmer and stockraiser.

CAROLINE LaBEAU

Caroline was the daughter of Somene and Hans Nielsen, born in Mt. Pleasant. She married Napoleon LeBau in March, 1883. He drowned May 29, 1881, and she married Antoine Leoni, and later married Samuel Radmall.

PETER JUAL NIELSEN

He was born in Denmark Sept. 26, 1840. Came to America when a boy. His first wife died, leaving four children. He married Christenia Nielsen in Salina, Utah. Came to Vernal in 1880.

CHRISTENIA NIELSEN

Was born Dec. 17, 1862 in Salina. Married Peter Nielsen. Later married Al Westover. Died in Provo July 8, 1930.

SARAH AMANDA WALKER ADAMS

Sarah Amanda Walker Adams was born in Sugarhouse, Salt Lake City Jan. 30, 1869. With her family she migrated to St. George to colonize as members of the United Order, then to Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. They were driven out of Mexico in the '80's, having many harrowing experiences from the Apaches who were on the warpath. Came to Uintah county in 1893, residing in Ashley ward and raising a family of four children. She died in 1946.

GEORGE WALTER ANDERSON

Born April 15, 1877, in Millcreek, Salt Lake county, eldest son of Swen and Eliza Anderson. He came to Ashley Valley June 6, 1888, with his parents and settled on a farm owned by John T. Pope. At the age of 14 years he worked for Wm. H. Sildoway, driving oxen team and skidding logs. In 1893 he went to Salt Lake with his father where they purchased a sawmill and moved it on Brush Creek Mountain where they operated it together for five years. He was married to Phidelia Hull-

inger March 12, 1899 at Vernal, by Bishop James H. Shaffer. There were twelve children born to them.

In the spring of 1904 they moved to the Thoroughbred ranch on Deep Creek and for ten years he was manager of the Vernal Thoroughbred Sheep and Livestock Company. In 1920 they moved to Vernal on the McNeal farm near Ashley Creek.

In 1922 he moved to Dragon, Utah, to work for the American Asphalt Co. Was foreman from 1929 to 1933. From there they moved back to Vernal and bought a farm in Ashley ward. He was Second Counselor to Bishop Alma Preece of Ashley ward for nine years, being released May 9, 1945.

PHIDELIA HULLINGER ANDERSON

Born Dec. 2, 1880, at Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, the fourth child born to Adelbert and Abigail Hullinger, granddaughter of Dr. Harvey Coe Hullinger, who practiced medicine in Vernal until the age of 100 years. She moved to Vernal with her parents in 1885, onto a farm near Ashley Creek. Was married to George Walter Anderson March 12, 1899, in Vernal, Utah, by Bishop James H. Shaffer. There were twelve children born to them.

JOSEPH ENGBERSON

Born in Salt Lake City July 8, 1869. Came to Vernal in 1881. Married Leona Lake in 1900 and was the father of seven children. He was a farmer and stock raiser.

CHARLES SMITH MORRISON

Was born in Liverpool, England, July 6, 1853. Was a sailor in British Shipping Company. He married Jean Berry of Liverpool and with his wife and family migrated to Australia, living in Sydney for about seven years. He came to America in 1893 living in Salt Lake City for five years. From there they came to Uintah county where he engaged in sheep-raising and mining. He died in 1939 at the age of 87. He was the father of four sons, Andrew, William, Sydney, and Benjamin.

JANE BERRY MORRISON

Jane Berry Morrison was born in Liverpool, England, Jan. 10, 1857. Emigrated to Utah in the early '70's as a convert to the L. D. S. church. Two years later she returned to England where she met and married Charles Morrison. They emigrated to Australia, then to Utah. Came to Ashley ward where she took an active part in church activities until her death in 1915.

THOMAS KARREN

A son of Thomas Karren and Ann Ratcliff, he was born Dec. 22, 1839 at Liverpool, England. He came to Utah in 1852, and married Sarah Garrett. Mr. Karren came to Vernal in the fall of 1879 for the purpose of securing a farm and raising sheep. He played an active part in preparing the fort at Vernal. He was chosen High Councilman. Uintah stake was organized in 1887. Went on a mission to England, '91-'93. Died in November, 1903.

DAVID H. KARREN

David H. Garren, son of Thomas Karren, was born at Lehi June 22, 1866. Married Elizabeth Howorth, daughter of James and Jane Howarth, born March 17, 1873. Mr. Karren came to Vernal in 1879, settled in Ashley ward where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. They pioneered a homestead on Blue Mountain. After his death, Mrs. Karren again homesteaded a place. She was active in MIA and Relief Society and died in 1932.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PETERS

A son of Justice and Annis Peters of Denver, Colo., where he was born June 18, 1861. He married Sarah Ellen Fraughton in 1882 at Kamas, Utah. She was the daughter of George and Mary Simpson Fraughton. They came to Uintah in the year of 1887 and settled in Ashley ward where he was engaged in the bee industry and farming. Mrs. Peters was active in church work and held the office of president of the Ashley ward Relief Society for thirteen years. Was trustee on the Vernal school board for many years, also taught school in Ashley ward, and taught in the Sunday School and Mutual organizations. Many of Vernal's young people remember her with love and respect for her kindness to them.

ALFRED HARVEY WESTOVER

Born in Vermont, May 8, 1851. His father was Moses Westover and his mother, Mary Ann was Moses Westover and mother, Mary Ann Oliver. When 23, in 1874, he came from Chicago, he and Jimmie Rineman drove a herd of cattle for the government to Ashley Valley for the Indian Agency. They crossed at the Escalante crossing. They then went back for more cattle and on June 10, 1876, he again returned to make his home on the old Burton place. He married Clara Josephine Crouch on Sept. 15, 187

WILLIAM HARTEL

Born in December, 1865, in York, England. He

came to Salt Lake City in 1894. Died Nov. 21, 1927. Married Priscilla Cook who was born May 22, 1871 in Salt Lake City. They had four children. Moved to Vernal in June, 1892.

MRS. CHARLOTTE WINN

Born at Franklin, Idaho, Feb. 3, 1863. She was the daughter of Mary Ann Day and William Flueitt, who had joined the L. D. S. church in England and migrated to the west. She married John Winn in 1880. Mrs. Winn was an active member of the Relief Society, being counselor in the Ashley ward presidency for many years. She died Dec. 16, 1943.

JOHN WINN

Born in Salt Lake City Utah, Feb. 3, 1852. He moved to Franklin, Idaho, where he married Charlotte Flmitt on Jan. 13, 1880 at Preston, Idaho. They came to Ashley Valley in 1883, making their home in Ashley ward. He engaged in farming and did lots of freighting from Price in the early days. Was trustee of Union School district for several years. Died April 6, 1931.

JAMES NEPHI WINN

A son of Dennis and Margaret Winn, born March 12, 1854, at West Jordan, Utah. His mother came from England when she was ten years old. Resided in Navoo, Ill., living opposite the prophet, Joseph Smith. When twenty years old, Mr. Winn moved with his prents to Pareston, Idaho and in 1875 he married Angeline Thomas. In 1883 he moved with his father's family to Ashley Valley where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He died Jan. 19, 1926.

ELIAS S. WINN

Born Nov. 14, 1861 at Richmond, Utah. Moved to Preston, Idaho. He came to Ashley Valley in 1883 and married Nancy Pacher who died in 1905. He later married Cynthia Hinton in January, 1908. Mr. Winn was first counselor to Bishop Thos. E. Kidd in 1915 when the Ashley ward was organized. He was later first counsel to Bishop Alma Preece, for several years. He engaged in farming and stock raising. Died Dec. 1, 1943.

IRA BURTON

Moved to Ashley from Green River in 1893, onto the old Burton ranch. Here they built the Burton Pond where swimming and boat riding was enjoyed. They built a large dance hall and race

track. Here they used to hold their Fourth of July celebration. In the fall of 1895 they held a three-day rodeo and Captain Yatch brought 85 soldiers from Ft. Duchesne. Mrs. Burton cooked supper for them

ANGELINE THOMAS WINN

Born in Park City, Utah, Dec. 10, 1854. Moved to Franklin, Idaho. She married James N. Winn Sept. 25, 1875. In 1883 the family moved to Ashley Valley where she raised their family. She died in August, 1936.

UTAH'S EASTERN EMPIRE

By Alice Morrill

At the foot of the old Uintahs
 Sparkling with lakes and rills,
 Lies Utah's Eastern Empire
 Girt round with purple hills.
 Broad stretches of vale and bench lands
 Rest virgin beneath the sun
 While through their lowland basins
 The rushing rivers run.
 And those who dwell in this empire
 Say that brooding over all
 Is a spirit whispering softly
 To those who heed its call.
 'Tis the spirit of the homelands.
 It rises from the soil.
 And it lives for those who struggle,
 And breathes for those who toil.
 And to those who've caught that spirit,
 Though rugged the way appears,
 Comes courage, hope, and contentment,
 And faith in the future years.
 And these will build the empire
 With courage, brave and high—
 Will build this inland empire
 'Neath Utah's eastern sky.

(From UBIC bulletin or yearbook, "The Happy Homeland.") Published about 1924.

Camp Anna K. Bartlett



CAMP ANNA K. BARTLETT

The Anna K. Bartlett Camp was organized Nov. 13, 1936, at the home of Marjorie Hatch. The following officers were elected: Emily Jane Siddoway, Capt.; Marjorie Hatch, 1st Vice; Sarah H. Mortenson, 2nd Vice; Verna Bennion, Sec.; Sarah B. Bingham, historian; Alice Showalter, Treas.; Clara Bartlett, Chaplain; Mary R. Freeman, Registrar; Lena Haws, Organist; Afton Ruffin, Chorister. Other captains have been La Vern Pope Adams, Ivy Hatch, Sarah Bingham and Ida Sowards.

(Back row)—Sarah Hatch, Thelma Brady, Mabel Winward, Zina Howard, Kate Nielsen, Lellia Merkley, Deon Merkley.

Sarah Mortensen, Alice Showalter, Ivy Hatch, Ella Siddoway, Ida Sowards, Sarah Bingham, Emily Siddoway, Kate Adams, Florence Hatch.

HISTORY OF VERNAL SECOND WARD

On the first Sunday in January, 1910, Vernal Second ward was organized, after considerable thought and planning, with David Bennion as bishop, Edward J. Winder as 1st counsellor and Edward H. Belcher as 2nd counsellor. Main street was the dividing line with Second ward comprising the south half of what had originally been the Vernal ward. The old Central school building was their place of meeting for many years. Brother Bennion



Uncle Pete's first Sunday school class in Second ward

was indeed a kind father whose humility and judgment laid the cornerstone of the Vernal Second ward. He was soon called as a counselor in the Stake Presidency and Fred G. Bingham was sustained as bishop. His deep faith and untiring devotion to duty guided our ward for a short time.

George E. Wilkins succeeded Brother Bingham in 1911, and he selected the original counselors to serve with him. He served in this capacity for seventeen years. His qualities of limitless energy and keen judgment led the membership in the erection of the chapel, through the dark days of the war and the period of sadness which followed, as many were laid to rest during the flu epidemic. It took a lot of hard work and sacrifice on the part of the ward members to build their chapel as it was during the war and due to increase in cost of materials and labor the building cost nearly twice the original figures, but by cooperation on various projects the funds were raised. One project which they undertook was the wheat-raising project. The government asked for greater production of wheat. The people of the ward rented twenty acres from J. H. Reader, and by cooperation the ground was plowed by teams and planted in a day. The irrigation and harvesting were all done voluntarily and netted over 1,000 bushels, 500 of which was the ward's share. This was sold to the government and materially helped the building fund. The beautification of the grounds was accomplished in the same spirit of cooperation. Hundreds of yards of dirt were hauled with teams to fill and level up the ground around the chapel. A large force of men, both members and non-members, were on hand to level and sow the grass seed. The chapel was dedicated in 1928, although it had been in use since about 1918.

Soon after the dedication, Bishop Wilkins was released and A. Theodore Johnson was sustained as bishop, with E. Peterson and Marion K. Shaeffer as counselors. Later, Mr. Peterson was chosen to work in the High Council and S. J. Winder was sustained in his place in the bishopric. With the building completed, greater opportunity was afforded to stress the spiritual and cultural uplift of the community. Brother Johnson and his counselors were released in 1933. At that time, E. J. Winder had served for a period of twenty-two years as a counselor to four bishops.

J. Clive Davis was the next bishop. His outstanding quality was his leadership of the young people of the ward. He had his counselors, Ellis Merkley, Jesse Haws and John Hair. He maintained a spirit of friendliness and devotion to duty.

Following his release, Brother John Hair became the sixth bishop of Second Ward. He was loved for his friendship and keen sense of humor for his cheerfulness in rendering service, his

reverence for spiritual and moral values and the business ability which enabled him to direct the affairs of our ward. His counselors were Charles Carter and Phillip Watkins. During their leadership the Scout building was completed, to give the ward a much needed place of recreation.

In 1940 Bishop Hair died and his successor in the stewardship was Owen Slauch. Though young, he had a keen sense of duty and a wisdom that enabled him to measure up to his calling. His counselors were Phillip Watkins and Wallace Winder. After Brother Watkins was called into the Stake High Council, H. Eugene Nielson was sustained in his place. It was the duty of this bishopric to lead the ward through the period of another World War, and the people watched the number of gold stars increase to six on our flag. The people of the ward are grateful to this bishopric for the beautiful organ which graces their building, as well as many other improvements.

In 1945, it was decided that a new ward should be established, by dividing First and Second wards. Second ward was divided at the Second West block and everything west of that street to belong to Third ward, including the bishop.

It seems that all of the bishops who served had been chosen because of a particular need which they ably filled. The Stake presidency was wise in their selection of Phillip Watkins to start the ball rolling again. People of the ward were sorry to be separated from those they had learned to love, and a sadness and feeling akin to despair settled over the ward. But not for long, for Bishop Watkins picked up the broken threads and with the cooperation of all, wove a pattern of friendship and love into ward again that makes it an outstanding ward indeed. He chose the same counselors as Bishop Slauch had selected and they worked together until May, 1947, at which time Brother Nielson was released because of the fact that he had been transferred to another office by the Bureau of Reclamation by whom he was employed. Brother Lynn Murdock was sustained in his place.

This history is not complete because space will not permit the mentioning of hundreds of men and women whose devotion and untiring efforts have aided each of these bishops to succeed.

The outstanding characteristic of Vernal Second ward since its beginning is the spirit of friendliness which is recognized even by the strangers who come within its gates. This, coupled with a willingness to cooperate and sacrifice, and the devotion of the members, makes Vernal Second ward a choice place to make a home.

Utah Camp History



UTAHN CAMP

Back row: Genevieve Adamson, Leora Jacobs, Melva Tullis, Electa Caldwell, Virginia Reynolds, Glenda Landon, Jane Larson, Ella Cook. Front row: Louise Caldwell, Dorthia Parent, Alice Fox, Alta Gardner, June Edwards, Idonna Call, Merle Siddoway, Elsie Ashby.

UTAHN CAMP OF D. U. P.

On June 26, 1940, at the home of Alta Wardle, a group of ladies met and organized the Utahn camp. The following officers were installed:

Captain, Alta Wardle; 1st Vice-Pres., Merle Siddoway; 2nd Vice-Pres., Dorothy Searle; Secretary, Alton Ruffin; Registrar, Verona Williams; Custodian, Isobelle Watkins; Chaplain, Ruth Robertson.

Chorister, Lois Walker; Librarian, Inez Henry; Class Leader, Hallie Searls; Historian, Norma Alexander; Organist, Elizabeth Walker; Asst. Historian, Mary Ellen Campbell.

Mrs. Ella Cook was responsive for organizing the camp.

The following ladies have been captains: Louise Caldwell with Merle Siddoway and Alta Gardi-

ner in 1941. In 1944 Alice Fox was elected captain with Electa Caldwell and Glenda Landon. On July 8, 1946, the present officers were elected: Elsie Ashby, captain, with Virginia Reynolds and Idonna Call, Dorothea Parent as secretary. Alice Fox, Louise Caldwell, Melba Tullis, Alta Gardiner, June Edwards.

VERNAL FIRST WARD

For a long time there was only one ward in Vernal, they met in the Central school building.

It was on Friday, Dec. 3, 1909, that the Vernal Express printed the following information: "At the Vernal Ward Conference last Sunday, some very important business was attended to. The possibility of dividing the ward was taken up and voted



upon. They voted for a division. The line to run east and west through Uintah Avenue, the north ward to be known as Vernal, First ward, and the one to the south, Vernal, Second ward."

The Vernal First Ward met in the church house between the present Commercial Hotel and the postoffice. John N. Davis was selected as the Bishop with Hyrum B. Calder, Ellis Merkley and George A. Davis to assist him. The new organization was completed Jan. 1, 1910.

Following Bishop Davis was Hyrum B. Calder, 1910-27, James H. Wallis 1927-31, Haller Witbeck, 1931-32, Pontha Calder 1932-44, Jesse A. Haws 1944-47, Wm. B. Wallis 1947, our present Bishop.

The first Counselors during this time were: Hyrum B. Calder, 1909-10, Wilbur Sowards 1910-24, Charles Hardy 1924-25, Eric A. Cramer 1925-27, Joseph Horrocks 1927-31, Driver Smith 1931-32, Fuller Remington 1932-39, Warren Richardson 1939-41, Laurence Fox 1941-44, Richard D. Rust 1944-46, Ernest Caldwell 1946 to present.

The Second Counselors: Ellis Merkley 1910-16, Harold E. Davis 1916-21, Elmer Lind 1921-26, Charles T. Pope 1926-27, Haller Whitbeck 1927-30, John N. Davis 1930-31, Fuller Remington 1931-32, Warren D. Richardson, 1932-39, Laurence Fox 1939-41, R. D. Rust 1941-44, Ernest Caldwell 1944-46, A. Alwyn Call 1947.

Clerks: George A. Davis 1910-19, N. J. Hansen 1919, J. W. Workman 1919-20, Niels Behrman 1920-22, Charles F. Carpenter 1922-28, George W. Cahoon 1928-30, Evan Workman released Nov. 15, 1936, Maynard Willis 1936-38, Ralph Siddoway 1938-44, Chellus Caldwell 1944 to present time.

During the time that Bishop Wallace was in office it was decided to build a new church house. The ground was dedicated April 8, 1928, the cornerstone placed on July 2, 1928 and the building was completed on Nov. 17, 1928. The church was dedi-

cated on July 28, 1929, by George Albert Smith of the Twelve Apostles. For several happy years it served as a meeting place for members of the ward and then, on March 23, 1933, it was destroyed by fire.

It was sad for our ward, but true Latter-day Saints are not to be dismayed, and a public meeting was called on Monday night, March 27, 1933. The members voted to reconstruct the building. The new chapel was built under the direction of Bishop Pontha Calder, and the cornerstone was laid July 24, 1933. It was completed Dec. 15, 1933 and dedicated on April 1, 1934, by President Heber J. Grant.

On Nov. 28, 1933, Thanksgiving services were held and 400 ward members and friends were served a turkey dinner in the new building. It was a time of great rejoicing for Vernal First ward.

Since 1909, many lovely and faithful women have served in the Relief Society and helped to build the Vernal First ward. A few of them can be mentioned, but to all we owe a great deal of gratitude: Sister Kate Merkley with Mary Gibson, Liza Rich and Precilla Hartle, were the first officers. They followed after Annie K. Bartlett, 1st, Ellen Karren, 2nd, and Anna B. Odekirk, who had been the presidents prior to the division. These were followed by Emily Siddoway, Liza Rich, and Sarah Richardson, then Elizabeth Wallis, Sarah Richardson, Elsie Dean Workman and Sister Hartle, serving as leaders. Sister Wallace moved away and Sarah Richardson, Sister Workman, May Jensen and Lydia Shaffer carried on with Sister Hartle still as secretary. Sister Wallace was again sustained with Sister Workman, Rosella Horrocks, and Sister Hartle to help her; afterward, Sister Elsie Dean Workman became president with Pauline Olsen, Mary Mary Eaton and Stella Pack to assist her. Pauline Olsen was then called in, with Vilate Freestone, Rowena Lambert and Lucile Young as counselors, Alice Wall, secretary. Agnus N. Calder (Aunt Nellie) with Rowena Lambert, Lena Collier and Alice Wall gave their time and service and were followed by Muriel Wallis, Rowena Lambert, Edythe Shimmin, Jennie Weeks as counselors and May Eaton, secretary. When Sister Wallis was called into the stake organization, Sister May Calder, Jennie Weeks and Idonna Call were sustained. The present officers are: May Calder, Idonna Call, Jessie Weeks, who came in when Sister Jennie Weeks was called into the Sunday School work, with Genevieve Adamson, secretary. Class leaders and special officers are Lena Collier, Edythe Shimmin, May Eaton, Dorothea Parent, Mary Eaton, Stella Hardy, Elsie Dean Workman, Arlean Clivers and Erma Colton.

The Sunday School was organized under Pontha Calder, Byron D. Nebeker and Richard Jensen. Here, too, we find untiring service and many teachers and officers who have guided the children to

better living. We can only name a few: Richard Jensen was the second superintendent with Neils Behrman and Fritz Jensen to help. Brother Behrman carried on for two years but his helpers are unknown. Brother Jensen again served with Archie Weeks and Clive Davis, to be followed by David Calder, Wm. Mott and Carl Davis. Driver Smith, John Bolwinkle and Whalen Madsen were leaders for awhile and when they moved and were called to other positions, Chellus Caldwell, Robert Livsey and Richard Rust came in, followed by Ralph Siddoway, John Stagg, and Wm. Slaugh. The present officers are: Wm. Slaugh, Beldon Reynolds, Sterling Colton, with Revue Hullinger, Nancy Colton, Gloria Wallis and George Davis as special officers. The teachers are: Mary Hardy, Edith Calder, Donna Abegglen, Lena Collier, Mariette Wardle, Ina Mae Collier, Wm. Siddoway, Revina Caldwell, Electa Caldwell, Charles Hardy and Dr. Eskelson.

In the Primary work we find loving kindness and leadership and many, many women who have served willingly and with love for the children under them, but again it is impossible to give all that deserve it, credit.

Sister Clara Samuels with Margaret A. Weeks and Elizabeth Whitbeck were called to organize the primary and they have been followed by Gertrude D. Young, Frances M. Neilson, Jenette Bates, Agnus N. Calder, May H. Calder, Dora Freestone, Mary Johnson, Mary Freeman, Vera Whitbeck, Rowena Lambert, Mable Stagg, Mildred Smith, and Marsale Siddoway, who with Louise Caldwell, Elsie Ashby and Mable Johnson, carry on the work at the

present time with the following officers and teachers:

Melba Eaton, Lela Hullinger, Jennie Brimhail, June Hadlock, Doreen Norman, Lila Robbins, Iona Allred, Lela Breece, Thelma Dexter, Lula Twitchell, Ruth Lundell, Dorothy Hansen, Beatrice McKnight, Erma Calder, Dora Cook.

Aunt Nellie Calder was called to be the first president of the YWMIA and with the following helpers organized and carried on this work for many years: Janette Bates, Grace Colton, Claudia Ode-kirk, Libbie Nebeker, Minnie Croxford, Emmeline B. Martin, Mary Eaton, and many others whose names are not available. She was followed by Jean Merkley. Since that time many have taken this work. Some of them are listed below: Mary Eaton, Mary Sander, Elfreda Davis, Effie Young, Helen Duke, Ruth Lundell, Laura Perry, Marguerite Colton, Electa Caldwell, Afton Calder and our present officers, headed by Mable Stagg, Lena Haws, Thelma Dexter, Edna Eskelson as secretary, and the following teachers: Ella Davis, Beth Caldwell, Ann King, Edith Calder, Dorothy Searle, Lela Hullinger, music, and Virginia Reynolds. Special Interest Group; Gloria Wallis, organist; Eloise Pauli, drama; Betty Joe Watkins, dance director.

This organization has given happiness and advancement to our young girls through the years and many women not mentioned deserve our thanks for their interest and service.

Hand in hand with the YWMIA has been the YMMIA and unitedly the organizations have worked to promote the welfare of our youth. Some of the



Ralph
Siddoway

Richard
Rust

Lawrence
Fox

Pontha
Calder

Jesse
Haws

Ernest
Caldwell

Chellus
Caldwell

early workers even before the division of the wards are listed. Because of the records not being available, many names are not included that should be: loved by Irvin Eaton, Sam Bennion, Bruce Calder, Pontha Calder, Clair Johnson, Irvin Eaton, fol-Vivian Watkins, and then Richard Jensen, Irvin Eaton and John L. Siddoway were the leaders. After the wards were divided, Ellis Merkley served, followed by Wm. Cook and many others. Some of the later leaders include: John Stagg, James Anderson, Alton Hatch, Edward Aycock, Clark Larsen, Marion Warnick, Harvey Hullinger, and the present officers: Orval Hullinger, Royce Mowrey, Nel-

don Calder, Verona Parent as secretary, Wallace Calder, Scout leader, Harold Ross, M Men leader, and Bruce Watkins, dance director.

The Genealogy work is carried on by John Korter at the present time with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cook to assist him and Lila Ashby as secretary.

The Vernal First ward has seen many changes and on March 18, 1946, it was again called on to help build a new ward, and the Vernal Third ward was created. Through it all there have been men and women faithful in their work and striving for the continual up-building and constant growth of the ward and its people.

THE BLUE UINTAHS

By Marion Tucker, 14 Years of Age
Seventh Grade, Wilcox Academy

*I've been sitting here a-thinking
Long about the close of day,
How I'd like to leave old Vernal
And go ranging far away
For there's a place that I remember
And it's there I long to be.
In the Blue Uintah Mountains,
Where a fellow feels so free.*

*And there's something keeps a calling,
Though it don't make any sound
Just a-calling to the open
Where there's room to turn around
For there's something in my nature
Makes me want to sit and dream
Of the whispering of the pine trees,
And murmur of a stream.*

*You can talk about the pleasures
That the city has to give,
But it seems to me that city folks
Don't know the way to live;
And there's nothing in the city
Ever brings them happier thrills
Than the light of day a-shining
In the Blue Uintah Hills.*

*I'm tired here in old Vernal,
And it seems I've got to stay;
But my thoughts are ever ranging
To the mountains far away.
I am longing for the open
And I think if I could be
High up in the Blue Uintahs,
That would be the place for me.*

History of Jensen



Back row: Mary Gardiner, Hilda Morgan, Leila Snow, Jemima Dudley, Wilma Gilroy, Alice Snow, Blanch Wilkins, Veda Hatch, Alice Merkley, Vera Snow, Zora Frotts, Verda Stewart.

Front row: Mada Dudley, Josie Stewart, Ruby Billings, Jessie Dudley, Amanda Stewart, Rebecca Stewart, Olive Curfew.

ESCALANTE CAMP (Jensen) OF DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS

The Escalante Camp was organized at Jensen, Uintah County, Utah on Sept. 28, 1932, with Iris Gardner, captain and Myrtle Dudley Peterson, class leader. A year or two later, when Myrtle D. Peterson left Jensen, the camp was reorganized with Florence V. Kelly, captain. Mrs. Kelly acted as captain for about six years and it was while she was captain that the historic Mau-be Ferry Monument

was built and dedicated. The following ladies have acted as captains since: May Boyle, Eleanor Chew, Alice Snow, and the present captain is Hilda Snow Morgan. Mrs. Morgan was elected in November, 1946. Her assistants are Ruby Billings Mary Gardner, Jesse Dudley, secretary, Vera H. Snow, class leader, Mada S. Dudley, historian.

ESCALANTE CAMP OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS

Written February, 1947. Historian, Mada S. Dudley

JENSEN BEFORE THE FIRST WHITE SETTLERS

Jensen, Uintah County, Utah, is located on the banks of the Green River. It is a beautiful green valley with the picturesque Green River Gorge to the northeast, and the Blue Mountains to the east. It is a hidden valley for one comes on it so unexpectedly from both the west and the east. After traveling the sagebrush-covered land of Colorado, on the east, or the barren alkali land on the west, the river valley seems a veritable oasis in the desert. One stands on the hills that overlook this delightful valley and the eye follows the shining course of Green River as its turbulent waters cut through the Green River Gorge, and winds its way through the valley until lost to view among the sand hills to the south.

FIRST WHITE SETTLERS

The account of the first settlers in the vicinity of Jensen is taken from a Vernal Express article of July 25, 1929: "I'm going over the early history of Ashley, it is interesting to rehearse the arrival of the little group of four who arrived on the 16th of November, 1875. Their names were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snyder, their daughter Ida, who was one year old, and a girl by the name of Clara Crouch.

In the fall of 1877, a party arrived and decided to winter on the banks of Green River. The following people comprised the group that came in: Isaac and William Burton, A. C. Hatch and hired man, Dick Huffaker, Caroline Chatwin and her children, Charles, John and Jedediah Snyder, and Henry, William and Lydia Chatwin (now Mrs. Lydia Wall). Mrs. Chatwin and her family came from Heber, Utah. The Snyder-Chatwin family lived in a cabin at the bend of the river in what was known as the Bill Stewart Grove. They later built

the Chatwin home on the Dinosaur road now owned by Oxhollows.

The Burton family consisted of Isaac Burton, Sr., and wife and the following children: Isaac Jr., Joseph, Ira, William, Theodore, Bartlett (called Dock), Charlotte, Hannah, Caroline, Nellie, Harriette and Lilly; also Miss Ann Frisby who later became the wife of Isaac Jr.

Isaac Burton, Sr., and his son Isaac came to Jensen Nov. 17th and stayed with A. C. Hatch who was located at the east end of the lake at the junction of Ashley Creek and Green River. On Nov. 23 and 24, Burton moved his family there. Two years later he moved to his new home, several miles up the river.

The Thomas Bingham Company, consisting of eleven wagons, arrived Dec. 7, 1877, via Brown's Park. Most of them passed the winter on the banks of the Green River at the junction of Ashley Creek. This part came under the direction of the Latter-day Saints church authorities. The members of the party were: Thomas Bingham and his wife, David H. Bingham and family, Enoch Burns and son, Fred Williams and family, Alma Taylor and two children, Joshua Chell Hall and wife, Lola Hall and child, Orson Hall, Charles Allen, Charles A. Nye, Ben and Neils Lofgren, Charles Jensen and John Nelson and family.

Mr. Bingham had been to the Jensen area previously and came to locate on the land that Mr. Burton had chosen for his home. When the Bingham party found the heart of this section was taken, most of them left and went on to Dry Fork the following spring.

The Jacob Burns people took out a canal from Ashley Creek. They laid out a townsite and called it "Indian City," and dug a well forty feet deep but the water proved to be unwholesome. This vicinity derived its name of Burns Bench from this family. The townsite embraced forty acres west of and including the Jensen school building. The well was located about the center of the south line of the Amasa Caldwell property. The Burns family raised some truck garden under this canal and in the fall moved. The canal in later years was not used. Another canal was built carrying water from Brush Creek which still bears the name of Burns Bench canal.

After the Meeker Massacre the people on Green River were afraid of an attack from the Indians. To protect themselves from such danger, they built a fort on the Burton ranch, which is now known as the William Oakley farm. The fort covered one acre and had a stockade fence around it. A cabin was built and a well was dug inside the fort.



THE BURTON FAMILY

Other early settlers who came in were Lars Jensen and his wife, Annie Marie Madsen Jensen, and their son, Jens. This family came in 1879. From this time on during the next ten years, pioneers came in a larger and larger stream. The following were some of the families who came from 1880 to 1890: William McKee, Elizabeth Rasmussen Brannens, Nate Hunting, William Hunting, Lowe, Joseph Arnolds, Pard Dodds, H. A. Hatch, Hyrum Weeks, Eslic, Erie, and Wm. Stewart, George, Alfred, and Frank Billings, Andrew Dudley, Albert Wilkins, Heber Wall, John Worsley, Dr. Harvey Hullinger, Jerry Murray Sr., John Angus, "Sucker" Smith, Joseph McCarrel, Jesse McCarrel, Hishcroft, Ben Chestnut, George Ainge, Tom Butler, Hugh and Albert Snow, Seymour Snow, A. L. Royal, Henry Hamble, William (Bill) Oakley, Jean Daniels, Conord and Lewie Frank, Peter and Fred Chase, A. N. and David Timothy, Arthur Johnson, John McDougal, John Harper, James Cain, Grandpa Gribble, Frank Burdette, Archie Richardson, Colonel Monroe, Ed Gray, Frank Orser, Moroni Mecham, John Holgate, Peter F. Peterson, Joseph Napoleon, LaVoue Packard, and others.

Some of these people left in a few years. Quite a number of them went to the Indian reservation when it was opened up to settlement. However, some of these first pioneers lived and died in Jensen, and their children and grandchildren comprise the majority of the present-day population of this community.

FERRIES AND TRANSPORTATION

Green River from the first, assumed an important factor in the life of the early settlers. It was necessary to cross the river in order to go into Colorado and for travelers from the East to get to Vernal, Salt Lake, or farther west. So ferry boat crossings were made at the Burton farm and another farther south where Ashley Creek empties into Green River. The Burton ferry took teams, wagons and cattle across the river. About the year 1883 Skipsey Johnson bought the Burton boat and moved it down the river just north of the bridge on highway 40. In 1885 the Snow brothers, Hugh and Albert, and William Stewart bought it and operated it until the completion of the first bridge in 1911.

The ferry to the south at the junction of Ashley Creek, was built and operated by Lars Jensen and his son Jens for twenty-two years. They built their first ferry in 1882. This was a row boat. Another boat 12 feet wide and 38 feet long was sawed out of cottonwood trees and put together with wooden pins. This boat was called the "Mau-be Ferry." Their last ferry boat was taken out by the ice jam in 1908. It lodged on the island in the Nine Mile country and they were not able to get it back.

EARLY COMMUNITY LIFE

At first the settlers would go to old Ashley for supplies. The story is told that Mrs. Lars Jensen, one of the earliest pioneers, "has been known to



THE JENSEN FERRY

carry her baby to the John D. Davis place on Ashley Creek and then carry back a load of flour or other supplies, a round-trip distance of over ten miles. She paid \$10.00 for 50 pounds of flour which lasted twenty-four days."

But as the Mau-be ferry operated by Lars Jensen became an important place on the river, it was natural for it to become the center of the community. At one time there were two stores for general merchandise, two saloons (one of the saloons owned by L. M. Brown), a post office and a hotel, and it was headquarters for cowboys and Indians as well as the settlers.

One store was owned by Col. Monroe and the other was built and owned by Arthur Johnson. Later, George Billings bought it and operated it for some years until it burnt down. In 1891 George Billings moved his business north to the location of the present town of Jensen. The store was built of adobe brick. When the store was sold to Coltharps they built a room on the east of brick and covered the adobe section with tin. Bernard Gardner then owned it until 1919. Ashton and Kelly of Vernal ran the store until B. P. Kelly bought it two years later. A small store was built by J. K. Bullock and was operated by Henry Chatwin. This store was located where the Wellman service station now stands. Then the Snow Brothers built the store which is now being operated by Curtis Dudley.

The postoffice was first located at the Mau-be Ferry. Then when the town went north to its present site, the postoffice was put in the Billings store. Some years later, it was moved to a log building directly across the street north, in the Bullock store. In 1927, it was moved into the store owned by the Snow Brothers and called Riverside Mercantile. In 1939 it was moved out of the store into a room built on to the east of the store.

Henry Chatwin was postmaster from 1900 until his death, May 27, 1939. He was killed in an automobile accident. After his death, his niece, Zilpha Wall Wellman, became postmistress. She had been his assistant for years. At her death on May 8, 1946 her daughter, Ila Wellman Cowan, was made postmistress and still holds the position.

HOW JENSEN GOT ITS NAME

The first community was known by the name of Riverdale. The L. D. S. church called it the Riverdale ward, but there seems to have been some objection to the name of Riverdale on the part of the U. S. postal authorities. Two names were put to the residents for their choice: Valprazo or Jensen, because of the family of Lars Jensen who first operated the Jensen or Mau-be ferry. The majority vote was for the name Jensen. However, the name

"Riverdale" has still been retained in designating this voting district.

HOME LIFE IN THE EARLY DAYS

The first houses were built of logs which had been brought from the surrounding mountains with wagon and team. The roofs were made of dirt. Some homes had board floors, some of them had only dirt floors. A good share of these houses had fireplaces in them. They burned cottonwood and cedar wood of which there was a plentiful supply along the river and in the hills to the east.

For lighting they used grease bitches which were made by attaching a button to the bottom of a braided woolen string and placing it in a dish containing grease. Later candles came into use. These candles were made by the pioneer housewife. Later kerosene lamps came into use and furnished more and better lights. When a community party was given at the ward house, each family would bring a lamp along to help out in the lighting of the building. Still later Aladdin lamps and other types of gas lamps were used. Carbide lights began to be used and some of them were in use when electric power was obtained in 1941 through the R. E. A. The Jensen area was invited to join with the Moon Lake Electric system, and months of intensive work was done by a committee headed by A. DeMarr Dudley, to get enough subscribers to justify the building of the line such a long distance. But it marked the beginning of a new life for the community of Jensen when the power was turned on, Jan. 28, 1941. The homes were made more convenient and attractive and it brought industrial interests into the farming community.

FOOD OF THE PIONEERS

The food of the early settlers was simple. Flour was essential and it was necessary to bring it in from the outside at first until a flour mill was built by Bill



Reynolds in Maeser. The first two years the main crops were corn and sugar cane, with a little wheat. The corn and sugar cane were used for feeding the cattle and livestock. The meat supply came partly from the wild game, ducks, geese, which were plentiful around the river bottom. In the fall the men would go to Blue Mountain and bring back loads of deer which were cured and dried and called "jerked venison." Fish was plentiful in Green River, especially large white fish. The largest fish reported to have been caught in the river was by Riley Murray and weighed fifty-two pounds. One of the early sports of the community was to have a seining party at which all participated, young and old. Cattle were brought into the basin with the first settlers. Grass grew luxuriantly through the valley, especially along the river bank. The old-timers report that it was a meadow of grass, about two feet high. The winter of 1879-1880 is known as the "hard winter." The snow came as early as Nov. 2, and before January there was over two feet on the level and it was extremely cold, going down to forty below zero. The settlers were totally unprepared for such a winter for they had thought the cattle could range along the river almost all winter, for there was such an abundance of grass. Instead the cattle had to be killed to keep the settlers alive and many of the cattle froze to death. Even some of these frozen cattle were eaten by the desperate people. It was practically impossible for anyone to get out after more supplies because of the snow and extreme cold.

SCHOOLS

David Timothy, Lars Jensen and Andrew Johnson have the distinction of being the first school trustees of this school precinct. The first school was taught by Lydia Chatwin Wall, who was but thirteen or fourteen years of age. She first taught the children of Annas Blizzard and Elizabeth Rasmussen in a three-room house owned by H. G. Williams. It was located just west of the present H. M. Moon residence. The second teacher was Alice Orser Billings and she taught from 1885 to 1888, inclusive, in the Hullinger schoolhouse built just beyond Ashley Creek bridge on U. S. 40.

The third teacher was Wm. Ainge who taught two years on the George Ainge property now the Merkley home just west of the store on U. S. highway 40. W. F. Billings taught for a number of years in the Daniels log house and later on the A. N. Billings property. Other teachers that followed were Ellis H. Doty, on the A. N. Timothy property; Dave Timothy, A. N. Timothy, and Mrs. Louise Thorne in a schoolhouse on the Murray property near the mouth of Brush Creek.

An adobe schoolhouse was built on the Dinosaur road just west of the old H. J. Chatwin home (now owned by Oxborrows). Teachers who taught here are Jacob Olson, J. E. Winder and others. It was known as Uintah School District No. 12. The schoolhouse was destroyed by fire. In 1902, or about that time, the brick schoolhouse on U. S. Highway 40 was built. Later some additions were made to it and it is being used at the present time.

As the children from Brush Creek and the Sunshine Bench had to travel so far, a covered wagon was provided. A stove was put in it to keep the children warm. Riley Murray was paid by the district to run it. The people from the lower part of the district furnished their own children with transportation.

CHURCH AND AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS

As some of the first pioneers into Ashley Valley had been sent by the Mormon leader, Brigham Young, a church organization was set up almost immediately. The Riverdale ward was organized with Nathan Hunting as bishop, Aug. 23, 1885. On March 9, 1891, the Riverdale ward was divided and George Billings was called to act as Presiding Elder over the Jensen division. His counsellors were A. N. Timothy and John Worsley. Elder Billings held this position until Aug. 7, 1894, at which time the Branch was made a ward and called the Jensen ward rather than the Riverdale Branch. George P. Billings was made its first bishop and served in this position for fifteen years. He had the following counsellors: Moroni Meham and Andrew Dudley, Jr., Alfred Billings and Seymour B. Snow.

The second bishop was Archie Richardson. His counsellors were Andrew Dudley and A. N. Billings. He was bishop from 1908 to 1915.

On May 28, 1915, Archie Richardson was released and Thomas J. Caldwell was made bishop. He served ten years, from 1915 to 1925. His first counsellors were Bernard Gardner and Driver Smith. When Driver Smith moved away, John T. Rasmussen took his place. When these men both left, he selected Fred Wall and Ira Gardner.

Fred Wall was the fourth bishop. He selected Ira S. Gardner and Amasa Caldwell for his counsellors. Later Ray Reader took the place of Amasa Caldwell. He was made bishop Jan. 18, 1925, and served as such until death released him, July 12, 1934.

The fifth bishop was Ira S. Gardner, with Lloyd Merkley and Ray Reader as counsellors. When Ray Reader moved away, Warren L. Billings took his place. He served from 1934 to 1939.

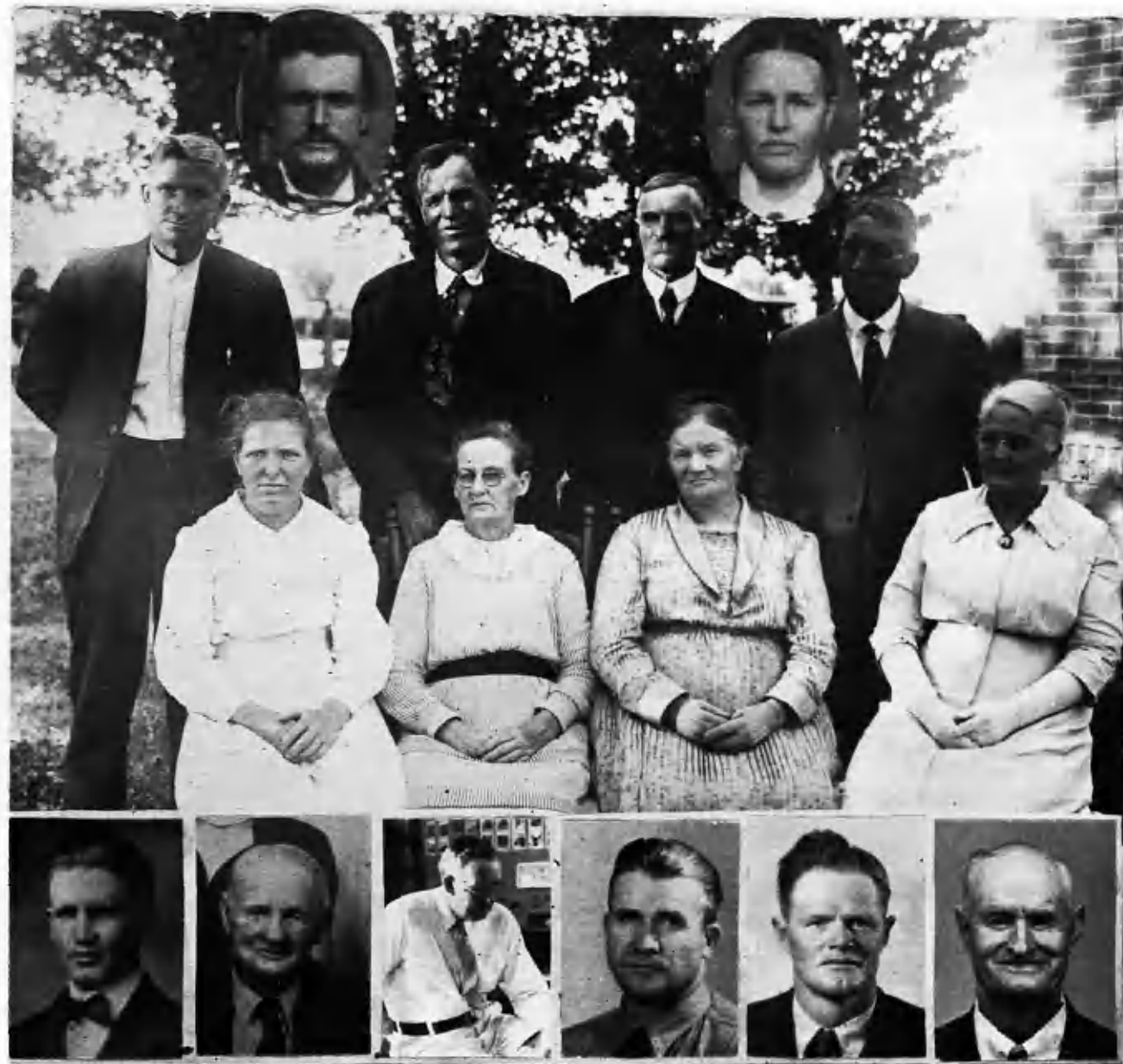
The sixth bishop was Dr. A. C. Boyle with Lloyd Merkley and Wm. Turner as his counsellors. He served from 1939 to 1940.

The seventh bishop was Lloyd Merkley, with William Turner and Moroni Moon as counsellors. He served from 1940 to 1943.

The eighth bishop was Ross Merrill with Wallace Moon and Howard Caldwell as counsellors. He served from 1943 to 1944.

The present bishop is Moroni Moon. His counsellors are Joseph Dudley and Howard Caldwell. He was made bishop in 1944.

The first church house was built about 1890 near the N. J. Weiland home. It was built of logs and was 45 feet long and 20 feet wide. It was used for only a few years when it caught fire on the night of Feb. 15, 1903 after a Mutual Improvement Association meeting. It was a bitter cold night, 40



JENSEN BISHOPS & PIONEER WIVES

Top row—Nathan Hunting, Sarah Pope Hunting; 2nd row—W. Frank Billings, clerk 1894-1915; Thomas J. Caldwell, Archie Richardson, George B. Billings. Sitting: Rachel M. Billings, Juliaetta Caldwell, Sarah Richardson, Lydia Billings. Bottom row: Fred Wall, Ira S. Gardner, Dr. A. C. Boyle, Lloyd Merkley, Ross Merrill, Henry M. Moon.

below zero, and the snow was three feet deep. It was so cold that it didn't even heat the Relief Society house sixteen feet away.

A few days later, everyone turned out to help build a new building. They cut timber to burn the brick. They made the brick right on the ground. Most of the labor was donated. They had to raise \$600 to pay the masons and for the windows and doors. On Christmas night of the same year, the building was finished enough to have a big dance in it. This same building is still being used for dances and entertainments as well as church services. At the present time, efforts are being made to raise the money to build a chapel in connection with the present building.

RELIEF SOCIETY

The first Relief Society was organized by Bishop Nathan Hunting on June 3, 1886 in Riverdale ward. America Orser was president, Elizabeth Hunting first, and Amanda McCarrel, second counsellors. Diantha Worsley was secretary and Jane Mechem, treasurer. The first meetings were held in a little room over on Ashley Creek for some time. Mrs. Orser was released as president on Dec. 9, 1909 and Lydia Wall was chosen to be the second president with Sina Dudley and Rachel M. Billings as counsellors. On May 25, 1930, Mrs. Wall was released and Mary Gardner was made president. The following presidents have succeeded her: Mae Boyle, Mary Gardiner and Alice Snow.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Dave Timothy was the first superintendent of the Sunday school, and followed by Frank Billings. Following are those who served: Thos. Todd, Wiley Collett, Warren Billings, A. DeMarr Dudley, Warren Billings, who is the present superintendent with Wm. Turner and H. Merkley his assistants.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The first Y. M. M. I. A. president was W. F. Billings, and the following are among those who have served: Warren F. Billings, Bert Case, LaMar Hendrickson, Frank S. Naylor, Moroni Moon and Orville Dudley.

The first Y. L. M. I. A. president was Lydia Billings. The following are among those who have served: Mary Ann Case, Alice Orser Billings, Erma Collett, Juliet Caldwell, Mrs. Ray Reader, Jessie Wall, Mary Gardner, Mada S. Dudley, Gertrude Turner, and Eva Merkley.

PRIMARY

Martha Timothy was the first president of the Primary Association. The following are among the

ones who have served as president: Rebecca Snow, Sarah Richardson, Sina Dudley, Almira Moon, Mima Dudley, Mary Ellen Wilkins, Ida Stewart, Eva Merkley, Jesse Wall, Alice Snow, Ruby Billings, Minnie Caldwell, Zilphia Meeks Willman.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS

The people made their own amusements and recreation. They visited with each other and took their work along with them. Quilting bees were popular among the women. During the long winter evenings, the pioneer men and women and children would congregate at some home and sing, dance, tell jokes and then have a midnight lunch. When they danced, they furnished their own music. Some played violins, accordions, guitars, or harmonicas. They usually danced until daylight so they would not have to go home over rough roads in the dark.

During the summer months, seining parties were held at which the whole community participated. After the fish were caught in the seins, they would be cleaned and cooked over the open fire in Bake ovens. Joseph Dudley and Alf. Billings owned the seins, and it was a sad day when they finally wore out.

After the first schoolhouse was built, it was used for dances and entertainment. For years the church house has served as a place for dances and entertainments. One of the outstanding and lasting memories to the good people of Jensen will be the unique form of entertainment which they enjoyed. The ballroom, which featured, all of the old-time dances from the square dance to the trollihopsy, was patronized to the last man, who with his wife and children, if too young to leave at home, were tucked snugly in the back of the buggy or the old bob sleigh and forgot their work and worries until the wee hours of the morning.

The old-fashioned picnics were held, where everyone brought goodies enough for themselves and to spare, arranged on one long table extending full length of the hall where everyone, both young and old, could help themselves to delicacies of their own choice. Most of the music for ballroom, church, and other entertainments, was furnished by David Timothy and family, some of whom were talented musicians. He was an efficient leader of an organized choir for thirty years. Other musicians of the time were John Rasmussen, Jens Jensen, Hyrum Murray, A. N. Timothy and boys.

CELEBRATIONS

Celebrations were the usual thing on the 4th of July and the 24th of July, Pioneer Day. Usually a Goddess of Liberty was voted for to grace one of

the floats in the 4th of July parades. The male members of the community bought votes to cast for their favorite fair lady to be the Goddess of Liberty for the day. Always there was a program with patriotic speeches and songs. Then at noon, a big dinner was served. Each family contributed to this feast. Usually there was horse racing, especially among the Indians who usually attended. In the afternoon, children's races and a ball game were featured, and then in the evening, a dance.

Christmas was another time for a big community gathering. It was traditional for there to be a Christmas tree, gifts and candy and nuts for those present. Then a dance followed.

FIRST BRIDGE CELEBRATION

The biggest celebration took place at the com-

pletion of the First Bridge across the Green River, in June, 1911. It took six months to build the bridge and cost \$25,000. It was dedicated July 24, 1911. All of Uintah county joined in the celebration which lasted for three days. Charlie Neal brought a small generating plant and he strung electric lights along the bridge so it was illuminated at night. A bowery was made from the bridge for some distance down the river. Programs and dances were held. There was horse racing and a rodeo was held across the river. Two beef given by cattlemen were barbecued. They staged a ball game between the soldiers of Fort Duchesne and the Vernal ball team. They played nine innings without making a tally. They then decided to play for five minutes more and the Vernal team won by two points. It is estimated that many thousands of people participated in the celebration. Those who had come from quite a



OLD FOLKS DAY CELEBRATED AT JENSEN

Big time given by Relief Society, Sept. 14, 1920. This was Grandma Caroline Luce Chatwin's 89th birthday and Mrs. Atta Chatwin made a four-tier birthday cake on which were 89 candles. Standing, left to right; Thomas J. Caldwell, bishop; John B. Blandenship, 86, Dr. Harvey Hullinger, 96, Anna Snow, 91, Caroline Luce Chatwin, 89, Andrew Dudley, Sr., 76, Clayborne Fussman, 61, Sam Haslem, 69, Mary E. Preece, 71, Sitting: Alma N. Timothy, 63, Elizabeth Blankenship, 62, Anna M. Jensen, 76, Aunt Parna Stewart, 72, Polly McKee Ainge, 71, Eliza Hazard, 78, Nettie Douglas, 61, Isobell Richardson, 60, John T. Richardson, 64, William Preece, 67.

distance slept at night on haystacks, in barns, or wherever they could find a place to rest.

SECOND BRIDGE CELEBRATION

Because of the great amount of traffic over the Green River, the old bridge was declared unsafe and in January, 1933, the new bridge was started. It was completed Oct. 30, 1933 and dedicated on Nov. 11, 1933. There were used 8,740 sacks of cement and 420 tons of steel in its construction and it cost \$115,000. The Second Bridge celebration is remembered as an outstanding Armistice Day event in the Uintah county history and in the lives of the Jensen folk, with its historical pageant, second only to that of the dedication of the first bridge, July 4, 1911, when more than double the number of persons were present. The day began with a sumptuous turkey dinner at the Hotel Escalante, presided over by J. C. Anderson, president of the Vernal Lions club. There were present, besides the guests, a large number of local men and women from Jensen and Vernal and other Basin towns. Mrs. Earl Douglas of Salt Lake City, wife of the late Dr. Earl Douglas of dinosaur fame, was a guest of honor at the dinner and the program following. H. S. Kerr, engineer of the state road commission and representative of Governor Henry H. Blood, told of the paving of U. S. highway 40 and the means of making Victory Highway an all-year road.

Maurice Housecroft, bridge engineer of the state road commission and designer of the bridge, told of the various types of bridges.

The chairman of the day was State Senator H. B. Calder, who also represented the Vernal Lions club, along with J. C. Anderson, president; C. S. Carter, Mayor R. C. Cooper of Vernal, supervisor J. O. Stewart of the Ashley National Forest, and W. S. Henderson. The Jensen Bridge Day committee was composed of B. P. Kelly, H. J. Chatwin, and Frank P. Willman. The Jensen school was represented by Amasa C. Caldwell, principal Myrtle Peterson, Mildred Bailey and Lorene Simper who had charge of the historical parade and pageant. A dance in the evening completed the Second Bridge celebration.

FERRY MONUMENT CELEBRATION

Nearly 1,000 persons gathered for the pageant and program before the unveiling of the Mauberry monument. Ideal Indian summer weather prevailed for the celebration on Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1937. The monument, considered by many to be the most beautiful and unique historical marker in Utah, is the first to be dedicated in Uintah county wholly by Daughters of Pioneers, so claimed by Mrs. Laura King of the central organization.

The base of the monument is nine feet tall, including the cement boat at the top. The surface is studded with native stones, some fashioned to form



JENSEN'S FIRST BRIDGE

the masonry while choice cobbles including many highly polished stomach stones or gastrolith from the prehistoric dinosaurs, cover the surface. The artistic work of masonry was done by Garn Swain of Vernal, who followed the designed plan of the monument to bring out the greatest beauty. The land on which the monument stands was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wise. The cement boat, a replica of the large boat which was destroyed by the ice jam of 1909, was made by Jens Jensen, and is a real work of art. Mr. Jensen helped to build the original of the replica. The program for the dedication was in charge of Louisa B. Hacking.

At 1:45 the Uintah school band led the parade of school children and after a demonstration of march maneuvers and playing of several band selections, an address of welcome was given by Rose R. Walker, president of the Uintah county chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

"America" was played by the band which gave the setting for the original pageant, "The Utah State Flag," by Mrs. Fred G. Bingham. Mrs. Bingham was also the pageant reader. A chorus, "Utah We Love Thee," by the Jensen school, was led by A. C. McKinnon, principal. Several patriotic numbers were given, then the following tableaux were given: The Coming of Father Escalante, Coming of the Pioneers to Utah and Ashley Valley.

Presentation of the marker was made by Mrs. Laura P. King of the State Central D. U. P. which was received by Captain Florence Kelly who graciously thanked Mrs. King for the gift. Immediately

following the Unveiling of the Monument by President Walker and Captain Kelly, amid a loud acclaim of praise by all present, President Hyrum B. Calder gave the dedicatorial prayer. The song, "Utah We Love Thee" by the Jensen school children, completed the program.

U. S. MAIL SERVICE

The U. S. mail was first brought from Rock Springs, Wyoming on horseback. Then by coach with four horses from Price, through Nine-Mile into the Basin. In 1892 it was extended on into Rangeley. Then later from Rangeley to Meeker.

Lou Woodard had the mail contract for several years from Vernal to Rangeley and some of the carriers were Joseph Dudley and Alfred Billings.

Later the mail came into the valley from Price through Indian Canyon into Duchesne and from there to Vernal. Still later, it was brought from Salt Lake to Vernal by truck. Up until 1892 the mail was only brought from Vernal to Jensen once a week. From 1893 it came twice a week. Of late years it comes daily.

IRRIGATION AND CANALS

The Burns Bench Canal was first started in 1885 and water was put in it in the spring of 1888. It conveyed the waters from Brush Creek over the bench called Burns Bench, because of the Burns family who early came into the valley. The Canal was very difficult to construct. There were places



D. U. P. FERRY MONUMENT



S. B. Snow mail from Jensen to Vernal

around the hill where it was built that were so steep that they had to dig a trench with shovels for the horse to stand in. They made the first few rounds with a plow and one single horse. They used a side-hill plow made of cast iron. This canal is still used to carry the irrigation water of a good share of the valley. They estimate that it serves approximately 1300 acres. A few years ago the Burns Bench Irrigation Company felt that their rights were being challenged and taken by the Buck Pasture Reservoir Co. A large reservoir was being built in Buck Pasture and it would affect the supply of water that came down through Brush Creek which was the source of the water of the Burns Bench Canal. The Burns Bench Irrigation Co. filed a protest against the application of the Buck Pasture Reservoir Co. Joseph Dudley headed the delegation in making the protest. But finally a settlement was reached and the protest was withdrawn and Buck Pasture Reservoir was built in order to help the farmers on the other side of Ashley Valley to make use of the early high water, which would otherwise have gone to waste. The ditch now known as the Haslem ditch was started by Mr. Burton, one of the first settlers. Water was put in it in 1887.

The Murray ditch was constructed in 1887 and it is still in use. One interesting item is told of Jerry Murray who with the aid of this irrigation water raised broom corn and from this corn made and sold brooms for eight or ten years.

Green River has always been a vast unharnessed resource for water for irrigation. A few small attempts have been made to use it. Very early Jimmie Cain made a water wheel and used it for irrigation on the Johnny Powell place down the river. A man by the name of La Beaux homesteaded up the river on the place known now as the Robert Thorne place. He put in a waterwheel and for a time had a nice little orchard. Then one day he slipped and was caught in the wheel which threw him into the river and he was drowned. His wife and family then left the country.

A family of Merrills started pumping from Green river as early as 1893 and it proved quite successful. Other farmers along the river bank have done pumping, including Joseph and Andrew Dudley, Thornes and others. About four years ago Harry Ratliff broke up seven or eight acres of brush land east of the river and north of the bridge, and irrigates the land with a large pump.

At this writing, a great project is underway to harness the power of Green river. It calls for the diversion of 1,500,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Green river near the mouth of the Yampa river. The water would be brought into the heart of the state by a trans-mountain aqueduct 230 miles long. It is proposed to place under irrigation 600,000 acres of what is now wasteland, and produce cheap and abundant electric power for new industries and create major recreation areas and tourist attractions. If this project goes through it will not only be a big boost for the entire valley, but for Jensen as well.

GREEN RIVER NAVIGATION

It is quite probable that the red man was the first who navigated Green River in his canoe, long before white men even knew of its existence. But after the coming of Father Escalante, and the fur trappers, men have found a great fascination in riding the turbulent waters of Green River. A number of such parties have followed the course of the river and usually stopped at Jensen at the bridge. It is always a matter of interest and curiosity for the Jensen people and they turn out in great numbers to welcome these river navigators. On September 14, 1937, Amos Burg, author, lecturer and world traveler, with his company arrived at Jensen after a thrilling journey through the "swirling, plunging clutching water of Hell's Half Mile rapids north of Jensen on the Green River." On June 22, 1939, a French party stopped at the bridge for supplies on its way to the Colorado. A number of local persons from both Jensen and Vernal have made the trip through the scenic canyons by boat. Jens Jensen has made the trip several times.

ICE JAM OF 1909

In the spring of 1908, a big ice jam occurred in Green River. The winter had brought two feet of snow on the level and then in the spring a southwest wind came up and it was so warm that it melted the snow very rapidly. The melting snow raised the river rapidly and the ice on the river broke and moved downstream in a mass. It jammed down in the bend of the river just above Joseph Dudley's place. The water ran over the banks and raised the water so high that it flooded over the banks. The people of the community went down to see the ice-jam and were almost marooned on an island. It was an exciting time. It was at this time that the Mau-be ferryboat was taken down the river.

CULINARY WATER

From Green River most of the people got their water for drinking and culinary use. In the summer, they would load their barrels on their wagons and take them down to the river to fill with water. In the winter, after the river was frozen over, the ice would be cut and hauled by team and wagon to their individual ice houses to be melted and used for drinking water during the spring and early summer. Some people used water for culinary purposes from the irrigation ditches. Wells were dug and used for watering livestock but there was so much alkali and mineral in it that it was not fit for human use. A number of years ago, a well was dug down by the river in the hopes that it would be a community well but although they went down very deep, 354 feet, the water was not fit for human consumption and so it was abandoned.

In 1926 or '27 some of the people made cisterns. They filled them with ice in the winter and then if they ran out of water, they hauled it from Vernal. But there were very few cisterns until the electric power was brought here in 1941 and now most of the homes have cisterns and water is hauled from Vernal by Ezra Eaton whenever the cisterns need replenishing.

JENSEN IN THE CENTENNIAL YEAR, 1947

Since the coming of the first pioneers to Jensen, over seventy years ago, many changes have taken place. The main traveled road through Jensen that used to turn south at the Wm. M. Turner corner, then down to W. F. Billings, on to Wm. Sewell's and diagonally through the J. K. Bullock ranch on Ashley Creek, now is straight paved highway, running almost east and west from Stewart's hill to the Green River bridge. Ash trees, and Chinese elms border the highway on both sides.

Due to the oil boom in the Rangeley field, there

is an almost constant stream of cars going back and forth, from Vernal to Rangeley. In the summer so many tourists also use Highway 40 that the traffic is heavy through Jensen. Most of the side streets have been gravelled and are quite passable, even in stormy weather.

The early pioneers engaged in farming chiefly and that is the chief occupation of the inhabitants of Jensen at this writing. Some of the children and grandchildren of those first settlers are farming the original farms of their fathers. The Snow boys run cattle besides their farm. Some others have cattle: Joseph Dudley, Murrays, and others. The Caldwell boys have sheep, DeMarr Dudley has a large poultry farm. Several gravel pits have been opened up and many tons of gravel are taken out during a year.

The Jensen school has eight grades and three teachers: Arthur Manwaring, principal, Ruth Haslem and Irene Dudley Yankier. Ruth Haslem is also on the board of the Uintah school district. For several years she has held the office of president. A cook and her assistants serve a hot lunch to the school children each day. The present cook is Amanda Stewart.

The business section of Jensen comprises the following: "Hap" Wellman runs a service station. To the east is Curt's Cash Store, run by Curtice Dudley. The postoffice has Ila Wellman Cowan as postmistress. Across the road south is a small cafe, a beer store, and a general merchandise store owned by Harry Aumiller.

The old "Atta Hotel" has been turned into an apartment house to care for the many new people that have come in since the oil boom.

Across the river is the Uintah Oil Refinery. Crude oil is brought from the Rangeley field and from it is taken gasoline, fuel oil, Diesel oil. These products are distributed throughout the Valley and some is taken to Salt Lake.

Among the old pioneers still surviving are: Albert Snow, Mrs. Sam Haslem, Mrs. Persis Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Wall, Jens Jensen, Pete Peterson, Mrs. George Yeager, Mrs. Hyrum Meeks, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dudley, Moroni Oon, Archie Richardson, Mrs. Andrew Dudley, Jr.

DOCTORS AND HOME NURSING

Dr. Harvey Hullinger was the first doctor for Jensen. He came to the settlement in 1883 and for eight years lived and practiced here. In 1891 he moved to Vernal and continued his practice. He lived to be over 100 years of age.

After Dr. Hullinger left, several women assisted, as mid-wives, the mothers at childbirth. The community remembers with deep appreciation the

services of Aunt Lucy Dudley, Aunt Parney Stewart and Aunt Polly McKee Ainge, who were always ready to help if a doctor from Vernal was not available. The spirit of helpfulness was characteristic

of the early pioneers and many of these kindly women were always available at times of sickness such as Lydia Wall, Lydia Billings, Alice Billings, Rachel M. Billings, Susan Merkley, Martha E. Timothy.



RACHAEL M. RASMUSSEN BILLINGS

Rachael M. Rasmussen Billings was born at Warship, Utah, in July, 1871. She came to Jensen in 1879. On Dec. 25, 1890 she married Warren Frank Billings and was the mother of ten children. Mrs. Billings was Second Counselor of the Relief Society for thirteen years. She died April 8, 1922, at Jensen, Utah. Mrs. Billings gave her services and much time to the sick and needy.

Alford Nelson and Alice Orser Billings were married at Jensen, Utah, on Oct. 15, 1889. There were eight children born to this union.

ALFORD NELSON BILLINGS

Alford Nelson Billings, son of Alford Nelson and Deborah Patten Billings, was born Nov. 22, 1852, at Manti, Utah. He was a farmer by profession and a conscientious worker in the organizations of the church. He was First Counselor to Bishop A. S. Richardson. Successively he was elected County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, Road Supervisor and a trustee of the school. He died in Vernal, Utah, in February of 1926.

ALICE ORSER BILLINGS

Alice Orser Billings, daughter of Evert and America Mechem Orser, was born Dec. 25, 1865. She came to Jensen with her parents in 1884 and was the second schoolteacher in Jensen, teaching from 1885 to 1889. There were few church workers so her time was given freely in all organizations and among the sick.

JOHN IRA BURTON

Born in 1862 at Coalville, Utah, in 1877 his family moved to Ashley Valley, settling on the Green river. He married Hattie Terrell on June 17, 1877. Was a freight line driver and mail carrier in early days. Died July 17, 1941.

HATTIE TERRELL BURTON

Was born March 11, 1867 in Omaha, Nebr. She married John Ira Burton June 11, 1877. Was the mother of nine children and is still active at the age of eighty.

CAROLINE LUCE SNYDER CHATWIN

Caroline Luce Snyder Chatwin was born September 14, 1831, in North Fox Island, Vinal Haven, Maine. She crossed the plains from Nauvoo to Salt Lake City in 1850, and moved to Ashley in 1877. She was a brave woman and well fitted as a pioneer mother, and greatly beloved by young and old alike. During her later years she made many trips to St.

George alone to do temple work. She was married to Samuel C. Snyder on Sept. 19, 1851. Later, she married William Chatwin, in August, 1865.

Mrs. Chatwin died, at the age of 92, on May 22, 1924.

HENRY JAMES CHATWIN

Henry James Chatwin, son of Caroline Luce S. Chatwin and William Chatwin, was born May 9, 1868, at Heber, Utah. He came to Jensen in the fall of 1877. He was a farmer in early life and later became a merchant. Mr. Chatwin was appointed postmaster of Jensen Utah, on May 20, 1900, and held that position until his death on May 27, 1929. At his death, he was the second oldest postmaster in the United States. He married Atta Dudley on April 17, 1900.

WILLIAM EPHRAIM CHATWIN

William Ephraim Chatwin, son of Caroline Luce S. Chatwin and William Chatwin, was born Feb. 14, 1871, at Charleston, Utah. He came to Jensen in the fall of 1877. He was a farmer and carpenter by trade and was an active church member. He spent many years of his life doing temple work. On October 18, 1896, he married Clara Le Fevre, who died a few years later. In 1905 he married Ida Rappelve, but were divorced a few years later. On April 15, 1914, he married Viella Allred, who is still living. Mr. Chatwin died Nov. 1, 1944.

FREDRICK A. CASE

Fredrick A. Case, son of Solomon Cowles and Elizabeth Pectol Case, was born Sept. 3, 1860, at Manti, Utah. Mr. Case was very active in the church and was recreation leader of the boys in Jensen ward. He has also been a school trustee and road supervisor. He moved to Mt. Emmons in 1910, and while there was appointed branch president and First Counselor to the Bishop. On March 2, 1884, he married Mary Ann Humble. There were nine children born to this union. Mr. Case died Dec. 24, 1945, at the age of 85 years.

MARY ANN HUMBLE

Mary Ann Humble, a daughter of Henry and Anna Larsen Humble, was married to Fredrick A. Case in 1884. She was an active Sunday School worker. Mrs. Case is still living.

ANDREW DUDLEY, JR.

Andrew Dudley, Jr., was born Aug. 8, 1870, in Spanish Fork, Utah, the eldest child of Andrew Dudley and Mary Lucy Markham Dudley.

When he was seventeen years of age his father and mother moved to Ashley Valley and Andrew assisted his father in making the move.

In 1889, he returned to Spanish Fork to take his Grandmother Markham home and to bring back some household goods. On Jan. 10, 1900, he was married to Sina Jensen in the Salt Lake temple. The following May, he brought his bride to Jensen to live. From this union seven children were born. Mr. Dudley died April 30, 1944.

ANDREW DUDLEY, SR.

Andrew Dudley, Sr., son of Joseph and Sarah Derrick Stevens Dudley, was born June 6, 1844, in Adams county, Illinois. He crossed the plains with his parents at the age of eight years. In 1865 he was married to Mary Ellen Packett. They had three children. Mary Ellen died in October, 1869. On July 18, 1869, he married Mary Lucy Parkham. In 1887 they moved to Ashley Valley and took up land near Green River. He died March 16, 1945.

MARY LUCY MARKHAM

Mary Lucy Markham, daughter of Stephen and Mary Curtis Markham, was born April 2, 1853, at Palmyra, Utah. In July, 1869, at the age of sixteen, she married Andrew Dudley, Sr. In 1887 she and her husband moved to Jensen. There were fifteen children born to this union. Mrs. Dudley was a mid-wife and was ever ready to care for the sick people in the community. She died Sept. 18, 1903.

JOSEPH S. DUDLEY

Joseph S. Dudley, son of Andrew and Mary Lucy Markham Dudley, was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, on Sept. 8, 1880. He came with his parents to Jensen Oct. 22, 1887. In 1893 he carried the first U. S. mail from the East to Vernal on horseback. He made many long rides to help in cases of sickness. Mr. Dudley was the first deputy sheriff of Jensen, and was later made game warden. His vocation at present is farming and stock raising.

Joseph S. and Jemima Moon Dudley were married March 5, 1902, at Jensen, Utah. There were seven children born to this union.

JEMIMA MOON DUDLEY

Jemima Moon Dudley, daughter of John T. and Katherine Duncan Moon, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 20, 1880. She lived in Woodland, Utah, until 1897 when she came to Jensen with her mother and brothers and sisters. She served as president of the Primary Association for several years.

MARION DUDLEY

Marion Dudley, son of Joseph Dudley, Sr., was born in Provo, Utah, Jan. 13, 1863.

Marion and Louisa Jane McKee Dudley were united in marriage Oct. 20, 1884, in Salt Lake City, Utah. They came to Jensen in November, 1885.

Mr. Dudley died Dec. 27, 1928.

Louisa Jane McKee, daughter of Sarah Ann Hodgson and William McKee, was born Sept. 7, 1866. Mrs. Dudley died July 23, 1920.

EDWARD GRAY

Edward Gray, known to nearly everyone as Uncle Ed, homesteaded on Ashley Creek. Mr. Gray never married. He died Jan. 8, 1914.

SAMUEL HASLEM

Samuel Haslem, son of John S. and Martha Hamer Haslem, was born in Nauvoo, Illinois, March 2, 1851. He came to Utah in 1851, and as a young man was a pioneer street-car driver and commissary man for Brigham Young.

Samuel and Margret Huffman Haslem were married in 1885. There were nine children born to this union, eight of whom are still living.

After his marriage to Margret Elizabeth Huffman, they moved to the Uintah Basin. Mr. Haslem died July 12, 1924.

MARGRET ELIZABETH HUFFMAN HASLEM

Margret Elizabeth Huffman Haslem, daughter of Elizabeth Rebecca Frisby and Jacob Huffman, was born Oct. 19, 1865 in Coalville, Utah. After her marriage to Samuel Haslem in 1885 they came to the Uintah Basin, two years later moving to Jensen to the Burton Brothers farm. Mrs. Haslem is still living.

ARTHUR JOHNSON

Arthur Johnson came to Jensen in 1886 and homesteaded near the mouth of Ashley Creek. He purchased several other ranches in the Valley. In 1895 he married May Middleton Stewart. Mr. Johnson owned one of the first stores at the Mau-be Ferry. Later they moved to New York with their three children. Mrs. Johnson is still living.

LARS JENSEN

Lars Jensen was born May 27, 1935 in Denmark. He came to Jensen in 1879 with his wife. Mr. Jensen was a carpenter and boat builder. He and

his son Jens operated the Mau-be Ferry at Jensen for 22 years. He died in 1901. The present town of Jensen was named for him.

Lars and Anna Marie Madson Jensen were

married in Denmark, June 15, 1876. They came to America the following year and moved to Jensen in 1879. There were two boys and two girls born to them.



ANNA MARIE MADSON JENSEN

Anna Marie Madson Jensen was born July 26, 1844 at Kjrup, Denmark. She came to Jensen with her husband in 1879. She died Dec. 30, 1931.

JENS JENSEN

Jens Jensen, son of Lars and Anna Marie Jensen, was born Jan. 16, 1877. In 1907 he married Ethel Henderson and two girls were born to them. Mr. Jensen was a carpenter and boat builder and constructed 50 row boats, two ferry boats, one of which he helped his father operate for 22 years. He has made three trips in a row boat through the Split Mountain and Green River Gorge. He is still living.

JEREMIAH HATCH MURRAY

Jeremiah Hatch Murray was born July 11, 1844 in Monroe county, Michigan. He was the son of John and Sarah Bates Murray. He moved to Salt Lake City with his parents in 1852. He engaged in farming and stock raising and had one of the first threshing machines in the Valley. His motto was: "You can always tell a workman by his chips."

Jeremiah Hatch and Karen Maria Nielson Murray were married Feb. 6, 1863. There were eight children born to this union. In 1886 they and their family moved from Spanish Fork to Ashley Valley.

Mr. Murray died in Measer ward Sept. 5, 1909.

KAREN MARIA NIELSON MURRAY

Karen Maria Nielson Murray was born in Denmark Jan. 3, 1846 and came to Ashley Valley in 1886, at which time she and her husband built their home on Brush Creek. Mrs. Murray was known to all who knew her as "Grandmother Murray." She died on June 12, 1897.

ANDREW R. MURRAY

Andrew R. Murray, son of Jeremiah and Karen Maria Murray, was born July 15, 1868. He came to Ashley Valley in the spring of 1885. In 1905 Estella Stewart, his wife, died, and he later married Adell Yeager, who burned to death when their home burned in Ashley ward. Mr. Murray was engaged in farming. He died Dec. 14, 1936.

THOMAS WARD MURRAY

Thomas Ward Murray, son of Jeremiah Hatch and Mary Ashby Murray, was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, Aug. 6, 1870. He moved to Vernal with his parents in 1886. On Jan. 1, 1891, he was married to Maryetta Caldwell. Mr. Murray was greatly interested in farming and cattle raising. They home-

steaded on Green River. They were the parents of twelve children. He was married to Zina P. Nickell in 1906. Mr. Murray died at his home in Vernal on Oct. 14, 1914.

MARYETTA CALDWELL MURRAY

Maryetta Caldwell Murray was born at Fountain Green, Utah, July 15, 1875, and moved to Dry Fork in 1885. On Jan. 1, 1891 she married Thomas Ward Murray and lived on their homestead on Green River until her death, May 3, 1903. She was the mother of seven children.

ZINA P. NICKELL MURRAY

Zina P. Nickell Murray, daughter of Valentine and Amanda Harris Nickell, was born April 26, 1881, in Flat Gap county, Kentucky. They came to Utah in 1892. She married Jed Hatch and was the mother of eight children, all living. She taught sewing at the Indian school. In 1906 she married Thomas Ward Murray. They lived at what is now the Oakley place. In 1909 they moved to the Burton place on Brush Creek which they named the J. I. N. Ranch. She has made it her home ever since. She was left a widow at the age of 34, to care for her family. She is a lover of outdoor work and has always taken great pride in making gardens. She knows many of the pioneer arts which she learned from her mother, and loves to weave as a hobby.

MOSES MORONI MECHAM

Moses Moroni Mecham was born July 8, 1845. He was a diligent church worker and counselor to Bishop George Billings. He married Almira Jane Duke on Dec. 26, 1875. They first settled in Walsburg, Utah in 1853 and came to Ashley Valley in the fall of 1884. At the time they came to Ashley Valley they brought their five children with them.

Mr. Mecham died at his home in Jensen on March 18, 1928.

ALMIRA JANE DUKE MECHAM

Almira Jane Duke was born at Parowan, Utah Aug. 5, 1855. In 1884 she, her husband and five children moved to Jensen. She died May 3, 1894.

HYRUM S. MEEKS

Was born Oct. 4, 1861 at Parowan, Utah. He came to Jensen in 1881. He was a farmer and stock raiser.

Hyrum S. and Patience Hardy Meeks were married Feb. 22, 1882. There were five children born to this union. Mr. Meeks died June 4, 1946, of a heart attack, while enroute to his home in Jensen.

Patience Hardy Meeks was born May 12, 1864 at Beaver, Utah. She is still living.

LAURA ORSER McKEE

Laura Orser McKee, daughter of Evert and America Mecham Orser, came to Jensen in 1884 with her parents. On Dec. 28, 1887, she married Joseph McKee, who lived at Jensen and later moved to Glines Ward and was bishop there for many years. Six children were born to this union. Mrs. McKee was a wonderful homemaker and conscientious church worker. She died Oct. 1, 1902.

EVERT ORSER

Evert Orser and his son Frank came to Ashley Valley in the spring of 1884 and filed on a homestead near the mouth of Ashley Creek. They built a two-room log house, then returned to Provo for his wife, America Mecham Orser, and daughters, Alice and Laura. They arrived in Jensen Dec. 1, 1884. On July 17, 1888, he was thrown from a horse and killed.

AMERICA MECHAM ORSER

America Mecham Orser was a noble worker in her home and church affairs. When the Relief Society in Jensen ward was organized in 1885, she was made president and worked in that capacity for 14 years, until her health failed.

FRANK ORSER

Frank Orser, son of Evert and America Mecham Orser, came to Ashley Valley in 1884 with his father. He married Mary Rogers March 26, 1891. They moved to Vernal and later to Roosevelt where he died Oct. 9, 1943 at the age of 91 years. His wife, who taught school for many years, still lives at Roosevelt.

PETER F. PETERSEN

He was born in Denmark in 1862 and came to America when nine years of age. His parents settled near Mt. Pleasant, Utah. In 1885 he married Sara Ellen Murray, and they came to Jensen in early 1890.

He was 85 years old on March 1, 1947, and is the oldest man living in Jensen at the present time.

SARA ELLEN MURRAY

Sara Ellen Murray, daughter of Jeremiah Hatch and Maria Murray, was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, July 28, 1866. She was an active Relief Society teacher. Mrs. Murray died June 2, 1930.

JOHN TAYLOR RASMUSSEN

John Taylor Rasmussen, son of Rasmus and Elizabeth Eleson Rasmussen, was born Oct. 2, 1867 in Leland, Illinois. He held many responsible positions in the church during his lifetime and will long be remembered for his unlimited hospitality and his popular accordian. He was married to Ester Jane Hardy May 3, 1888. There were eleven children born to this union. Mr. Rasmussen died Aug. 12, 1938. Ester Jane Hardy Rasmussen is of hardy pioneer stock as her mother crossed the plains with the Hand Cart Company.

ELIZABETH ELESON RASMUSSEN BRANNON

Elizabeth Eleson Rasmussen Brannon, wife of Rasmus Rasmussen, was born in Stavanger, Norway. Elizabeth and Rasmus, after their marriage in Norway, joined the church and later came to America, arriving at Salt Lake City on the train in 1869. They first settled in Wanship, Utah. Her husband died soon after, leaving her a widow with six small children. After the death of Mr. Rasmussen, she married Mr. Brannon and bore him five daughters. She and her family came to Ashley in 1880.

JOHN T. RICHARDSON

He was the son of William and Joanna Fotheringham Walker Richardson, born April 13, 1856 at Pittsburgh, Pa. He came to Utah Oct. 1, 1863 with the Isaac C. Haight ox team company. He married Isabella Muir Dec. 24, 1878 of Heber City, Utah, daughter of George Muir and Margaret Hannah of Kilmarnia, Scotland, came to Utah in September, 1856 with the Hand Cart Company she was born June 21, 1860 at Wales, Utah. Came from Heber City to Jensen in October, 1898. They had five children.

ARCHIE SQUIRES RICHARDSON

Archie Squires Richardson, son of William and Joanna Walker Richardson, was born Oct. 11, 1862 at Heber City, Utah. He was married to Sarah Ann Horrocks Sept. 11, 1889 at Manti, Utah. They settled in Jensen in 1897. There was one daughter born to this union. He first came to Vernal in 1881 and later moved to Jensen with his wife. He was appointed bishop of Jensen ward, 1908-1916, and school trustee from 1903 to 1904. He filled one mission to the Southern States and later, another one to Scotland, in 1905 and 1906.

SARAH ANN HORROCKS RICHARDSON

Sarah Ann Horrocks Richardson was born on Dec. 22, 1869 at Heber, Utah. She filled the mission to Scotland with her husband. Mrs. Richardson died in Vernal, Utah, in the winter of 1936.

ANNA RASMUSSEN SNYDER

Anna Rasmussen Snyder was the daughter of Rasmus and Elizabeth Eleson Rasmussen. She was married to John Snyder shortly after her arrival in Jensen in 1879. There were five children born to them.

JOHN SNYDER

John Snyder, son of Comstock and Caroline Luce Snyder, came to Jensen in 1877. He was born at Big Cottonwood, Utah, Feb. 2, 1853. He was a farmer, trapper and miner. Died in December, 1912.

CHARLES WELLINGTON SNYDER

Charles Wellington Snyder, son of Comstock and Caroline Luce Snyder, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah in July, 1858. He came to Jensen in 1877 and was a farmer by occupation.

JEDDIAH GRANT SNYDER

Jeddiah Grant Snyder, son of Comstock and Caroline Luce Snyder, was born Dec. 19, 1856 and came to Jensen in 1877. Mr. Snyder raised race horses. He died March 19, 1903.

EZLI STEWART

Ezli Stewart, son of William Jackson and Sarah Jentry Stewart, was born in Troy, Illinois, Feb. 23, 1840. He came to Springville, Utah, with his parents in 1849. In 1896, he was married to Parna N. Ramsay and came to Jensen. They were the parents of ten children.

LUTHER JACKSON STEWART

Luther Jackson Stewart, son of Ezli and Parna Ramsay Stewart, was born Dec. 20, 1866. He was a veteran of the Spanish American War. He died Nov. 6, 1941.

WM. JACKSON & EDNA SNOW STEWART

William Jackson and Edna Snow Stewart came to Jensen in the early 1880. He was a farmer and ran the Stewart Ferry until the death of his wife in May, 1903. Edna Stewart ran a boarding house at the ferry. There were four children born to this marriage.

ERIE STEWART

Erie Stewart, son of Ezli and Parna Stewart, was born in Springville, Utah, May 26, 1857. He married Persis Ann Ainge in 1884 and they came to Jensen in July, 1890. Mr. Stewart was a farmer and stockman. He died Dec. 8, 1929.

PERSIS ANN AINGE STEWART

Persis Ann Ainge Stewart was born in Spanish Fork, Utah, daughter of George and Polly McKee Ainge. She was the mother of two children.

SEYMOUR B. SNOW

Seymour B. Snow, son of Bernard and Anna Liversidge Snow, was born May 15, 1859, in Salt Lake City, Utah. He attended the B. Y. U. and married Adelia Hall Snow in 1884, in the Salt Lake temple. There were twelve children born to this union. They came to Jensen in 1899. Mr. Snow was a farmer and carried the U. S. mail for many years. He was also school trustee and tax assessor. Mr. Snow died August 19, 1946.

EBEN SNOW

Eben Snow was born Dec. 26, 1863 and came to Jensen in 1886. His wife, Sara Jane Powell, helped with the singing and other community work. They moved from Jensen when the reservation opened.

ANNA LIVERSIDGE SNOW

Anna Liversidge Snow, born at Yorkshire, England on March 19, 1928, was baptized into the L. D. S. church by Elder Eleas Gardner in 1853. She came to Utah with her parents in 1857, with the Ox-Team Company. She married Bernard Snow at the Endowment House in 1856, with Brigham Young performing the ceremony. To this union six children were born. They went through the difficulties of the Black Hawk and Walker Wars. They lived at Springville until 1900, then came to Jensen to make their home with their sons. Mrs. Snow celebrated her One Hundredth birthday Mar. 19, 1928, enjoying good health, and was very active. Mrs. Snow died July 17, 1928, as the result of a fall.

ALBERT SNOW

Albert Snow, son of Bernard and Anna Liversidge Snow, was born at Fountain Green, Utah, May 25, 1865. He came to Jensen in 1885. He was married to Rebecca Murray in 1891 and to this union six boys and one girl were born. He was engaged in running the Jensen Ferry and was a partner in the stockraising industry with his brother,

Hugh. They were known as the Snow Brothers. After the death of his brother, he continued in his ranching activities and is probably one of the oldest pioneer ranchers in this community.

REBECCA MURRAY SNOW

Rebecca Murray Snow, daughter of Jeremiah and Maria Nielson Murray, was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, Dec. 25, 1875. She was one of the early



pioneers in this section and an active worker in the Primary Association. Mrs. Snow died Oct. 3, 1918.

HUGH M. SNOW

Hugh M. Snow, son of Bernard and Anna Liversidge Snow, was born at Fountain Green, Utah, Dec. 17, 1868. In about 1891 he was married to Elizabeth Murray, sister of Rebecca Murray. Two boys and two girls were born to this union. Mr. Snow was county commissioner of Uintah county for several years. He was a prominent man in stockraising and well liked. He died Dec. 17, 1928.

ELIZABETH MURRAY

Elizabeth Murray, wife of Hugh M. Snow, was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, Jan. 6, 1873. She came to Jensen with her parents in 1886. Mrs. Snow was an outstanding pioneer and her home was famous for her flower gardens which she tended with great love and care. She died at her home in Jensen on Aug. 26, 1931.

JEBEZ W. TAYLOR

Jebuz W. Taylor was born Dec. 25, 1865, at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England. He moved to Ashley Valley in 1890. On April 26, 1893, he married Pearlletta Jane Mechem in Vernal, Utah. He died in October, 1946.

DAVID TIMOTHY

David Timothy was born in Wales, March 6, 1854, and came with his parents to America in 1862 as converts to the Church. They crossed the plains by ox-team in 1862. On Oct. 11, 1878, he married Martha Elvira Haws in the Salt Lake Endowment House. They moved to Ashley Valley in 1884. They operated the first grain binder in Eastern Utah. They had a family of thirteen children. They lived in Jensen for many years and were active in church affairs.

MARTHA ELVIRA HAWS TIMOTHY

She was born May 7, 1860. She was always active in all church and civic affairs. She was president of the Primary Association for twenty-five years at Jensen, Utah.

ALMA NEPHI TIMOTHY

A brother of David Timothy, he was born on Dec. 9, 1857, at Fridigar, Mon Mothshire, Wales. He came to America in 1862 with his parents. In October, 1890, he married Ellen M. Sainsbury. He was a schoolteacher, miner, and farmer. He was

one of the first missionaries from Ashley Valley and filled two missions for the church. He died March 22, 1940.

HEBER RICHARD WALL

Heber Richard Wall, son of Fredrick and Sarah Williamson Wall, was born March 16, 1866, at Spring City, Utah. He came to Jensen in July, 1888.

He ran two wagons with four horses from Price, Watson, and all outside points. He worked in the Church temple at Manti for fifteen years.

He married Lydia Chatwin Wall on Dec. 1, 1886, in the church temple at Logan, Utah. There were ten children born to this union.

LYDIA MARIA CHATWIN WALL

Lydia Maria Chatwin Wall, daughter of William and Caroline Luce Chatwin, was born Aug. 13, 1868 at Heber, Utah. She came to Jensen in 1877 with her mother and brothers. Mrs. Wall was counselor in the Relief Society for seven years and president for twenty-one years. She worked in the temple fourteen years. She was a friend of the needy and sick and gave freely of her time and energy to all causes.

ZILPHA CAROLINE WALL WELLMAN

Zilpha Caroline Wall Wellman, daughter of Heber R. and Lydia M. Chatwin Wall, was born at Santaquin, Utah Sept. 8, 1887. She came to Jensen with her parents in 1888, and was married to Frank P. Wellman in August, 1917. She was the mother of four children. Mrs. Wellman taught district school for many years, was County Recorder and postmistress of Jensen at the time of her death. She died May 8, 1946.

ANNIS LAVICA SNYDER WILLIAMS

Annis Lavica Snyder Williams, daughter of Comstock and Caroline Lucy Snyder, was born on Nov. 18, 1854 at Salt Lake City, Utah. She came to Jensen in 1881. Mrs. William was the mother of eleven children. She died in November, 1927.

MILO (DADDY) LAMB

He came to Vernal from Missouri with John and Ward Murray from Lander, Wyo., in 1890. Daddy Lamb was a great lover of horses and music. He lived with David Karren. He died in 1924.

EPHRAIM RASMUSSEN

Ephraim Rasmussen was the son of Rasmus and Elizabeth Eleson Rasmussen and was born in Stav-

anger, Norway. He came to America with his parents in 1877. They came to Utah on the first passenger train and settled in Wanship, Utah. He came to Ashley Valley in 1880, and married Sarah Dudley at Jensen in 1891. She is the daughter of Andrew and Mary Lucy Markham Dudley, born at Spanish Fork, coming to Jensen with her parents in 1887. They are the parents of seven children. They engaged in cattle and sheep raising, also the mercantile business. Mr. Rasmussen was employed by the government to issue beef to the Indians and acted as peacemaker and mediator between the soldiers and Indians.

JOHN H. CHEW

John H. Chew was born Aug. 11, 1852 in England. He married Mary E. Metcalf who was born in Springville, Utah, Oct. 15, 1863, at Gunnison, on July 9, 1881. They came to Uintah Basin in 1900.

ALBERT WM. WILKINS

Was born May 11, 1864, at Spanish Fork. He married Mary Ellen Dudley, born Feb. 10, 1866, at Spanish Fork on March 18, 1889 and they came to Jensen the same year. They homesteaded forty acres where the old home still stands, and engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. Wilkins was one of the original builders of the Burns Bench Canal and served as one of the directors for years. He also hauled freight for Ashley Valley. Mrs. Wilkins was the last surviving pioneer member of the Escalante camp. They were the parents of eleven children. Mr. Wilkins died May 28, 1937, and Mrs. Wilkins died Jan. 10, 1944.

EMMA RASMUSSEN JOHNSON

She was born Jan. 15, 1861, at Stavanger, Norway, the daughter of Rasmus and Elizabeth Rasmussen. At the age of nine she came to America with her family, coming to Utah in 1869. She married Andrew Johnson. In 1883, the young couple came to Ashley Valley. She was active in the Relief Society and died in 1939. Mr. Johnson died in 1917.

Peter A. Case came to Jensen with his brother, Frederic. He was a son of Solomon C. and Elizabeth Pectol Case. In 1893, Peter returned to Salem, Utah, to get his bride, Matilda Davis, daughter of George P. Davis. They were married Feb. 4, 1893. Then they came to Jensen to make their home. Ten children were born to them. They donated the land to Jensen ward where the Jensen Chapel now stands. Matilda died in 1931 and Peter in 1942.

WILLIAM AND ELIZA NEAL

One of the well-remembered homes of forty years ago in the Jensen district, is the William Neal ranch situated just below the old Indian Ford. William and Eliza Neal and family came to Jensen from Colorado in 1906. He purchased his ranch from Conrad Franks. Their apple orchard was one of the first bearing orchards, and he was also one of the first to own a corn sheller. Prof. Earl Douglas stayed on the Neal Ranch during the time he hunted and found the Dinosaur fossil bed above Jensen.

GEORGE AND POLLY McKEE AINGE

George and Polly McKee Ainge came to Jensen from Spanish Fork in 1886. They homesteaded a ranch on Green River and were the parents of fifteen children. Mr. Ainge was an elder and ward teacher, an Indian War veteran and a member of the Territorial Militia. He was a son of George and Elizabeth Hoffwood and was born Dec. 24, 1836, at Worcestershire, England. He came to the United States when a small boy and came to Utah in 1856 with the Benjamin Hodgett Ox Team Company. He married Polly McKee at Provo, Utah, in 1862. Mr. Ainge passed away in the fall of 1918.

Mrs. Ainge was born in Spanish Fork, Utah, Aug. 25, 1849, and was the daughter of Thomas McKee and Percy Sweat. For many years she was a mid-wife and aided when there was sickness. She passed away in January of 1932.

JOSEPH S. & ELIZABETH SMITH ARNOLD

Joseph S. and Elizabeth Smith Arnold came to Jensen from Bear Lake in 1884. They settled on Ashley Creek and were the parents of fifteen children.

Mr. Arnold was born in New York on April 19, 1840. He was a farmer until his death, Jan. 13, 1919.

Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold was born in Missouri on Oct. 10, 1850. She died in Park City, Utah, a number of years ago.

The following children came with them to Jensen:

Joseph A. Arnold, born July 12, 1871 in Salt Lake City, Utah. Married Harriet Ainge.

Josiah Arnold, born in Salt Lake City, Utah in 1870. Died in January, 1893.

Adelaide Arnold Bullock, born in Bear Lake, Utah, June 27, 1873. Married J. K. Bullock in 1900. Died Feb. 13, 1923.

Gertie Arnold Hall, born March 7, 1879 at Bear Lake, Utah. Married Mark B. Hall in 1936.

Sarah Arnold Ainge, born in Bear Lake, Utah, May 18, 1875. Married Alfred Ainge.

Alfred Ainge, born in Spanish Fork, Utah, March 3, 1872. A son of George and Polly McKee Ainge. Married Sarah Arnold.

JOHN ALEXANDER ANGUS

John Alexander Angus was born at Suanish Fork, Utah on Sept. 14, 1862. On Oct. 18, 1882 he married Mary Jane Gribble in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, Utah. They came to the Uintah Basin in the spring of 1886, with their two daughters, Tecnie and Mary.

Mary Jane Gribble Angus died March 16, 1905 at Jensen, Utah.

On Oct. 31, 1906, John Alexander Angus married Bertha Bell Dennis. In March of the following year they moved to the Indian Reservation.

Teenie Angus married Fuller Merrill.

Mary Angus married Frank Merrill, brother of Fuller Merrill.

GEORGE PIERCE BILLINGS

George Pierce Billings moved to Jensen in the fall of 1884. The following spring he was joined by his wife, Lydia Ann Young Billings and their family. There were seven children in the family.

He was a son of Alfred Nelson Billings and was born in Maniti, Utah, on Dec. 4, 1856. Mr. Billings was a merchant. He was made a presiding elder in Riverdale ward in 1891. In 1894, he was made bishop of Jensen ward, and served in that capacity for fifteen years. In 1908, they moved to

Provo, Utah, and he was made bishop of Bonneville ward. In 1901 he was elected as state representative to the legislature and served two years. In 1917 he was appointed chaplain of the House of Representatives. He was a friend of the needy and gave his life in the service of his church and state and fellowmen. Mr. Billings died in April, 1931, in Provo, Utah.

LYDIA ANN YOUNG BILLINGS

Lydia Ann Young Billings was married to George Pierce in the Manti Temple on Dec. 27, 1878. She was a prominent and conscientious worker and by her husband's side in all his undertakings. Mrs. Billings was first president of the Y.W.M.I.A. at Jensen. She preceded her husband in death by several years.

WARREN FRANK AND RACHAEL M.

Warren Frank and Rachael M. Rasmussen Billings were united in marriage in Jensen, Utah on Dec. 25, 1890. Ten children were born to them.

He was the son of Alfred Nelson and Deborah Patten Billings and was born in Provo, Utah, on Jan. 20, 1864. He came to Jensen in 1886 and four years later married Rachael M. Rasmussen. He was made ward clerk in 1893 and served in this capacity under three bishops. He was elected county commissioner and was the third schoolteacher in Jensen, Utah. Mr. Billings was a farmer. He died in Grand Junction, Colo., Dec. 28, 1945.

Fort Thornburg



Reading left to right, front row: Vilate M. Roberts, Chaplain Caroline McConkie, Minnie Wilson, Class Leader Caddie Oaks, Rhoda P. Hatch. 2nd row: County Captain Katie H. Horrocks, May Bingham, chorister Ethlyn S. Collett; 3rd row: Clara S. Hacking, Elsie M. Blackburn, Captain Bessie G. Goodrich, 2nd vice Tillie N. Bascom, Anna B. Dudley, Organist Joan Bodily, Iris R. Campbell. 4th row: LaVern Adams, Secretary Florence H. Brown, Della R. Anderson, Chorister Grace Vernon, Reva H. Bodily; 5th row: Vera B. Ashley, Louisa B. Hacking, Maisie S. Christensen, Rose B. Roberts, County Vice Merle M. Oaks, Edna D. Pope, Rowena Richens, Registrar Inez R. Timothy, Almira A. Roberts.

The Thornburg Camp of Maeser was organized Feb. 27, 1931, at the home of Minnie C. Wilson with twenty-four present. May Bartlett Henderson officiated and the following officers were appointed:

Minnie C. Wilson as captain; May Stringham Hall, 1st Vice; Ambrosine Hacking Ashby, 2nd Vice; Jessie Oaks, secretary-treasurer; Matilda Nelson Bascomb, registrar; Thora Ashby, historian; Ethelwynn Stringham Collett, chorister.

The following have been captains: Minnie C. Wilson, six years; Margarete Hall Timothy, Oral Wilson Tenny, Leona Slaugh McConkie, Violet Roberts, Matilda Nelson Bascomb, Bessie Glenn Goodrich.

The following projects have been sponsored by the Thornburg Camp: a monument in honor of

Ft. Thornburg, July 24, 1941, located at the southeast corner of the chapel grounds. Bazaars, dances, history collected and written, programs and dinners given in honor of elderly members of the ward, on July 24th.

HISTORY OF MAESER LOCALITY

By Helen Marshall Vernon

"To our pioneers of Maeser, temples of courage, high of ideal and diligent of purpose; who built down the stony path we so easily tread today; whose efforts opened the way for others to greater opportunities, we humbly dedicate this history."

In the fall of 1877 some of our first pioneers settled in this vicinity. Among those coming at this

time were Mr. and Mrs. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Rock Giff, Rich Giff, William and Finn Britt, G. W. Vangundy and Pete Dillman. The Britt's took up some land on Ashley creek where F. E. Colton now lives. Mr. Mason settled about where the old Frank Smith home now stands and Pete Dillman filed on land which was later included in the Ft. Thornburg Military Reserve.

In the fall of 1878, Philip Stringham, Sr., and family moved from Salt Lake and settled close to the old Ft. Thornburg headquarters. Thomas Bingham, Jr., settled in Dry Fork in June, 1878, then came to this ward in the spring of 1886. His father located at Jensen in 1877, moved to Dry Fork in March, 1878 and settled in this locality in 1885.

Ashley Valley, including this part, was surveyed in 1878.

Those coming in the fall of 1879, just before the hard winter, were Robert Bodily and family, Martin Oaks and family, Wm. Shaffer, W. G. Reynolds, Bob Reynolds, Heber Timothy, Ben Green and Eph Green.

Heber Timothy, who resided at Wallburg, Utah, went to Heber City with his brother John's oxen team and assisted Wm. G. Reynolds in moving his family to Ashley Valley. This company, consisting of three yokes of oxen, started Nov. 14, 1879. One yoke was hitched to one wagon which Heber Timothy drove, and two yokes were hitched to another wagon which Bob Reynolds drove. They arrived at the mouth of Daniels canyon that night and spent the night at the home of Martin Oaks. The next morning they were joined by Mr. Oaks, his wife Abigail, and children, William, Edwin, and Sarah. They crossed Daniels Creek 72 times, coming up the canyon. Because of the extremely cold weather, traveling was very slow and the snow was fifteen inches deep when they reached the head of Strawberry valley Nov. 19th.

Here they were joined by Eph Green and others having ox teams, loose cattle and saddle horses. On Nov. 25, they started up Red Creek hill. Due to the steepness of the hill and the icy condition of the trail, fifteen yoke of oxen were necessary to draw one wagon up the hill, and they moved about one-half mile per day. From there they went north to the Duchesne river where Tabiona now stands, and for the first time since starting were without snow. They arrived in Hatch town, now Vernal on Dec. 4, 1879. This was the hard winter. Nineteen people, including W. G. Reynolds and family, George Brown and family, Martin Oaks and family, Bob Reynolds, Otto Peterson and Heber Timothy lived that winter in a one-room log cabin with a dirt roof and dirt floor.

Ben Green located in the corner just north of the Frank Smith home and Eph Green located near Green's pond, from whom it received its name. Mr. Vest was also an early settler, locating about where the Lloyd Richards home now stands.

In 1880, Mr. Gill, father of Rock and Rich Gill, came and filed on the dark vein seen in the big hill southwest of Maeser. He believed it to be coal, but it was later found to be asphaltum. He filed on a forty-acre tract west of Fairview cemetery.

During the hard winter of 1879 flour became very scarce and a way to grind flour for the settlers was desperately needed. W. G. Reynolds and Moroni Taylor went near what is now Fairview cemetery and got two large boulders, Mr. Taylor was a stone cutter and under his direction two burrs were cut. W. G. Reynolds faced the burrs and put them in a frame, one stationary, with their faces together. They were attached to a horsepower which would turn the other burr. Because of their crudeness and inefficiency, dirt, wheat and all were ground into the finished product. As winter advanced the horses became very poor and weak and it was necessary for men to assist them in turning the mill. This milling was done in Ashley Center, now Vernal, in a place just north of the old Co-op, now J. C. Penneys. In 1880, Robert Bodily gave Wm. Reynolds forty acres of land for a mill site, upon which the first flour mill in Ashley valley was built. Wm. P. Reynolds, father of Wm. G. and Bob Reynolds, moved here and assisted with the building of the Reynolds mill, which was completed with one room by Christmas, 1880. Martin Oaks hauled all of the logs and Jesse McCarrell and G. W. Vangundy were two of the carpenters. The two burrs which had been used for the Ashley Center the previous winter were moved to the new mill site and used until new machinery could be installed. Water was flumed to the mill with about fifteen-foot fall to furnish power. Because of the slowness of grinding, it was necessary to operate the mill both night and day that first winter to supply the needs of the customers. The following year the mill was enlarged and a large room was built on the north which was also used for dancing for a time. Martin Oaks, David Timothy, Alma Timothy and Peter Peterson were among those who played, with George Brown doing the calling for most of these dances.

Mr. Reynolds operated this mill for about 25 years until it was purchased by W. L. Fletcher and it was known as the Farmers Mill, with W. G. Reynolds still serving as miller until a short time before his death in April, 1920. Some years later, Mr. Fletcher sold to Farmers Milling Co. David Ellis became the next owner and operated it until it was destroyed by fire in 1934 and Maeser lost one of her old landmarks.



FIRST HORSE POWER THRESHER IN VERNAL

On horse—Jeremiah Murray; Men on stack—Al Johnstun, Jerry B. Murray, Chas. Merkley and feeders; Bag tenders—Cris Merkley, Johnny Moies.

The native burrs of the first mill are being preserved by the D. U. P. in the Relic Hall at Vernal.

About 1888, Lycurgus Johnston, who was in the mercantile business at Old Ashley, erected a flour mill one-fourth mile west of the old John Hackling residence. This mill operated for over 20 years. George Goodrich was hired as one of his first millers. In about 1920 it was torn down and sold to N. J. Meagher, who sold it to Mr. Peterson at Duchesne.

Pat Carroll erected a sawmill in this locality just off the old Ft. Thornburg military reserve. It was run by water power and supplied lumber to early settlers of the entire valley.

D. H. Workman constructed the first lime kiln in Maeser for the purpose of burning lime for plaster. This kiln was located one-fourth mile west of the Glen Oaks residence.

W. P. Reynolds made the first plaster of paris, which was ground in the old burr mill. This plaster was used as the hard finish on the original Co-op building.

Wm. Oaks was one of the first men to burn gypsum. Maeser ward furnished gypsum to the late

Dr. Earl Douglas for plaster used in the Carnegie Museum, as well as to Ashley Valley residents, for many years.

There were three blacksmith shops located in this ward during its early days. Mr. Hatch operated a shop just north of the John Merkley residence about 1895. Robert Bodily also owned a shop on the corner of his old home. Joe Ritter, who lived where the Wm. Ackhurst home now stands, also owned a shop but it was used more as a private shop. In 1897, Wm. Rudge came here from England and built the house where Mark Hall now lives, also a blacksmith shop just west of it. When Joe Ritter discontinued his business he gave Mr. Rudge all of his equipment.

The first store in Maeser was operated by Moroni Gerber and was located where the Maeser store now stands. Wm. Rudge became proprietor of this store some years later and operated it for many years.

Wm. G. Reynolds, Otto Peterson, George Brown and B. M. Reynolds opened up one of the first coal mines in the Valley. It is located just west of Maeser and is now known as the Wardle mine.

In the year about 1903, Charles Glines who



MAESER MILL

lived where the old W. P. Vernon home is, constructed a horse racetrack on his farm, planting trees, shrubs, etc., to make a park. This park provided amusement for the public, such as rodeos, races and other sports and was operated about two years before it was abandoned.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

As the people settled this locality it became necessary to obtain water for irrigation purposes, so Ashley Upper Canal was started in 1880 under very difficult circumstances. It was surveyed with the eye until it reached Philip Stringham's farm, after which Martin Oaks did the surveying with a spirit level placed in a tripod. They would build awhile, then run water in to test its efficiency.

Scrapers were unknown so they used slabs which they called "go-devils." Furrows were plowed first and were followed by these "go-devils" pulled by oxen. The water turned in for testing also helped to remove the earth from the canal bed. At first this canal extended only to the Bingham corner and wasn't completed until a number of years later.

Philip Stringham, Sr., produced the first fruit trees in Maeser. He also planted two acres of very

choice grapes which yielded abundantly for some time before being winter-killed. Sterling Colton and Taylor Bird also planted early vineyards. Others having early orchards were Taylor Bird and Jeremiah Murray. Many of the lovely shade trees seen today were planted by our early pioneers.

Mr. Stringham also brought the first bees, consisting of four stands, to the ward. Other early honey producers were Wm. Rudge, James Hacking, Wm. Richens and Thomas Bingham, Jr.

This locality became noted for its livestock industry from the beginning. Joseph P. Hacking, John S. Hacking, George D. Merkley, S. D. Colton and P. C. Stringham, Sr., were prominent in pioneering the sheep and wool industry. S. D. Colton, Philip Stringham, Sr., and Lycurgus Johnson were early stockmen. Mr. Johnston and Mr. Colton fenced what is known as the "V" on Brush Creek mountain. Wm. McCoy is the oldest living sheepman in Uintah county at the present time.

SCHOOLS

The first school was held in a vacated private dwelling located north of the Frank Smith home. The teacher at this school was Viola Pierce, a granddaughter of W. P. Reynolds. This building was used for one term, then a schoolhouse was built by the citizens of the community. It was a one-room building of lodge poles and daubed with a dirt roof. There were three windows on either side which were about 8x12 inches in size and the only door was in the south end. Robert Bodily, W. P. Reynolds and Philip Stringham were the first trustees. The teacher was paid by the patrons, each paying so much per child, and the school term was three months. The building was enlarged two years later.

After being used for a few years this schoolhouse was destroyed by fire and was replaced by a more convenient two-room brick building. In 1889 another brick schoolhouse was erected just west of the Maeser store. Later when the grading of schools occurred, the two schools—one located on the north side and one on the south side—proved very unsatisfactory, many students having to pass one school to attend the other. This condition led to the erection of the present school in 1910, by local residents. John L. McConkie, Tillie Young and B. O. Colton were trustees at this time. Moroni Gerber brought the first load of brick, Jan. 19, 1910. Frank Smith and Lige Campbell were the two main carpenters and Lon Mitchell cut all the rock for the foundation and windows. A. G. Anderson went to the mountains and cut the long timbers used. The cost of the building was about \$22,000 and was built by local taxation. It was entirely paid for by the time the schools consolidated. A few years later a modern heating system was installed—also running water.

making inside lavatories possible. It is now one of the two best elementary schools in the Uintah school district with a very high rating.

CHURCH

For many years this ward was known as Mill ward because of the many mills operating here. Later a postoffice was established about one-fourth mile east of the Reynolds Mill and was known as Buena Vista postoffice, with Lewis Allen as postmaster. It was later moved to the Maeser store and Moroni Gerber was postmaster. During the time the postoffice was here this was called Buena Vista ward, but afterward was known as Mill ward again. This caused some confusion and a meeting was held to discuss the problem. Joseph H. Bodily suggested the name of Maeser and it was adopted in honor and memory of Dr. Karl G. Maeser, the great educator.

The first bishop of this ward was Wm. Shaffer with Robert Bodily as first counselor. Mrs. Carolina Stringham was the first president of the Primary Association.

Elizabeth M. Reynolds was selected on Oct. 19, 1884, as the first president of the Young Ladies' M. I. A., with Melva Glines as first counselor, Cora Hardy as second counselor and Isabelle Shirts as secretary.

The first president of the Young Men's M. I. A. was Philip Stringham, Sr., Henry Glines and David Bingham were his counselors.

The first Sunday School superintendency was chosen in 1879. Philip Stringham, Sr., was superintendent with Charles Glines (?) and Isaac Jones (?) as counselors. Melva Glines was secretary and Ella Reynolds, chorister.

On Oct. 4, 1882, the first Relief Society was organized with Mary Ann Shaffer as president, Harriet Bodily first counselor, Melissa Reynolds second counselor. Ella Caroline Stringham was treasurer. For some years the old brick schoolhouse west of the Maeser store was used as a ward Relief Society home until it was torn down and part of the material used in the construction of our present chapel.

The old lodge-pole schoolhouse was used for all church and community gatherings for many years. About 1889 the citizens canvassed the ward, gathering logs, pieces and scraps of lumber here and there for the purpose of building a recreation hall. Such material constructed the greater part of this building which was located just west of the John McConkie home. When the first schoolhouse burned, the recreation hall was used for church purposes, also as a school for a short time while the new

school was being built. After some time an extension was built on the west and two north rooms were added to be used for Sunday School. It became known as the white church and was used until the erection of the present chapel in 1929 under the able leadership of Bishop Carl R. Richens, with LeRoy Carroll and Edwin Bodily as his counselors. The grounds were broken May 7, 1929 by Apostle Melvin J. Ballard with some 1200 persons attending this ceremony. It is a building of rich architectural beauty with every modern convenience and was built at a cost of about \$50,000.00.

Today Maeser is an incorporated town, boasting a fine water system, good roads and several thriving business establishments. It is rich in natural resources and many of her native sons and daughters have become leaders in various fields of endeavor. In a little more than half a century our pioneers have transformed a barren wilderness into beautiful homes and farms with rich fields of grain and alfalfa, fruitful orchards and fine livestock which make Maeser a community of contentment and plenty.

WILLIAM PITT REYNOLDS

Born April 3, at Benton Yates county, New York. Came to Ashley Valley in 1879. Was the first prosecuting attorney of Uintah county. He married Melissa Bardwell Reynolds Sept. 5, 1825, at Lunda, Livingston county, New York.

WILLIAM G. B. REYNOLDS

Pioneer of 1879, he was born in Adrian, Mich., Nov. 18, 1849, and died in Vernal, Utah, April 29, 1920. He was a natural wit and enjoyed a good joke. Married Elizabeth M. Storr Reynolds.

ELIZABETH M. STORR REYNOLDS

Born in Foshtaden, Norway, May 23, 1855. Came to Utah in 1867. She was a good neighbor who was ever willing to lend a helping hand to any one in need. During the hard winter of '79-'80, she was most helpful in caring for the sick and dying. She died in December, 1942, in Vernal, Utah.

MARTIN DAVID OAKS

Was born Jan. 2, 1848. Son of Hyrum and Sarah Ann Woods Oaks. Moved to Ashley Valley by ox-team in 1879. He died Oct. 27, 1894. Was married to Mary Abigail Reynolds Oaks.

MARY ABIGAIL REYNOLDS OAKS

Born Sept. 2, 1842. They moved to Ashley Valley by ox-team in 1879. She was a midwife. She died Dec. 23, 1912.



William Pitt Reynolds, Melissa Reynolds, Wm. G. Reynolds, Elizabeth Reynolds, Martin Oaks, Abigail Oaks, George Reynolds, Agnes R. Lalone, Joseph Hardy, Rose Hardy, Wm. Oaks, Jannette Oaks, Ann Brown, Clara Campbell, Elda Johnston, Peet Schurtz, Isabell Shurtz, Margrette Murray, Patrick Carroll, Margaret Carroll, Ester Carroll, Taylor Bird, Mrs. S. M. Bown, William Wamsley, Moroni Fisher, Mary Fisher, Samuel D. Price, Margaret Price, Washington Caldwell, Alnera Caldwell, Thomas Bingham, Carol Bingham, Byron Colton, Sarah Colton.

GEORGE B. REYNOLDS

Son of Wm. G. B. Reynolds, born in Heber City, Utah, Dec. 19, 1875. Came to Ashley Valley in 1879. Lives on a farm filed on by his father in 1880.

AGNES M. REYNOLDS LaLONE

A daughter of Wm. G. B. Reynolds and Elizabeth. Born May 29, 1878. Married George A. LaLone, veteran of Spanish American war, Nov. 18, 1903. Lives in Fresno, Calif.

JOSEPH HYRUM HARDY

Born March 11, 1871 in Lake Town, Utah. He came to Ashley Valley in 1878. Was active in farming and bee culture. Married Rose M. Reynolds Hardy.

ROSE M. REYNOLDS HARDY

Born in Heber City, Utah, Jan. 23, 1874. Married Joseph Hyrum Hardy Jan. 6, 1897. Was interested in civic and church affairs. Moved to Roosevelt at the opening of the reservation.

WILLIAM HYRUM OAKS

Born July 22, 1872 at Daniels Creek, Wasatch county. He operated the first Shingle mill at Oaks Park. Died March 18, 1946 at the age of 73. Married to Jannette Bethers Oaks.

JANNETTE BETHERS OAKS

Born May 23, 1871, at Heber City, Wasatch county, Utah. The daughter of Wm. Samuel and Phebe Hannah McMillea Bethers. She married William Hyrum Oaks Oct. 22, 1891 and settled in Maeser. They were the parents of ten sons and six daughters. She died Aug. 8, 1921 at Vernal, Utah.

WEALTHY ANN REYNOLDS BROWN

Born Nov. 22, 1858 at Provo, Utah. Came to Ashley Valley with her parents, Wm. Pitt and Mellissia Bordwell Reynolds in 1879. Married to George W. Brown. Is the mother of eleven children. She is now living in Ogden, Utah.

CLARA A. REYNOLDS CAMPBELL

Born Feb. 7, 1865 in Heber City, Utah. Was married to Joseph Campbell and came to Ashley Valley in 1879.

ELDA REYNOLDS JOHNSTON

A daughter of Wm. P. Reynolds and came to Ashley Valley in 1879.

PETER SCHURTZ (Shirts)

Was born at Old Fort Harmony, Utah, March 27, 1856. He married Isabelle Rosina Reynolds.

ISABELLE ROSINA REYNOLDS

She was born May 8, 1862 at Heber City, Utah. Came to Vernal in the spring of 1880.

Peter and Isabelle Schurtz were the first ones in Ashley Valley to make caskets for burial purposes. Peter made the caskets and Isabelle lined and covered them, turning out a product that was nearly perfect. They also had the first Newcomb Fly shuttle loom in the valley and wove many thousands of rag carpets.

MARGARET BECK (picture)

MARTHA HICKS

Martha Hicks was the wife of Richard Murry. They came in 1884 from Spanish Fork. Located in Maeser and engaged in farming and stock raising. Was born in Wisconsin.

PATRICK CARROLL

Came to Ashley Valley in the year 1878 with his wife, two daughters and seven sons. He built the first sawmill in the country. It was always known as the Pat Carroll mill.

MARGARET E. CARROLL

Wife of Patrick Carroll, she came to Ashley Valley with her husband and children in 1878. She was a thrifty home maker and a faithful church worker.

CHARLES EDMOND (ED) CARROLL

Came to Ashley Valley in the spring of 1878 with his parents, Patrick and Margaret Carroll. He assisted his father with the sawmill work. He filled a mission in Ireland. He married Esther Ann Wamsley Carroll.

ESTHER ANN WAMSLEY CARROLL

She came to Ashley Valley in the year 1887, with her parents, Wm. and Mary Ann Wamsley. She has been a worker in the church and was in the M. I. A. Presidency, and also a Relief Society worker.

TAYLOR REAVES BIRD

Born Feb. 25, 1832 in Chemung Co., New York. He came to Ashley in 1883 and married Alice Storks



William Richins, Nettie Richins, George Hislop, Phoebe Hislop, William McKee, Emily McKee, Thomas Caldwell, Juliette Caldwell, John Timothy, Margrett Timothy, Dave Bingham, Mary Merkley, Mary Bingham, Thomas Bingham, Jr., Louisa Bingham, Phillip Stringham, Caroline Stringham, Susan McConkie, James Hacking, Annie Hacking, George Merkley, Phoebe Merkley, Mark Hall, Sr., Mary Hall, Walter M. McCoy, Anna McCoy, Christopher Merkley, Aldura Merkley, Findley Britt, Maria Britt, Charlie D. Searle, Sarah Searle, Valentine Nickell, Amanda Nickell, William Ashby, Sr., Sarah Ashby.

Aug. 13, 1862. She was born Jan. 24, 1838 in England. He was a farmer and stockraiser.

WILLIAM WAMSLEY

Arrived in Ashley Valley in the year 1887, with his wife, one son and five daughters.

MARY ANN COLLETT WAMSLEY

Born in a wagonbox on the banks of Sugar Creek, after the Saints were driven from their homes in Nauvoo. Married William Wamsley, being a great worker among the sick she became a midwife. On one occasion she went eleven miles on snowshoes with her baby strapped on her back, to assist the stork. When she was eighty years old she set a man's leg, while living in Altona, Utah.

MORONI FISHER

Born Aug. 24, 1844 in England. Came to Ashley in 1884. Married Mary Peterson who was born Feb. 14, 1859, in Iowa. He was a farmer and stockman.

SAMUEL D. PRICE

Was a farmer and tended mail horses in the early days. Died in May, 1894. Came to Ashley in 1882. Married Margaret Ann Hall who was born Dec. 2, 1865 at Wellsville, Utah.

CURTES WASHINGTON CALDWELL

Born Jan. 14, 1849 at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He married Almera Chase Sept. 10, 1869, who was born at Manti, Utah, March 30, 1851. Came to Ashley in 1885. Was a singer and entertainer.

BYRON OLIVER COLTON

Was born Nov. 29, 1848 at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He married Sarah Jane Clark, who was born on Dec. 31, 1852, and died Aug. 22, 1875. He married Sarah Maria Smith who was born Jan. 1, 1849 and died Jan. 16, 1912. He was a farmer.

THOMAS BINGHAM, SR.

He was born July 19, 1824 at Grafton Co., New Hampshire. Married Caron Haplock Holiday, born May 4, 1830 in Marion Co., Alabama. Came to Ashley Valley in November, 1877.

WILLIAM VERNON, SR.

Was born Oct. 12, 1832 at Rockenham county, North Carolina. He married Cynthia Moody who was born May 4, 1839 at Canoe, Burk county, North

Carolina. The Vernon home was open to missionaries, mostly Mormon Elders, for twenty-one years. They came to Ashley Valley in 1892 and Mr. Vernon died May 16, 1895. Mrs. Vernon died Dec. 17, 1920. They were engaged in farming.

ALICE FISHER BODILY

Born July 2, 1876 at Cedar Fort. Came to Ashley Valley with her parents in 1884. She married Joseph H. Bodily May 4, 1899. He is the son of Robert Bodily.

ROSELTHA MELISSIA (DELL) REYNOLDS PEARCE

Born in Nunda, New York, Sept. 13, 1844. She came to Ashley Valley with her parents, William Pitt and Mellissia Bordwell Reynolds, in 1879. She married Sylvester Pearce and was the mother of six children. Died June 20, 1906.

FRANCIS M. CALDWELL

Born in 1870 at Levan, Utah, and came to Ashley Valley in 1883. He married Effie Bird. Was engaged in livestock raising and farming. Died on May 27, 1943.

F. EDWIN COLTON

Born Sept. 7, 1878 at Mona, Juab county, Utah. He came to Ashley Valley in 1879 and was a farmer and stockman. He married Elizabeth Jane Hacking who was born Sept. 27, 1899. She died and Mr. Colton later married Jane Merkley Bills, who was born Sept. 15, 1886. She was the daughter of Feroze D. and Phebe Merkley.

WILLIAM HOWARD PERRY

He was born at Lewis, Essex county, New York on Aug. 2, 1828, a son of Stephen and Rhody Edwards Perry. Was a bodyguard to the Prophet and warned him of the mob. He married Alice Stowells, who was born July 19, 1832, and died on Jan. 17, 1917.

JULE STOWELLS

Jule Stowells came to Ashley Valley in 1879 and was one of the party that made a trip to Green River for flour in the winter of '79. Died Dec. 15, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Moronia Gerber, Lasson Jrles, Charley Glines, Jessie Holliday, Farrie Young, Lagrand Young, Isaac Jones, James Hanson, Christopher Johnson, Willis L. Johnson were other members of the early settlers in the Valley. Norris Bowden came to Ashley Valley in 1885. Was a farmer.

WILLIAM H. RICHINS

Was born Sept. 16, 1858 at Julph, Ontario, Canada. He married Nettie Olena Christensen, who was born March 25, 1867. They came to Ashley Valley in 1884. He was a farmer and plasterer.

GEORGE WATT HISLOP

Born April 24, 1858, at Burkenhead county, England. He married Phoebe C. Bingham, who was born at Ogden, Utah on June 4, 1862, and was a charitable worker in church and sickness. They came to Ashley Valley in November, 1877. He was a farmer and mason.

WILLIAM McKEE, JR.

Born Feb. 24, 1857. Married Emily A. Markham who was born Jan. 4, 1864 at Spanish Fork, Utah. They came to Ashley in May, 1886. He was a farmer and stockraiser.

THOMAS JEFFERSON CALDWELL, JR.

He came to Ashley Valley in 1884, bringing the first herd of sheep. He married Juliette Perry. An active worker in building our valley.

JOHN TIMOTHY

Was born Feb. 18, 1855 at Fairhos, Cordigan, Wales. Came to Utah in 1863 and located at Lehi. He married Emily Haws. They came to Ashley Valley in 1887. His wife died. Later, he married Margaret Ann Hall Price. He died at Vernal March 24, 1937.

MARGARET ANN HALL

Born Dec. 2, 1865. She died Nov. 17, 1940.

DAVE BINGHAM

He came to Ashley Valley in 1877. Married Harriet Perry.

MARY LAVINA MURRAY MERKLEY

Born at Spanish Fork Jan. 27, 1873. Came to Ashley Valley in 1884 and married Charles A. Merkley, a prominent farmer and rancher. She died on March 22, 1947.

MARY ELIZABETH FROERER

Was born Dec. 20, 1854 in Salt Lake City. She married Thomas Bingham, Jr.

THOMAS BINGHAM, JR.

He was born Aug. 12, 1850 at Ogden, Utah.

He married Margaret Louesa (second wife) who was born Dec. 20, 1854, at Salt Lake City.

PHILIP STRINGHAM

Born July 14, 1856, at Salt Lake City. He came to Ashley Valley in the fall of 1878. Married Caroline Ann Crouch, who was born Feb. 7, 1855 in London Middlesex, England. She was associated with every educational movement. Mr. Stringham was a prominent sheep man.

SUSAN ANN SMITH McCONKIE

She was born June 18, 1848 at Daleville, Dale county, Alabama, and married George Wilson McConkie. Was always an active church member. She died April 9, 1834.

JAMES HACKING

He came to Ashley Valley Oct. 24, 1879 and married Annie M. Glines. His wife was very active in church work, was in the Stake Presidency at one time and has held other offices. She also served in the Stake Primary. They have both done much in the building up of Vernal.

ANNIE M. GLINES

Born May 11, 1858 at American Fork.

GEORGE DAVIS MERKLEY

Was born at Salt Lake City July 14, 1859 and came to Vernal in October, 1879. He died Dec. 8, 1946 at Vernal. Was married to Phebe Ann Hacking Merkley, who was born at Cedar Valley Dec. 8, 1860 and came to Vernal in October of 1881. Died May 29, 1934.

MARK MORONI HALL

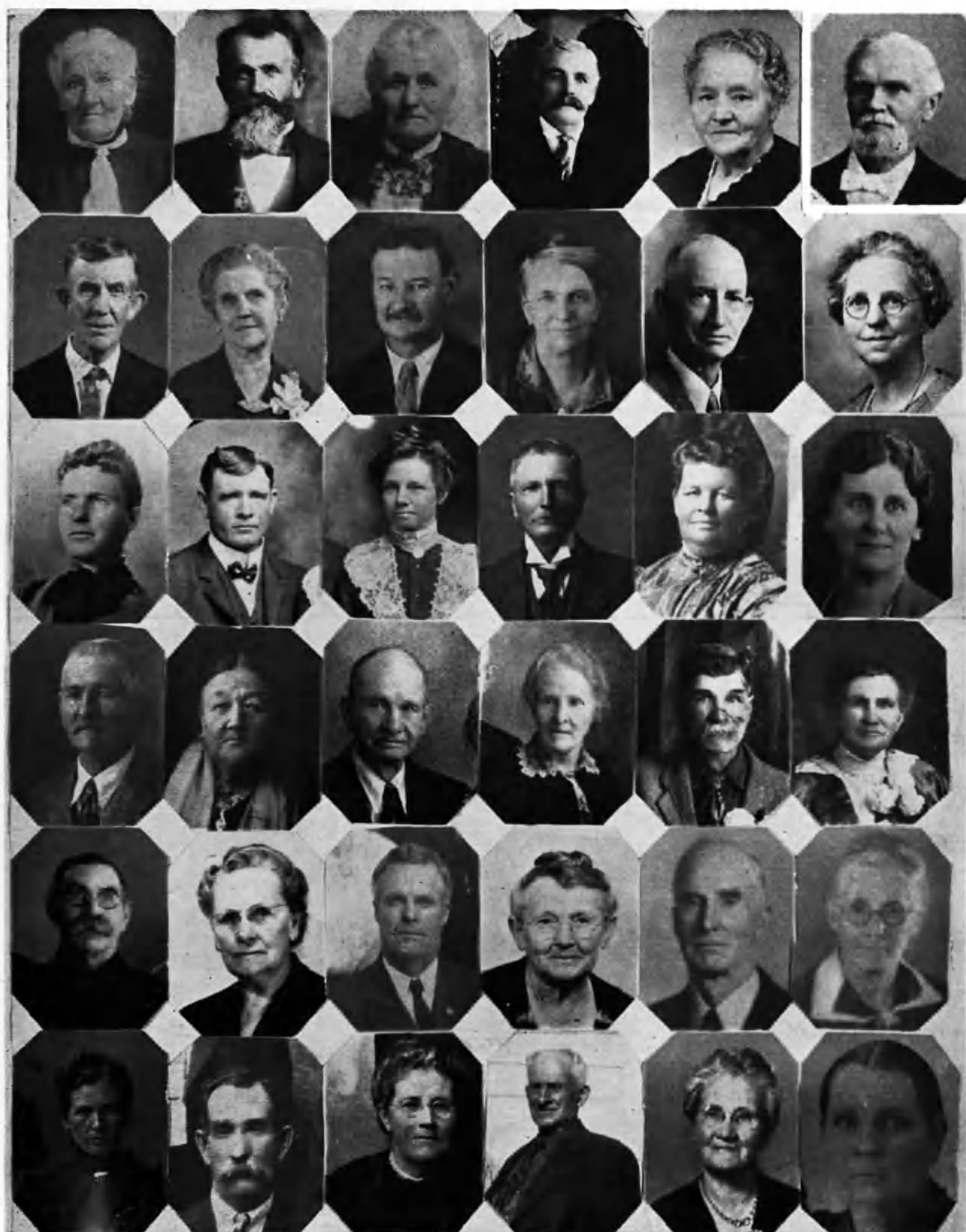
Born Aug. 2, 1851 at Little Pigeon, Iowa. Came to Ashley Valley in 1879 and married Mary Bingham Hall.

MARY BINGHAM HALL

She came to Ashley Valley with her father's family in 1877. Married Mark Hall and later, she married Philip Stringham.

WALTER M. McCOY

Was born Jan. 20, 1868 at Brownstown, Indiana. Came to Vernal July 3, 1889. Married Anna Hohne who came to Uintah county in 1895 from Nuremburg, Bavaria, Germany. Died in July, 1921. Is a sheepman and a farmer.



Hannah Ashby, Jeremiah H. Murray, Mary Murray, Henry L. Green, Amorett L. Green, Karl G. Maeser, George H. Wilson, Minnie C. Wilson, Joseph P. Hacking, Clairra Hacking, Francis Smith, Eunice Smith, Sarah Collett, Sylvanus Collett, Winnie Collett, Ellie J. Ellis, Katie Ellis, May Jorgensen, Daniel Allen, Christen Allen, S. D. Colton, Nancy Colton, Robert Bodily, Harriet Bodily, William Rudge, Virtus McConkie, Caroline McConkie, John McConkie, Eliza McConkie, Mary Burgess, Hyrum E. Oaks, Sarah Oaks, William P. Vernon, Elnora Vernon, Martha Murray.

CHRISTOPHER ELLIS MERKLEY

Born Aug. 26, 1865. Married Elizabeth Aldura Hatch Dec. 25, 1887, and came to the Valley in October, 1879. Died Jan. 22, 1940.

GEORGE FINDLEY BRITT

George Findley Britt, a retired government employee, was born June 20, 1857 in Mill Co., Iowa, and was one of the four original pioneers of the Ashley Valley in 1877. He was the remaining survivor of that group which included his brother, William Britt, Pardon Dodds and S. P. Dillman. He married Miss Maria Merkley of Morgan county in 1882. She died in 1924. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

SUSAN MARIA MERKLEY BRITT

Born Oct. 28, 1863 in Morgan county, Utah. Was the daughter of Nelson and Jane Sanders Merkley. Came to this valley in the fall of 1879. Here, with her parents, she passed through the early pioneer days of Ashley Valley.

CHARLIE D. SEARLE AND WIFE

They came to Ashley Valley in September of 1883 and settled in Dry Fork. He married Jane Adair, who died in 1883.

VALENTINE TAYLOR NICKELL

Born on Feb. 18, 1856 at Flat Gap, Kentucky. He married Mary Amanda Harris.

MARY AMANDA HARRIS

She was born Jan. 18, 1862 at Tassell County, Virginia. They came to Utah in 1892. Operated the first loom in Ashley Valley, and wove hundreds of yards of carpets and rugs.

WILLIAM ASHLEY, SR.

Was born June 4, 1854. Came in the early settlement of the valley and married Sarah Elizabeth Mackham. Was born July 12, 1857, in Spanish Fork.

JOSEPH P. HACKING

Born Feb. 5, 1874 at Cedar Forks, Utah. Did sheep raising and farming. Married Clairra C. Stringham Hacking, who was born Nov. 3, 1874. United order Prattville. Who came to Ashley in 1878. Aunt Clairra has taught the kindergarten in Maeser for fifty years. Mr. Hacking died Dec. 31, 1944.

FRANCIS H. SMITH AND EUNICE TULLER SMITH

Was born at Farmington, Utah, May 6, 1868. Eunice Smith was born at Salt Lake City April 8,

1872. They came to Ashley Valley in 1895. Mrs. Smith died March 6, 1933. Mr. Smith now resides in Salt Lake City.

SARAH ELIZABETH SINKINS COLLETT

Was the wife of Sylvanus Collett. Was born Oct. 12, 1865 at Beaver City, Utah. Married Sylvanus Collett June 2, 1886, at Lehi, Maricops county, Arizona. She died Feb. 27, 1902 at Vernal, Utah. Was the mother of four children.

SYLVANUS COLLETT

Born Dec. 15, 1866 at Smithfield, Utah and died April 29, 1932. He came to Ashley Valley in 1887. Served several years as Maeser bishop. He married Ethelwynne Stringham, who was born July 25, 1876 and came to Ashley Valley in 1878.

ELLIS JONES ELLIS

Born Jan. 28, 1856 in Wales, the son of David and Mary Ellis. He came to Ashley Valley with the early settlers and married Catherine Howard Round. She was born Aug. 25, 1897 in Gladesmuir, Hudding, Scotland.

MAY AUSTIN JORGENSEN

Born in Pentre, South Wales, England, Feb. 7, 1880. Came to Ashley Valley in 1901. Many are the songs sang at funerals by her.

ORIN DANIEL ALLEN

Born March 18, 1854 at Three Mile Creek, Utah. Came to Ashley Valley in 1893. Was active in church and county work. He married Annie Christen Bendrup who was born at Borgone, Denmark, July 22, 1858. He died Feb. 2, 1937.

S. D. COLTON

Born in Provo, Utah, March 22, 1851 and came to Ashley Valley Nov. 13, 1879. That severe winter will be remembered by all who were here. He was a farmer, stockman and merchant, and a bishop of Maeser ward. He was the first sheriff of Uintah county. He married Nancy A. Wilkins.

NANCY A. WILKINS

Was born July 14, 1853, at Provo. Aunt Nancy endeared herself to the community by ministering to the sick. She died March 28, 1934.

ROBERT BODELY

Was born March 9, 1844, at Oxfordshire, England. Came to Ashley Valley Nov. 2, 1879. Was a

farmer. He married Harriet Ann Roberts Corn who was born Sept. 8, 1849 at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and died Jan. 26, 1923. Mr. Bodely died April 18, 1942.

WILLIAM RUDGE

Was born Oct. 7, 1860, at Staffordshire, England. He came to Ashley Valley Aug. 5, 1894. Was a blacksmith and storekeeper. He married Sarah Austin who was born Aug. 22, 1864 at Camplondo, England. Was a devoted worker for improvement of community.

VIRTUS McCONKIE

Born at Kanas Sept. 1, 1868. When five years old, he moved to Utah, and moved to Maeser ward June 4, 1879, where he lived until his death. Was married to Corolene Elizabeth Walker.

COROLENE ELIZABETH WALKER

She was born Nov. 16, 1869 at Pleasant Grove, Utah. Has been a primary worker for 46 years.

JOHN LUTHER McCONKIE

Born April 6, 1873 at Mornaton, Burban county, Kansas. He came to Ashley Valley in October of 1894. Married Eliza Ellen Holyoak, who was born April 1, 1875 at Paragonah, Iron county, Utah. They were active church workers.

MARY BURGESS

Was born in American Fork, Utah, and came to Ashley Valley in 1890. Wove many yards of carpet. She died

HYRUM E. OAKS

Was born Jan. 6, 1853 at American Fork, Utah, and came to Ashley Valley in 1890. Was a farmer and stockraiser. Married Sarah Watson March 20, 1878, who was born in Illinois Dec. 29, 1858.

WILLIM P. VERNON

Born at Blain, Kentucky, Feb. 23, 1870 and died Jan. 24, 1945. He married Elnora Allen Nov. 25, 1891, who was born at Mantt, Utah Dec. 21, 1873. He was a farmer and stock raiser. Mrs. Vernon was an active L. D. S. church worker.

HISTORY OF FORT THORNBURGH, THE OLD MILITARY RESERVE

The old historic military reserve known as Fort Thornburgh, was in the northwest corner of Section 174, South Range, 21 East, this being the legal sub-

division. To make its location more clearly understood, it extended two miles west from the William Akhurst corner, one mile north and then west to the top of what is known as Little Mountain, and then it extended three miles north to the south boundary of the Merkley Ranch and again west to the top of Little Mountain, making its connection. The big object at that time for including Little Mountain, was to furnish grazing and pasture for the cavalry horses.

Pete Dillman came through Brown's Park over Diamond Mountain in 1877 and was the first man to file on the Fort Thornburgh site.

Before the soldiers came, a coal mine, known as the Wardle mine today, was opened by Wm. G. Reynolds, Otto Peterson, George W. Brown and B. M. Reynolds. After the soldiers came a statement of regret was made by one of the officers in charge that they did not file on and extend the reserve one mile further west to take in the coal mine.

Fort Thornburgh was named in honor of Major J. M. Thornburgh who was killed in the Meeker Massacre in 1879. During the first part of October, 1879, Indian Agent Meeker, who was agent of the Uncompoghre and White River Indians at Meeker, Colo., was having some trouble with the Indians and, fearing that they might have an outburst, sent for a company of soldiers. The Indians were very suspicious and thought that they had sent for a company of soldiers. Mr. Meeker, the agent, denied this, but the Indians, being fearful, kept spies watching and when they came, the spies notified the agent. This trouble was known as the Meeker Massacre. Mr. Meeker was killed and also a few other men, by the Indians, and then they opened fire on the soldiers. Captain Thornburgh was killed. The Indians took Meeker's wife and daughter into captivity. Pete Dillman went shortly afterward to rescue these women but found they had already been rescued. The people were then advised by Uncle Jerry Hatch and I. J. Clark to make a fort for their protection. Mr. John A. Lambert, Sr., who enlisted in the Army in 1881, was one who came to Ft. Garland, Colo., July 6, 1881, and joined the Sixth Infantry. They were transferred to Cheyenne, Wyo., and from there were ordered into the Uintah Basin to establish Fort Thornburgh. Four companies of the Sixth Infantry were ordered here. Mr. Lambert was a member of one company with J. P. Slinecl, captain. The companies came as far as Park City on the train. They were unloaded at the forks of the road just below Park City and began their long trip into the Basin. There were 200 men, 75 six-mule teams, and 75 pack mules. The companies arrived in Ouray in October, 1881. They camped about where the town of Ouray now stands. They

were the first soldiers in this section. In the spring of 1882 the Indian Dept. issued instructions that they could not establish a fort on Indian Territory, so the camp was moved to the mouth of Ashley canyon on the Green homestead and Ft. Thornburgh was definitely located. During the summer the soldiers were engaged in making adobes for the Fort. Part of the men were assigned to build a road over Taylor Mountain. The road from the Fort north to Government park was constructed by these soldiers. Men from Fort Bridger built the road from the park north to Fort Bridger and Carter Creek station as the nearest point to a railroad. The country over which this road was constructed, which is so dry and dusty today in summer, was then so wet and swampy that it was necessary to build what they called corduroy roads which had to be done mostly with pick and shovel. During this road construction military camps were established along the way, one being at Davis Hollow.

In about the center of Government Park, a saw-mill was established for the purpose of sawing lumber for Camp Thornburgh. This mill was operated by the soldiers with Henry Ruple as their sawyer. While they were here their freight supplies of all kinds were brought in by team over Taylor Mountain. One of the contractors of that day, hauling freight, was Wm. Richmond who used eight horses and mules and two wagons. They were frequently mired during the rainy season and oftentimes three weeks were required to make the trip. Very high wagonboxes were used. These wagons also had an elevated spring seat. One of the boxes actually used at this time can be seen twenty feet northwest from the old home of Joseph McKee in Glines ward and now owned by Ernest Johnson.

Just east of Green's pond were the officers' headquarters which consisted of four buildings, also the barracks which were three buildings. These were all made of adobies. Capt. Day was in charge of the soldiers while they were here.

After the officials had been established they decided that Philip Stringham, Ted Wilkins, Pete Dillman, who transferred to Nathan Davis, and a Mr. Downing, whom they said had what they called a squatter's right, but had not filed and who were living on the land including the reservation, should move off. Captain Dodds, an early settler in the valley, and Captain Day of Ft. Thornburgh went to see Philip Stringham. Mr. Stringham told them he had a legal claim on the land and held legal papers. His daughter, Mrs. Winnie Collett, said she remembered how frightened she became when she knew these men were coming and how her father told her she would not be harmed. Capt. Day told the men they would have to treat Mr. String-

ham like a white man if he held legal claims on the land.

During the time Fort Thornburgh was established in the canyon, a military cemetery was located just south of where George Perry's house now stands in the canyon. After the fort was taken away the bodies were all removed. During the construction of the roads spoken of in this history, a soldier was accidentally killed and his body was buried in this cemetery.

Uncle Tommy Bingham lived in Dry Fork during part of the time Fort Thornburgh was established in the canyon. He would oftentimes follow the old road that followed the river and directly down by the fort and there he would market his eggs and butter. Upon one occasion Uncle Tommy remembers after returning home that he had been paid 25 cents too much for his eggs and butter. The next trip he made he brought an extra 25 cents and told them of the mistake. They told Uncle Tommy that it was too late now to make any changes and that it was all right for him to keep the money.

Authorities differ in their opinion as to the date Fort Thornburgh was abandoned. It was about 1883 or 1884 when the soldiers left, with the exception of caretakers who remained. Michael Gallagher was one of the government officials who remained. After the soldiers had gone this Mr. Gallagher served papers and a notice on Philip Stringham and others to move off their land. The following words are the actual words and were copied from the original copy belonging to Philip Stringham: "I, Michael Gallagher, Custodian at Ft. Thornburgh, give notice to all land pirates or intruders upon this reservation to vacate the same before the 10th of November (no year was given) next or I shall therefore from time to time clear off the reservation all such intruders by burning down and destroying everything on this reservation. If you call yourself gentlemen you will quit this reservation without further notice."

MICHAEL GALLAGHER,

Custodian.

Mr. Stringham went to Wm. Ashton, county attorney, and explained the situation to him. Within two weeks, Mr. Gallagher was released as caretaker and a man called Sargent Luder, his wife and baby, came to act as caretaker and stayed until the Fort was completely abandoned in 1883 or 1884, after which time the people went on as usual. It was not until about 1894 that it was released as a military reserve and people received their titles. A Mr. Trout was sent here by the government to make final survey before this tract of land was turned back to the public domain. Mr. Trout boarded with Philip Stringham. Wm. Oaks and Robert Carroll also

helped with the surveying of this land.

After this fort was abandoned, supplies and other things were taken to Ft. Bridger. Philip Stringham helped to haul away these things, making two trips. These same soldiers of Fort Thornburgh were later called back to Fort Duchesne, four miles west of the river. Some of the remains of the historic Ft. Thornburgh still remain and can be seen by the traveler who comes upon this road at any part of its course. Although it seems to present an

unusual example of wasted effort and money, like many other works of man it served its purpose and gave way to changes in the development of the country. Some of the people living here at the time of the old Fort Thornburgh were: Robert Bodily, Wm. Shaffer, Philip Stringham, Martin Oaks, Wm. Oaks, Wm. Reynolds, W. P. Reynolds, Finn Britt, Otto Petersen, George W. Brown, and others.

The sum of \$3,437.00 was paid by the government to private property owners.

HOMESICK

*In my childhood home tonight
Are there faces gathered bright
As there used to be?
Between the hymn and song
Of the joyous gathered throng
Will they think of me?
Only in thought I see the home
And the paths I used to roam
A little while ago.
Oh, smile you younger ones—
The time so quickly comes
When care you'll know.
In my home of early youth
Where the principles of truth
Were always taught,
I learned if I held onto "the Rod"
And had faith and trust in God
As I ought
I would never lack a friend
If the knee I'd daily bend
In faith and prayer.
He would hear and answer me
And I comforted should be
And not despair.*

—Mary B. Henry

December 25, 1878—Ashley

Dry Fork



Chell Hall, Lola Hall Mary Ann Elmer, Marvin Hall, Bill Caldwell, Emerette Caldwell, Mathew Cadwell, Nancy Marie Caldwell, Jerome Merrill, Lydia Merrill, Maria Anna Adams, Sally Hall Caldwell.

In 1875, Mark Hall, Uncle Thomas Bingham Sr., and Ab Baitty, who then was living in Huntsville, Utah, made a trip to Ashley Valley and came back telling of the opportunities there so Chellus Hall and wife Lola, their daughter Sally, Uncle Thomas Bingham Sr., and two sons, Tommy and Charley, and two daughters, Martha and Phoebe, and his wife Karren, Mr. Burns, his son-in-law, Fred Williams and wife, Alma Taylor and two daughters, George Keary and Uncle Johnny Nielsen decided to come out here and get homes.

In 1877, they left Huntsville and came to Ashley Valley. Chellus Hall and others settled on Green River. That same year Teancum Taylor came to Vernal, then called Hatch Town, and described the little valley of Dry Fork where he had his cattle, and asked some of the men to come up there and settle. He had taken up the land where the settlement is and would divide it up and give lots on each side of the street to all who would build on them. Chellus Hall, who had settled on Green River near the old Ed Gray place that year, decid-

ed to go. On Feb. 8, 1878, he took a camp outfit, his wife and daughter Sally, and went to Dry Fork to make his home. Sally was the first white child in Dry Fork. Thomas Bingham and family, Fred Williams, Mr. Burns, Alma Taylor and two daughters, George Keary and Uncle Johnny Nielsen all settled in Dry Fork. They soon had a road built on the mountain to get timber out for their homes. Alma Taylor hauled the first load of logs from the mountain and Chellus Hall hauled the second load. They, in turn, helped each other and soon had living quarters for all to live in. They then built a schoolhouse and also used it for a meetinghouse.

Uncle Thomas Bingham, Sr., was the first bishop and his counselors were Thomas Bingham, Jr., and Silas Jerome Merrell. Mark Hall was the Y. M. M. I. A. president with Rodney Merrell and Ellis Caldwell, Sr., as his counselors and Joe Simms as secretary. Wash Caldwell was the first Sunday School superintendent with M. L. Caldwell as secretary. The above was organized Dec. 4, 1886. The Y. L. M. I. A. met with the Y. M. M. I. A. for some time. The first Relief Society President chosen was Lizzie Bingham about the same time as the other organizations.

Mark Hall was the first schoolteacher. The children sat on long benches made of rough boards. Al Johnson had the first sawmill. It was located just east of the Dan Adams home. Chellus Hall and Billie Woodward owned one of the first threshing machines there which was run or powered by horses. Chellus Hall also planted a piece of ground in wheat, harvested it and donated it to the Relief Society. This was their first bin of wheat. This was a very rich little valley, good soil, plenty of water, timber and good range land. It soon grew and at one time Dry Fork had the best choir in the county under the direction of Billie Woodward. It has been a healthy place to live. Not many cases of pneumonia have ever been there. They have raised some of the best fruit in the valley.

There used to be plenty of wild game, too. The time of the hard winter, Chell Hall and his brother, Lee Hall, left Dry Fork to go to Green River City, Wyoming, for flour to eat, leaving one day after Jim Henry and his company. They arrived at Green River crossing on their way back, finding Jim Henry and his company camped for the night. But Chell Hall knew the stream as he had done so much freighting and it would be so high by morning that it would be impossible to cross it for several days or longer. And with quite a lot of persuasion, he finally got them up and they crossed the river after dark. All were very frightened, but made it safely. They used their shovels for oars to paddle with and were most of the night, but it was a good thing as the

water was several feet high the next morning. It was a welcome sight to the wives and children when the men with the poor hungry horses came home with flour for bread, as every family was out.

In the early settlement of Dry Fork, all helped one another. They would fix a picnic lunch and all the women would go and help piece blocks for quilts, sew carpet rags, or make rugs for the new house. Sometimes they would plant flowers or gardens, trees and shrubs. How different today. The people there always seemed like one large family and were always interested in the welfare of one another. They have never failed when called on for donations of any kind and often went over the top.

There was very little sickness there in early days. Lola Hall and Mary Bingham Hall were ever on hand to help those who needed help, sometimes going on horses and handsleds in the winter when wagons could not be used. Lola Hall also treated over 200 cancers but the doctors here, except Dr. Christy, refused to let her have cocaine to use, because she was not a licensed doctor, and she had to quit. She cured many that were given up by doctors to die.

William Caldwell was one of the largest sheep men in the county and one of the best judges of sheep at one time. Annie Bingham Dudley was the first white child born in Dry Fork, a daughter of Uncle Thomas Bingham Jr. She is now living at Maeser, April 3, 1947.

Matthew Caldwell was the first postmaster and at that time it was Dry Fork. After awhile it was discontinued and when replaced later, it was called Mt. Dell. At one time it was a flourishing little town with thirty-seven grown and young persons, and 27 families, with a postoffice, a store, and was well organized. Most everyone attended church.

SILAS JEROME MERRILL

Born in Montrose, Mich., in 1841. Married Lydia Eugenia Remington. Came to Salt Lake in 1849. Came to Vernal in the fall of 1879 and located near White River. He later moved to Dry Fork. He was bishop of the ward for twelve years, and died in 1915.

SALLY HALL CALDWELL

Mrs. Sally Hall Caldwell was the first white child in Dry Fork, born Dec. 17, 1873 at Beaver, Utah. She died Oct. 28, 1936, at Vernal.

MARY ANN ELMER

Mary Ann Elmer was a midwife and nurse, coming here in 1887. She was born Aug. 24, 1837 in New York. She had six children, one little girl dying young. Her husband was killed when her oldest child, Lola Hall, was seven years old, at Dry Fork in the spring of 1917.

Camp Sacajawea



Mrs. Geo. Wardle, Mrs. Alice Billings, Eda Reid, Dezzie Billings, Kate Slaugh, Deloris Burkes, Mrs. Charlie Batty, Mariette Wardle, Norma Gardner, Mrs. Lowell Wardle, Della Price, Margaret Curtis, Mrs. Arnold Perry, Myrtle Woodruff, Marvel Perry, Mrs. Archie Johnson, Zella Billings, inset.

Through the efforts of County Capt. Ella Cook, this camp was organized Feb. 5, 1932 at the home of Mrs. Myrtle Erikson, who became the camp's first captain. Other officers sustained were: Bertha Batty, First Vice; Hazel Hoeft, Second Vice; Melva Roberts, secretary and treasurer, Helen Erikson, custodian, Maryetta Wardle, registrar; Eda Reid, historian, Clara Perry and Laura Perry, class leaders.

The name, "Sacajawea" was chosen because the members felt that the courage of the Indian woman who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition would be a guiding light to those who used her symbol. The camp colors are sage green and Indian

red. The average number in the camp has been 25 to 30 members. The camp had the honor of being first to pay \$5.00 for each member enrolled, thus making 100% in their memorial fund.

Many ladies have been instrumental in the success of the camp since its organization. Other captains were: Bertha Batty, 1934-35; Marguerite Curtis, 1936-37; Clara Perry, 1938-39; Jennie Workman, 1940-41; Maryetta Wardle, 1942-43; Dezzie Billings, 1944-45; Margarette Curtis, 1946-47.

Because many of the members were helping in various war emergency committees or worked in bus-

GLINES Ward Pioneers



James Harvey Glines Elizabeth Glines

HENRY A. WoodRUFF, Melilla WoodRUFF



George WARDLE, Caroline Wardle

John F. Glines, Mary M. Glines



Joseph A. McKee

John B. Eaton

Wm. T. Workman

Israel J. Clark

Mary J. P. Clark

George Glines



Wm. Lee Fletcher, Sarah D. Fletcher

Geo. H. Perry, Charlotte G. Perry

John A. Appleton, Eva M. Appleton



Miles M. Batty, Permelia Batty

Beldon P. Reynolds, Rhoda F. Reynolds

FRANKLIN Appleton, EDWIN Ward

iness establishments, the camp was temporarily discontinued during 1945 and 1946.

Our slogan and object has been and will continue to be, "To perpetuate the names and achievements of the men and women who were the Pioneers in founding this Commonwealth."

JOHN HARVEY GLINES

John Harvey Glines, son of James P. Glines and

Ruth Brown, was born April 17, 1882 at Franklin, N. H. Arrived in Nauvoo, Illinois July 21, 1844. He came to Ashley Valley in 1850 and was the first bishop of Glines ward, which was named in his honor. He died in 1905.

ELIZABETH ANN MYERS GLINES

The wife of James Harvey Glines. She came west with the pioneers soon after her marriage in

December, 1845. She underwent many hardships in crossing the plains. Her husband volunteered in the Mormon Battalion and she lived in the the Ponca camp until his return. They came to Utah in 1852 and lived at Cedar Fork until 1858 when the Saints vacated Cedar Fork because of the coming of Johnston's army. They then moved to American Fork where they lived for three years, then moving back to Cedar Valley where they resided until her death. She bore sixteen children during her pioneer life, including two pairs of twins.

HENRY A. WOODRUFF

Born in 1850, and came to Ashley Valley in 1882. Married Menella Woodruff in the Salt Lake Endowment House. He filled a mission and held many responsible positions in the church. He died in February, 1940.

MENELLA WOODRUFF

She was born in 1863, the daughter of Wilford Woodruff. Was the mother of seven children, and died in 1905.

GEORGE WARDLE

George Wardle was born at Leek, Staffordshire, England, Feb. 3, 1920. He married Fannie Rushton in Leek, Staffordshire, England, two weeks before starting to America. He was a wheelwright by trade. He was one of the party that looked down on the valley of the Great Salt Lake the morning of July 21, 1847, three days before the emigration party entered the valley. On Oct. 17, 1850, he married again, to Mrs. Lucy McKasselman. He married Caroline Fisher Dec. 15, 1868. They came to Uintah in 1882. Brother Wardle was a leader in music in Vernal stake.

JOHN FRANKLIN GLINES

John Franklin Glines, a son of James Harvey and Elizabeth Ann Meyers Glines, was born March 13, 1860, at American Fork, Utah. He married Mary McKowen on Dec. 9, 1885. Was the father of eight children. He was co-owner with Ernest Eaton in one of the first meat markets in Vernal. Was active in church work until his death, Jan. 4, 1935.

MARY McKOWEN GLINES

Mary McKowen Glines was a daughter of Mary Hughes and Philip McKowen and was born on Nov. 25, 1867 at Clifton, Penn. She moved to Vernal in 1883, settling in Naples.

JOSEPH ALLEN McKEE

Joseph Allen McKee was born April 3, 1859,

at Spanish Fork, Utah. He came to Ashley Valley in the spring of 1884 and married Laura Orser on Dec. 28, 1887. After moving to Glines ward he was ordained as Bishop on May 31, 1904. Was county commissioner for 14 years. He died Feb. 5, 1941.

JOHN B. EATON

Was born at Pleasant Grove, Utah. Moved to Ashley Valley when seven years of age. He married Pearlletta Ross. Filled a mission in the Northern States from 1909 to 1911. Was a counselor to the ward bishop for eleven years. Was set apart for bishop of Glines ward June 26, 1926, in which capacity he served until Feb. 11, 1944. Was a farmer by profession.

WILLIAM JAMES WORKMAN

Was born June 25, 1869 at Snyderville, Utah. He came to Ashley Valley in 1882. He married Emma Luella Abplanalp in 1886, and died June 17, 1940.

CLARK ISRAEL JUSTICE

Was born Dec. 25, 1821 at Danville, N. Y. Was converted to the church on March 9, 1844. He came to Utah in 1848 with the John Smith company and moved to Vernal in the fall of 1877. Had three wives, Betsy Tuttle Clark, Louisa Eynon Clark and Emily Pearson Clark. He died Sept. 13, 1905.

GEORGE A. GLINES

George A. Glines was born March 17, 1850 in Iowa. He moved to Cedar Fort, Utah with his family when three years old. He graduated from the Brigham Young University in Provo, then returned to Cedar Fort and taught school for a number of years. Came to Vernal in 1877. He married I. Mary Lundquist Aug. 17, 1884 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, and was the father of eleven children. He moved to Glines ward in 1892. Was the first county clerk in Old Ashley. Owned and operated a printing press in Vernal in 1902. Was called as an Indian missionary in 1885 and held that position until his death in 1912.

WILLIAM LEE FLETCHER

He was born March 18, 1868 at Shoals, Ind. He owned one of the first flour mills in the Valley, also the Farmers Coal Mine at Vernal. Was county commissioner for twelve years. Was active in many business affairs. Died Feb. 6, 1936.

SARAH MELISSA OAKS FLETCHER

She was born Jan. 20, 1874 at Heber City, Utah

and came to Ashley Valley with her parents in 1879, settling in Maeser. She was one of the first students to attend the Uintah Academy. Was very active in musical circles. She married William Lee Fletcher Dec. 18, 1895, and was the mother of seven children. Was an active worker in all church organizations. She died Oct. 31, 1929.

GEORGE W. PERRY

Born Nov. 26, 1861 in Springville, Utah, son of Mary Boggs and Stephen C. Perry. Was a farmer in Glines section. He came to Ashley in 1905.

He was the father of eleven children. During busy farm days, he found time to work in church and civic duties. Was counselor to the L. D. S. bishop in Glines ward for nine years. Also was road commissioner for two years and member of the school board for four years.

CHARLOTTE JULIA GULLMER PERRY

A daughter of John Solomon and Olive Marchem Fullmer. Married George W. Perry March 24, 1884. Moved to Ashley in 1905 and was the mother of eleven children.

JOHN ABPLANALP

John Abplanalp, son of Peter Abplanalp, was born at Midway Oct. 21, 1864. He came to Vernal in 1885 and settled with his parents in Glines ward. He married Eva Wall in 1888. Was a farmer and stock raiser, and died Nov. 27, 1924.

EVA WALL ABPLANALP

Eva Wall Abplanalp was born in Wallsburg Jan. 10, 1871. She came to Vernal in 1885 and was the mother of eleven children.

MILES MARQUIS BATTY

Miles Marquis Batty was born June 12, 1865 in Wanship, Summit county, Utah. He married Permelia Emily Bigelow in June, 1886, and to them were born thirteen children. He was bishop of Glines ward for eleven years, and a missionary to England. He was a farmer and stockraiser.

BELDON MORONI REYNOLDS

Beldon Moroni Reynolds was born May 8, 1862 in Heber City, Utah, the son of Wm. P. and Melissa Bardwell Reynolds. He came to Ashley Valley in the summer of 1879. Married Rhoda Freestone in 1883. Was a farmer and stockman. Died July 24, 1909.

RHODA FREESTONE REYNOLDS

Rhoda Freestone Reynolds was born at Alpine, Utah, July 25, 1866, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Freestone, Sr. She married Belden Reynolds in 1883. Was the mother of seven children. She died Jan. 13, 1899.

FRANKLIN E. ABPLANALP

Franklin E. Abplanalp was born at Midway, Oct. 22, 1873. He came to Ashley Valley in 1883, and married Mary Ann Howard in 1892 at Vernal.

He was Glines ward clerk for six years, chorister in Sunday School, and farmer and musician. He was the father of ten children.

EDWIN R. WARDLE

Edwin R. Wardle was a Black Hawk war veteran. He helped furnish music for dancing during the early settling of Ashley Valley.

PETER ABPLANALP

Peter Abplanalp was born March 25, 1829 in Breinzwyler, Switzerland. He and his wife, Margaretta Egger, and their three children, came to America in 1858. Later they moved to Midway, Utah, in 1861, then to Uintah. On May 9, 1887 he was ordained bishop of Glines ward, a position he held for two years.

EMMA LUELLA ABPLANALP

Was born March 3, 1870 at Midway, Utah. She came to Vernal in 1883. Was the mother of nine children, and died Jan. 7, 1942.

HISTORY OF GLINES WARD

Glines ward was located in the southwestern part of Ashley Valley and covers an area about three miles square.

In the year 1879, when this section was just a sagebrush flat, two lone settlers located here. They were Peter Peterson and Peter Shirts. John Glines came in 1881 and later, Edward Carroll, Billy Haws, Joseph Moore, James and Wm. O'Neil, the Abplanalp brothers, the Mantle brothers, and Edwin Wardle. George Wardle came in 1882.

The ward was organized in September, 1884, with James Harvey Glines as bishop. At first it was known as Fourth ward, but later was changed to Glines in honor of James Harvey Glines. Peter Peterson and Thomas Mantle, Sr., were his counselors. Wm. O'Neil was president of Y. M. M. I. A., with John Glines and Jedediah Wardle as counselors. Miss Sarah Helen Glines was president of the



First Building used as School.
And Church Built in 1885
Picture taken in 1922.
Ward Members.

School and Church Buildings of Glines



First Brick School House
Built in 1902.
used until 1934.



Glines Ward Chapel soon to be dismantled to be
replaced with a new \$82,000 Building.

Y. W. M. I. A., with Emma M. Woodruff and Elizabeth Wardle, counselors. Nancy Sarilda Mantle was president of the Relief Society with Mary Jane Peterson and Susan O'Neil as counselors and Caroline Wardle, secretary.

The meetings were held at the homes of the people until about 1885 when a small log building was erected. School was also held in this building with long, rough board tables for desks and board benches to sit on. Until this time, school had been held in a small, dirt-floored cabin with James O'Neil as the first teacher. In 1902 a two-story brick building was erected, containing four large rooms, two halls and library. Many well-known teachers of Ashley Valley taught in this building. In 1934 the pupils were transferred to the Maeser school district and the building torn down.

Peter Abplanalp became the second bishop of the ward on May 9, 1887 and served until 1889. John Workman was sustained from 1889 to 1904.

The present chapel was constructed about 1892. At that time it contained just the main hall and the south entry or annex. In the center of the room was a huge heating stove. When dances were held the dancers had to be careful to keep from getting burned. Several bright colored curtains were hung on wires and when classes were held these curtains were drawn, making six compartments. For plays or entertainments a rough plank stage was built on sawhorses, and the curtains stretched around it to make background and dressing rooms.

Joseph Allen McKee was the fourth bishop, acting from May 31, 1904 until 1914. Miles Marques Batty was bishop from September, 1914 until January, 1926. During his serving as bishop, the World War I took place, and the ward helped with selling Liberty Bonds, knitting, and Red Cross work.

In 1922, the ward chapel was remodeled, having an addition of six class rooms, stage, furnace room and heating plant. The main hall was made longer and a hardwood dance floor laid. No longer needed, the original old log building, which had served for extra class rooms, was torn down.

John B. Eaton served as bishop from June 26, 1926, until February, 1944.

About 1928, a project was launched to buy a new heating system for the chapel which cost about \$700.00. Later the interior was remodeled with a new arched ceiling and new lighting. Much of this work was done by the Pierce Brothers, former ward members. Trees and shrubs were also planted. This was made possible as a result of a new water system begun in November, 1939, at a cost of \$11,000 and constructed under W. P. A.



PRESENT GLINES WARD BISHOPRIC,
BUILDING COMMITTEE

Left to right: Lamond Tullis, building chairman; Eldon Perry, supervisor; Martin W. Curtis, counselor.

Second row: Ernest M. Johnson, bishop; Archie Johnson, stake president; Stephen C. Perry, counselor.

From a handful of early settlers the ward has grown until there are now 94 families with a population of 374 people, and many lovely homes have replaced the dirt-roofed cabins and the sagebrush of its beginning.

As the ward was steadily growing, Bishop Eaton authorized a building committee in 1943 with Don Batty as chairman to raise a fund for a new chapel.

Ernest M. Johnson is the present bishop, having been sustained Feb. 20, 1944. Under his leadership nearly every man and boy of the ward worked during the summer months to get lumber for a new chapel from the mountains.

Present ward officers include: Relief Society, Myrtle Woodruff, president; Bertha W. Fletcher and Della A. Price, counselors; Ruby A. Gray, secretary; Primary, Hilda H. Case, president; Dezzie G. Billings and Marvel G. Perry, counselors; Emma Dennis, secretary; Sunday School, Eldon Billings, superintendent; Ray Gardiner and Venil P. Johnson, assistants; Muriel W. Remington, secretary; Y. M. M. I. A., John Hollands, president; Orlan Watkins and Garrett Case, counselors; Venil P. Johnson, secretary; Y. W. M. I. A., Chrystal W. Perry, president Mildred C. Caldwell and Enid R. Cook, counselors; Wilma H. Kendall, secretary.



CAMP ELEANOR CALDWELL

The Eleanor Caldwell Camp was organized by County President, Rose Walker, Oct. 30, 1896.

Jessie Newmeyer was elected Captain. She was succeeded in 1937 by Pearl Perry as Capt.; Arletta Bain, 1st Vice; Minnie Reynolds, 2nd Vice; Dona Swain, Secy. and Treas.; Elizabeth Nebeker, Ass. Sec.; Pamellia Anderson, Registrar; Rhoda Lee, Historian; Jessie Newmeyer, Chaplain.

Succeeding Captains have been Ardith Huber, 1938; Pearl Perry, 1941; Jessie Newmeyer, 1943; Mildred Mowrey, 1946.

First row—Mildred Mowrey, Lovica Smith, Vervene Rasmusen, Annie Worburton, Alta Powell.

Second row—Pearless Taylor, Merle Jinkens, Pearl Preece.

Third row—Cynthia Taylor, Lilly Biglow, Mable Jinkens, Eliza Neilson.

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CAMP ELEANOR CALDWELL

The Eleanor Caldwell camp was organized by County President Rose Walker Oct. 30, 1936.

Jessie Newmeyer was elected captain. She was succeeded in 1937 by Pearl Perry as captain; Arletta

Bain, 1st Vice; Minnie Reynolds, 2nd Vice; Dona Swain, secretary and treasurer; Elizabeth Nebeker, assistant secretary; Pamellia Anderson, registrar; Rhoda Lee, historian; Jessie Newmeyer, chaplain.

Succeeding captains have been, Ardith Huber, 1938; Pearl Perry, 1941; Jessie Newmeyer, 1943; Mildred Mowrey, 1946.

HARMON MULLINS

Harmon Mullins was born in Kentucky on April 5, 1869, and his wife, Cora Sprouse Mullins,

was born in Laketown, Utah, Oct. 24, 1871. They were married in Manassa, Colo., on Sept. 23, 1890. They came to Vernal in 1890. They built the first

house in Tridell, where they made their home for a number of years. Later Mr. Mullins engaged in business enterprises in Lapoint.



1—Harmon Mullins. 2—Cora Mullins. 3—Jacob Rasmussen. 4—Sarah Rasmussen. 5—William Marshall. 6—Clara Marshall. 7—Albert Norton. 8—Sarah Ann Norton. 9—Jacob Nielson. 10—Eliza Nielson. 11—William Sprouse. 12—May Sprouse. 13—Thomas Hackford. 14—Drucilla Hackford. 15—Eli Lee. 16—Rhoda Ann Lee. 17—David Wilson. 18—Eva Wilson. 19—Archie Searle. 20—Sylvia Searle. 21—Franklin Bigelow. 23—Ephraim Rasmussen. 24—Sarah Ann Rasmussen.

JACOB RASMUSSEN

Jacob Rasmussen was born June 6, 1873 at Fairview, Utah. He married Sarah Rebecca Howell at the Manti Temple June 20, 1894. They moved to Uintah Basin in November, 1917. Were active in church and community work. They moved to Salt Lake City in December, 1942.

SARAH REBECCA HOWELL RASMUSSEN

Sarah Rebecca Howell Rasmussen was born May 2, 1876 at Fairview, Utah. She was the mother of twelve children. Was active in Relief Society work.

WILLIAM CALVIN AND CLARA BELL BOWMAN MARSHALL

William Calvin Marshall was born Sept. 19, 1806 at Gladesboro, Carroll county, Virginia.

Clara Bell Bowman was born March 28, 1871, also in Carroll county, Virginia. This couple was married Feb. 12, 1891. They are the parents of ten children and came to Lapoint, Utah, March 20, 1914. They came for two reasons. First, they desired to live among the L. D. S. people, and second, because they wanted to settle in a new and undeveloped country. Mr. Marshall served as ward clerk for a number of years and was bishop of Lapoint ward for two years. He was a member of the board of education for several years. He was a carpenter and built the first store at the Lapoint townsite. He later bought this store and was a merchant and a farmer in the community for many years. They left Utah in 1940 to make their home in California.

ALBERT WESTLY NORTON

Albert Westly Norton was born Sept. 21, 1876 at Panguitch, Utah. He married Sarah Ann Wilson, who was born May 31, 1878, in the Manti Temple on June 18, 1902. They moved to Lapoint June 8, 1919. He engaged in farming, blacksmithing and auto mechanics. Was active in town improvements. They were the parents of seven children.

JACOB NIELSON

Jacob Nielson was born March 21, 1871 at Ephraim, Utah. He married Eliza Pearl Kump on July 17, 1900. They came to Ashley Valley in 1917. He was a farmer and stock raiser. Died May 8, 1942.

WILLIAM SPROUSE

William Sprouse was born at Manassa, Colo., May 25, 1881. He came to Lapoint April 18, 1906. His was the third cabin built in Lapoint. His daughter, Deborah, was the first white child born there.

MAE SPROUSE

Mae Sprouse was born Aug. 8, 1884. She married Wm. Sprouse April 14, 1902. They moved from Vernal to Lapoint in 1906. She was the first Primary president in Lapoint ward. Was the mother of six children.

THOMAS HACKFORD

Thomas Hackford was born in England in 1860. He came to America in 1860 and lived at Union, Utah. He married Drucilla Howell at Salt Lake City in 1881. Came to Lapoint in 1905. He died June 4, 1928.

TERESA DRUCILLA HOWELL HACKFORD

Teresa Drucilla Howell Hackford was born at Fair View, Utah, in 1865. She married Thomas Hackford in 1881. Was the mother of eleven children. Died Nov. 27, 1944.

RHODA ANN HULLINGER

Rhoda Ann Hullinger was born June 15, 1879, at Salt Lake City. She moved to Ashley Valley in 1883 and married Eli Lee March 29, 1899. Lived in Naples then moved to LaPoint in 1920. Was active in Relief Society and Primary work.

DAVID I. WILSON

Born Aug. 31, 1872 at Panguitch, Utah, the first male child born there. He came to Lapoint in 1918. Was active in church and civic affairs, and manager of the first dance hall built in Lapoint. He donated the ground and right-of-way where the town well was drilled which supplies twenty homes with water.

EVA JOSEPHINE LAMOREAUX WILSON

Eva Josephine Lamoreaux Wilson was born June 14, 1883 at Paragonah, Utah. She married David I. Wilson June 29, 1904 at Manti Temple and moved to Lapoint in 1918. With her husband she engaged in farming and turkey raising.

ARCHIE LEE SEARLE

Archie Lee Searle was born May 15, 1890.

SYLVIA JANE BURCH SEARLE

Sylvia Jane Burch Searle was born March 8, 1911. Homesteaded a 160-acre farm in Lapoint. He helped to build the first canal to cover the homestead section of LaPoint. He built one of the first homes in Lapoint.

FRANKLIN DEAN BIGELOW

Franklin Dean Bigelow was born Nov. 7, 1869 at Provo, Utah, and was the son of Asa Elijah and Julia Ann Cook Bigelow. He married Mary Elvira Batty Dec. 15, 1891, who was born March 27, 1870 at Wanship, Summitt county, Utah. She was the daughter of Miles Mark Batty and Mary Mecham. While living in Walsburg, four children were born to them. In 1900, they came to the Uintah Basin, and on March 18, 1915 they moved to Lapoint, then known as Taft. They were the first people to lease Indian ground. There were no fences and very few houses, so they at once fenced their land, living in tents four years during the summer and moving back to Vernal in the winter. They have seven children.

EPHRAIM RASMUSSEN

Ephraim Rasmussen was born in Stanerner, Norway, July 23, 1865. He came across the water to this country in 1869. When a young man he herded cattle and butchered for the Indians at Whiterocks. In 1891 he married Sarah Ann Dudley, who was born in Spanish Fork Nov. 3, 1873. They moved to Glines ward in Vernal. In 1901 they moved back to the head of Deep Creek, north of Lapoint. They filed on a homestead on the Reservation when it was opened for homesteading in 1905, and moved there in 1906. There he made his home the remainder of his life. He helped to build the first schoolhouse that was built in this country, in 1910, and was one of the first trustees.

HAYDEN PETER HARRISON

Hayden Peter Harrison, son of John Harrison and Nancy Platt, was born in 1867 at Nephi, Juab county. On account of the death of his mother, he made his home in early youth with Mr. and Mrs. William Witbeck, Sr., at Nephi. He came to Ashley Valley and lived with L. C. Johnson and S. D. Colton, assisting in clearing the land of the old S. D. Colton farm. He married Margaret Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah H. Murray, on Nov. 2, 1892. In 1895, he moved to Upper Deep Creek, where he took up a homestead which is now a part of the Thoroughbred Ranch. Here he resided for fifteen years where he was a school trustee for ten years. He moved to Glines ward in 1910. In 1918 he was appointed Government Ditch Rider on the Indian reservation for the Deep Creek project. In 1910 he moved his family over on the Indian reservation on the old Bill Preece homestead. Mr. Harrison had charge of this project until the time of his death, Feb. 26, 1929. He was the father of twelve children.

C. A. THOMPSON

C. A. Thompson was born April 8, 1871, in West Virginia. Was married on July 4, 1899. Came to Ashley Valley April 2, 1901. He homesteaded at Lapoint in 1905. Was a missionary to the Southern states in 1908 and to the Northern states in 1919. He was the first to plant wheat in Lapoint, and cut and threshed it by hand.

DOROTHY THOMPSON

Was born March 16, 1879 in West Virginia. She taught school in Union ward in 1901, and helped to keep the homestead. She wove and laid the carpets in the Vernal Tabernacle, tithing office and Second ward, in 1908-1911.

CHARLEY TAYLOR

Charley Taylor was born Jan. 22, 1880, and came to Lapoint in the spring of 1909. Was a farmer and sheepman.

CHRISTINE SAPPHIRE HOHNE

Christine Sapphire Hohne was born at Nuernberg, Germany, June 19, 1887. She came to America in 1898. Is the mother of four sons, and an active church worker.

J. W. DAVIS

Mr. Davis was born in Grose Creek, Tooele, and was 28 years old when he came to Lapoint in 1910. His wife, Annie D. Davis, was 18 years old at the time. They became engaged in farming and sheep raising. Mr. Davis also started the first store in Lapoint.

JAMES CLAIR HACKING

James Clair Hacking was born in Cedar Fort Utah, Jan. 1, 1878. He came with his parents to Ashley Valley in July, 1879, and moved to Lapoint in 1918. Was a dairy farmer and merchant, also director of the Roosevelt State Bank for eleven years. He served on the Executive committee of the Associated Water Users for 18 years, and was a representative to the State Legislature for four terms. He was the first postmaster of Lapoint. Was the father of four children.

HARRIET BODILY HACKING

Harriet Bodily Hacking was born in Ashley Valley March 23, 1880. She attended the Maeser school, Uintah Stake Academy and the B. Y. U. She married James C. Hacking in 1900 and moved to Lapoint in 1913. Was the mother of four chil-

dren. She was a member of the Stake Sunday School board and ward chorister for many years.

ABNER SWAIN

Abner Swain was a son of Robert Henry Swain and Julia Ann Johnson. Mr. Swain was born Dec. 14, 1877, at Salt Lake City. He moved his family to Lapoint in the spring of 1910. He made the brick for the buildings and played the music for their

dances. Many nights the children were placed on the bottom of the wagonbed and a four or five-mile trip taken to a neighbor's or friend's house for an all-night party. The sun would be coming up as the horses plodded home with their merry-makers. The old mandolin always rode in the seat of honor for if anything happened to it the music at the next party would be less melodious. Mr. Swain lived on the original homestead until his death on Feb. 9, 1947.



1—J. C. Hacking; 2—Harriet Hacking; 3—Abner Swain; 4—Permillia Swain; 5—Alma Anderson; 6—Pamilla Anderson; 7—Richard Smith; 8—Lovicia Smith; 9—Iva Anderson; 10—Margaret Van; 11—Madeline Eubank; 12—Elizabeth Nebeker; 13—Roy Taylor; 14—Roxa Taylor; 15—Rose Daniels; 16—James Harrison; 17—Mrs. James Harrison; 18—Nora Christenson; 19—Peter Harrison; 20—Margaret Harrison; 21—Christine Taylor; 22—Annie Davis; 23—C. A. Thompson; 24—Dorothy Thompson.

PERMILLIA HATCH SWAIN

A daughter of Jeremiah Hatch and Aurila Bard Hadlock. Mrs. Swain was born Jan. 29, 1880 in Vernal, Utah and moved to Lapoint in the spring of 1910. There was no doctor or nurse available for the new settlement as the distance to Vernal or Roosevelt was long and tedious over poorly developed roads and the distance to these places had to be traveled by horsepower for many years. There was an Indian doctor at Ft. Duchesne but that was too far off and the doctor not always available for the white settlers. People here felt that the Lord had indeed blessed them when Aunt Millie Swain, came to the new community with her skill in midwifery and general illness. It was this goodnatured, wife of Abner Swain and mother of a family of eight, three of them born after she came to Lapoint, hard-working, faithful woman who was responsible for the the safe delivery of nearly every new baby in Lapoint and surrounding country. She brought the little new souls into the world in log huts devoid of comforts and modern sanitation, but mother and baby had a miraculous way of surviving all these hardships and the new babies grew into healthy, rosy-cheeked children who later crowded the one-room log schoolhouses out of existence. Aunt Millie tended to her sick on horseback, in buggy, and in wagon, in all kinds of weather, over all sorts of roads. The old-timers say that if the way was too rough for the horse or he gave out, she always had two good feet, and she always got there in time. It has been said that the Lord takes care of his children and this community surely felt His hand and blessing when he sent them this blessed woman. She served the community until the automobile, telephone and more adequate hospitalization and health clinics took over for her. Aunt Millie passed to her rest Oct. 16, 1944.

ALMA GILBERTSON ANDERSON

Alma Gilbert Anderson was the son of Wm. O. and Dorothy Erickson Anderson. He was born on May 13, 1863 at Rhodes Valley (later Kamas), in Summit county, Utah. When two years old they had to move to Parleys Park on account of Indian trouble. In the year of 1869 they moved back to Rhodes Valley where they lived in a fort. He married Pamilla Ann Harder on Dec. 30, 1885. They moved to Lapoint in August, 1926. Mr. Anderson was a civic-minded man and held several community positions. He was an ardent genealogical worker. He died April 20, 1940 at Lapoint.

PAMILLA ANN HARDER ANDERSON

Pamilla Ann Harder Anderson was born at Coalville, Utah on Nov. 4, 1866. She was a daughter

of Willett S. and Sarah Spicer Harder. She married Alma Gilbert Anderson Dec. 30, 1885. In August of 1926 they moved to Lapoint where she became active in church and civic affairs. She was twice president of the Relief Society and served nearly eight years in this capacity. She was released from this position due to ill health when seventy years of age. Mrs. Anderson was the mother of eleven children, four of them still living. She died May 28, 1945.

GEORGE RICHARD SMITH

George Richard Smith was born at Heber City, Feb. 5, 1878. He came to Vernal and operated a barber shop. Married Lovicia Foulks June 14, 1902. They moved to Tridell when the reservation opened. He died Jan. 14, 1930.

LOVICIA J. FOULKS SMITH

Lovicia J. Foulks Smith was born Oct. 24, 1877 at Salt Lake City. She came to Vernal in 1895, moved to Tridell with some of the first settlers and later moved to Lapoint in 1932.

GILBERT AND IVA MAY ANDERSON

Gilbert Willett Anderson was born May 5, 1891, in Kamas, Summit county, Utah, a son of Alma Gilbert and Pamilla Ann Harder Anderson. He moved with his parents to Ashley Valley on July 15, 1896. On June 14, 1911, he was married to Iva May Bills at Maeser. They resided there for five years. Then in March, 1916, they moved to Lapoint where they have lived for 31 years.

Mr. Anderson was ditch rider for Whiterocks and Ouray Valley Irrigation Co. for fourteen years, he was also constable in Lapoint for two years.

IVA MAY BILLS

Iva May Bills Anderson was born April 9, 1890 at Maeser, Uintah county. She was president of the Y. W. M. I. A. two different times in Lapoint. When the primary was first organized in that ward she was counselor under May Sprouse, and in later years counselor to Alice L-Angus.

On Feb. 20, 1924, she was chosen president of the Relief Society and served faithfully until Oct. 3, 1926. She has also been chorister and class leader, as well as visiting teacher, for 25 years.

MARGARET MURRAY VAN

Margaret Murray Van was born July 17, 1876 and came to Lapoint in 1902.

PHILIP VAN

Philip Van was born at Fairview, Utah, in 1874 and died at Lapoint in December of 1935.

MADELINE EUBANK

Madeline Eubank came to Lapoint from Chicago in the fall of 1911 and was the second school-teacher of Lapoint.

ELIZABETH SNOWBALL NEBEKER

Born Dec. 7, 1866 at Salt Lake City. Came to Uintah Basin in November, 1914 and moved to Tridell in 1915. Was first Primary president there. She moved to Lapoint in 1916, and was active in the Relief Society and other church groups.

ROY TAYLOR

Mr. Roy Taylor was born Feb. 18, 1872 at Lavan, Juab county, Utah. He came to the Reservation in 1915 and engaged in farming.

He was put in as bishop of Lapoint ward in 1916, and served as bishop for twelve years. He was county commissioner for three terms and served on the school board for ten years. He came from Chester, Sanpete county, Utah. He died Dec. 26, 1941.

MRS. ROXA ANDERSON TAYLOR

Mrs. Roxa Anderson Taylor was born March 27, 1876 at Levan, Juab county, Utah. She was first counselor to three different Relief Society presidents. She is still living.

ROSE DANIELS

A Navajo Indian girl who was captured by the Ute Indians and sold to A. Daniels who later married her and brought her to the Ute Indian reservation to live. Mr. Daniels died and Mrs. Daniels lived among the white people. She raised her four children alone and lived in Lapoint until her death in July of 1946. Her age is unknown.

WILLIAM GUYMOND CALDWELL

William Guymond Caldwell was born June 25, 1855. He married Eleanor Emmerett Gillespie on March 28, 1875 in Fountain Green, Utah. They came to Ashley Valley in 1886.

ELEANOR EMMERETT GILLESPIE CALDWELL

Eleanor Emmerett Gillespie Caldwell was born May 6, 1857 at Bountiful, Utah. She came to Ashley Valley in 1886 and was the mother of eleven children.

JOHN AUGUST NYBERG

John Augst Nyberg was born Nov. 19, 1865 at Mt. Pleasant, Ptah. He married Mary Kump on Feb. 17, 1897. Was a pioneer blacksmith, also a sheepman and rancher. Died Aug. 2, 1926.

MARY BARBARA KUMP NYBERG

Mary Barbara Kump Nyberg was born Oct. 18, 1873 at Moroni, Utah. She was the mother of nine children.

LaPoint History



Taft Postoffice. Mail was carried by horseback from Vernal. Building was later moved and town re-named Lapoint.



Lapoint L.D.S Chapel. Completed in 1935 under the direction of Jeremiah Harrison, the sixth bishop of Lapoint. Group in picture is Lapoint Sunday School.



James C. Hacking store. Reading left to right: Fern Warburton Nyberg, J.C. Hacking, and old Indian Snake Pete.



First white topped buggy to come to Lapoint. Owned by Cyrus A. Thompson.



First motor-powered threshing machine to thresh in Lapoint. Wm. Davis, LeRoy Taylor,



First twenty-fourth of July parade to take place in Lapoint. July of 1920.

In 1905 the Uintah Indian Reservation was opened to white settlers. As there was such a demand for homesteaders the people had to draw numbers giving them the right to make homestead filings. A few came to the reservation that fall, but the main body came the next spring and filed on their homesteads.

In 1906, William Sprouse and Harmon Mullins came to the present location of Lapoint and leased an Indian allotment and settled on their homesteads. During 1907 they farmed their lessees, using Indian water as the White Rocks Irrigation Co. hadn't started work on their canal. As the first consideration of these settlers was water, the White Rock Irrigation Company was formed Jan. 13, 1906, with thirteen stockholders. John Bates was chosen president with J. S. McConkie and J. C. Hacking as directors, and H. Walter Wolley as secretary. B. O. Colton was employed by the board to survey the canal.

Early in the spring of 1907 a group of homesteaders came from Vernal and started work on the canal on White Rocks Bench. They were very discouraged to find that nearly all of the survey stakes had been pulled up by the Indians and thrown away. Not to be beaten, they found enough stakes to give them the east and west boundaries so they started to break ground for an enterprise that was to be the life of our present community. The first men who participated in the first work of building the "White Rocks Canal" were Stephen Ross, George H. Bartlett, C. B. Bartlett (foreman) of Tridell and Sim Ross, Joseph Abegglin, Louis Franke and Lyle Fisher of Lapoint, also C. A. Thompson. He was one of the first foremen. It is said that these men would never plant a turnip in their gardens after the ditch was finished because food was so scarce that they practically lived on turnips the first two years while working on their irrigation project. The people felt well repaid for the five long years of heartbreaking labor when the canal was finally finished and they could harvest crops from their land.

During the next two or three years the families of Jake Killian, LeRoy Taylor, William Davis, Sarah Drulard, Charles Graham, Abe Warbuton, Warren Ross, James Harrison, Eph Rasmussen, Ray Pickup, Sim Ross, Thomas Hackford, J. C. Hacking and Abner Swain came to the new town to live. B. O. Colton helped to survey the land and locate the newcomers on their homesteads.

In 1908 Bailes E. Sprouse started the first store and postoffice which was located one mile south of the present town of LaPoint and was called Taft. Roy Warbuton carried the mail from Vernal, making the trip in two days on horseback. Later Jake

Killian carried the mail from Ft. Duchesne in a white-topped buggy.

As there was no organized branch of the church here, we held services along with all of Tridell in the John Starr Indian House and took orders from the branch of the church that was organized at Hayden. C. B. Bartlett acted as president with Horace Morrill and John Merkey as counselors.

One of the first needs of the new community was a school, so school was held in the Indian building with Ethel Watkins from Vernal as teacher. Eph Rasmussen, James Cook and George H. Bartlett were trustees of the new school. C. A. Thompson was also a trustee. In 1911 the school was moved one mile east into another Indian building and the teacher here was Madeline Eubanks. A year later the school was moved two miles farther east to the home of Sarah Drulard. In 1915 the school was moved to its present location and a building erected that was known as the White School House. The new town had grown to such an extent that the new building wouldn't accommodate all the children and the older ones learned their lessons in a tent.

In February of 1914 a branch of the church was organized here as Liberty ward with C. A. Thompson as Presiding Elder and William Sprouse and Hayden Foster as counselors.

At this time the people decided the town should be more centralized so the postoffice and store were moved to its present location and the town named LaPoint by Don B. Colton, president of the Uintah Stake. J. C. Hacking was the first postmaster and was followed by C. A. Thompson, Clod Garanger, D. A. Lameraux, Hayden Foster and the present postmistress, Thelma Winn. Bill Davis owned the first store. Wm. Marshall and J. C. Hacking established a new store and the new town was ready to advance. Abner Swain, an experienced brick-maker, saw the need of good material for the new buildings that were soon to be erected, so with the financial help of J. C. Hacking, Mr. Swain and his boys, started the first brick yard. The first kiln of brick went into the J. C. Hacking store and home. There are three brick store buildings and the schoolhouse still standing in LaPoint along with many brick homes. These bricks were made of native soil. They were also used for the church house, school, and many homes in Tridell.

On Sept. 10, 1916, the LaPoint ward was organized. James M. Shaffer was sustained as bishop of the LaPoint ward with Roy Taylor as first and Stephen W. Asley as second counselor. Wm. C. Marshall was chosen as ward clerk.

The boundary between Liberty and LaPoint ward was established as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 11, township 1 south, range 1 east, Uintah Special Meridian and running thence in a northerly direction along a ridge to Red Narrows thence north half a mile, thence east to the Uintah base line. Commencing at the same beginning the boundary line runs thence west to the west line of the Uintah Stake, or Uintah river.

At a meeting held at LaPoint Dec. 31, 1916, attended by President Don B. Colton, Bishop J. M. Shaffer was released as he was moving to Vernal, and Brother Roy Taylor, who had acted as first counselor to Bishop Shaffer, was sustained bishop of the LaPoint ward with Stephen W. Ashby as first counselor. Jesse Samuel Brough was sustained as second counselor March 18, 1917.

The new community was ever mindful of the educational needs of their children so it wasn't surprising to see the new brick school building of four rooms and offices ready for occupancy by the fall of 1919 and by 1925 the additional rooms were added and since that time only minor changes and improvements have been added as the building was planned to meet all needs of the growing community. The school has a modern heating system and cold storage locker, running water and a kitchen that is the envy of many a school cook. The grounds have been landscaped and fenced with many trees and shrubs planted to make it one of the most attractive school yards in the Basin.

About 1933 a Community Health Service was organized and through their efforts with the State Health Department a community well was started with state funds. The townspeople developed this project and they now enjoy a good water system.

The State Road Commission made the LaPoint to Vernal road a secondary state highway and in 1933 and 1934 a good road was built and graveled from LaPoint to U. S. 40 at Ft. Duchesne, making it possible to have one-day mail service from Salt Lake to LaPoint.

In 1939 the Rural Electrification Project was completed to LaPoint with fifty-one miles of line and installation. Now practically every home in the community enjoys the benefits of electricity.

Many new settlers have come to LaPoint and many have gone away but the many who have remained are very satisfied with their homes and the fertile land which is here. Farm produce of every kind is raised here in abundance and people are happy in their occupation of farming, dairying and stock raising.

LAPOINT

The first Relief Society was organized in the LaPoint ward Oct. 22, 1916 with Dorothy Thompson, president, Roxa Taylor, counselor and Elizabeth Nebeker, second counselor, Lillie Bigelow, secretary, and Sylvia Searle, treasurer. The members commenced paying small donations and by the end of the year eighteen members were enrolled. Meetings were held at the home of the sisters as they lived in scattered sections of the county. They traveled on horseback or in hayracks or wagons to attend the meetings. On the 9th of October, 1917, Sister Thompson was released and the Society was reorganized on Nov. 6, 1917. Elizabeth Taylor was president with Roza Taylor and Mary Swenson as counselors. The meetings closed in 1918 due to the influenza epidemic, but Relief Society activities went on, with the sisters caring for the sick and needy. In March, 1919, meetings were resumed and the sisters bought a gas light for the hall and cooked many dinners for the men who were renovating the church. On Sept. 11, 1921, the Relief Society was reorganized with Wilhelmina Nielson as president, Roza Taylor and Hattie Foster, counselors. They gave dances to make money to help their work and quilted quilts for \$1.25 each.

Wilhelmina Nielson was released Feb. 20, 1924. Iva Anderson was sustained as president with Elvira Bigelow and Annie Warburton as counselors. Health work was stressed, lectures given and a great improvement made in visiting teachers' work.

On Oct. 3, 1926, Annie Stoker became president with Pamillia Anderson and Clara Marshall, counsellors. They stressed garden raising and canning of fruits and vegetables for winter use.

On Nov. 13, 1927, Pamillia Anderson was president with Celestia Rasmussen and Annie Warburton as counselors. When Bert Lamoreaux's home burned down the Relief Society did much to assist him. On Dec. 2, 1928, Mable Clekk was sustained as president with Myrtle Golding and Lima Jarrell as counsel and secretary. During the year they put on many plays and dances, bought costumes and fixed up the stage, thus making a real social year and getting large crowds to attend.

Pamillia Anderson was sustained as president Dec. 17, 1929, with Sarah Norton and Georgianna Curtis as counselors. In June a pageant on the Book of Mormon written by Alice Morrill, was produced and was very impressive. Meetings were held in private homes after the meeting house was torn down, then in November the sisters were permitted to meet in one room of the schoolhouse on Mondays. Dinners were served for three days at the U. B. I. C., and the proceeds given toward the



Swain brick kiln. These brick were used in the old Lapoint Hall.



First Lapoint Relief Society officers. Mrs. Dorothy Thompson was the first president and isn't pictured here. Read. from left to right, front row: Annie Warbuton, Rhoda Ann Lee, Roxy Taylor, Elezibeth Nebeker, Sylvia Blackburn. Back row: Sarah Ann Norton, Eva Wilson, Hattie Foster, Iva Anderson and Lillie Bigelow.



First gas pump and car in Lapoint.



Lapoint Hall. Built in 1920. Later condemned and the material used to help build the new ward chapel.



1947 Relief Society Officers. Ora Swain First Counselor. Agnes Walker, Pres. Ardath Huber. 2nd. Counselor.



Elizabeth Morrill, Mable Bartlett, Blanche Kitchen, Ruby Ross, Karen McKee, Veda McKee, Frances Bartlett, Ida Atwood, Mignon Moseman, Mable Ellingford, Eva Trujillo, Rosalee Cook.



Fern Bartlett, Pearl Woolley, Virgie Behrman, Clara Bartlett, Nellie Merkley.

new chapel. Four quilts were also made and sold.

The first Relief Sociey meeting was held in the new chapel on March 12, 1935. On June 2, 1935, Pamillia Anderson was released and Celesta Rasmussen succeeded her with Lillie Bigelow and Opal Foster as counselors. Later, Anna Warburton became counselor instead of Opal Foster. New equipment for the sewing room was purchased.

On March 8, 1936, Lillian Bigelow became president with Alice Angus and Annie Warburton, counselors. Nineteen Relief Society quilts were made, six more quilted for others and eight district quilts were taken in for the church security program.

Rhoda Ann Lee held the position of president from Oct. 4, 1943 to June 18, 1944. At that time Agnes Walker, Thelma Bisel and Mary Hacking were sustained. Six quilts were donated for European Saints in need. Fifteen cases of eggs for welfare were collected. On May 5, 1946, Mary Hack-

ing was released and Ardith Huber sustained as second counselor. Then on Sept. 9, 1946, Thelma Bisel was succeeded by Ora Swain as first counselor.

CAMP WHITEROCKS

Whiterocks Camp was organized in 1936 with the following officers in charge: Nellie Merkley, Capt.; Mabel Ellingford, 1st Vice; Ida Atwood, 2nd Vice; Viva Goodrich, Sec.; Marbel Bartlett, Registrar; Margaret Bartlett, Historian; Lelia Merkley, Organist; Jennie Goodrich, Chorister; Roselee Cook, Instructor. There were only five present at the organization which was under the direction of Rose Walker. The present officers, in 1947, are: Roselee Cook, Capt.; Mabel Ellingford, 1st Vice; Clara Bartlett, 2nd Vice; Mignon Moosman, Sec.; Eva Trujillo, Registrar; Elizabeth Morrill, Historian; Jennie McConkie, Custodian; Francis Bartlett, Organist; Virgie Berham, Chorister; Viva Goodrich, Class Leader.

CHARLES B. BARTLETT

He was the first bishop in Tridell ward. He has spent seven years on missions or the L. D. S.

church in New Zealand and has been very active both in civic and church affairs. Has also written for the local papers.



Chas. B. Bartlett Margaret Bartlett Horace L. Morrill Alice Morrill Geo. H. Bartlett Clara Bartlett



John Merkley Nellie Merkley Stephen Ross Margaret Ross John H. Moosmann Matilda Moosmann



Parley H. Goodrich Viva Goodrich Hyrum Morrill Harriet Morrill LeRoy Atwood Ida Atwood



Amasa M. Lyman Jane Lyman Joseph Ray McKee Ruth McKee



Four Generations

Sarah E. Harvey Wm K. Harvey
Verna H. Hoopes Kenneth Hoopes

MARGARET W. BARTLETT

Was born Aug. 28, 1867, and is the wife of Charles B. Bartlett. Always active in the church, she was the first counselor in the first Y. L. M. I. A. and first treasurer of the Relief Society of Tridell ward. She was the second teacher, starting in 1910. In 1914, they moved to Vernal and she continued to teach in the Vernal Central and Naples schools. Later she returned to Tridell and taught as long as her health permitted. She was lovingly called Aunt Margaret.

HORACE MORRILL

Horace Morrill was born July 18, 1863 in Iron county and was the second bishop of Tridell ward, holding this office for eleven years. The new brick chapel was dedicated on the eve of his release. He was also interested in the water projects and served as president of the Whiterocks Irrigation Company, hoping to promote the Paradise Parks Reservoir. He died on Jan. 12, 1930.

ALICE HOYT HAYES MORRILL

Alice Hoyt Hayes Morrill was born in August, 1871, in Denver, Colo., and was the wife of Horace Morrill. She was first president of the Y. L. M. I. A. in Tridell, and beloved by all who knew her. She inspired many with her poetry and stories. Was the mother of seven children and raised four step-children. She taught school for many years, her death occurring on April 28, 1935.

GEORGE H. BARTLETT

George H. Bartlett was born July 8, 1871 in Mt. Dell, Salt Lake county, and was the first Presiding Elder in Tridell ward. He presided over the first Sunday School held in the John Starr house at Grassy Flat, gathering the people from North Liberty, South Liberty and the Grassy Flat sections. After the ward was organized he was superintendent of the Sunday School, acted as school trustee and clerk. He was president of the Whiterocks Irrigation Company. He, with his son Owen, owned and operated a sawmill on Mosby Mountain.

CLARA BARTLETT

Clara Bartlett was born April 19, 1879 at Huntsville, Weber county. Was made first counselor in the Tridell Relief Society Sept. 29, 1912, riding horseback when necessary, to attend the meetings. She is the mother of twelve children. They lived in Vernal from 1925 to 1941 when they returned to Tridell. Mrs. Bartlett has helped a great deal in sickness in the ward.

JOHN MERKLEY

John Merkley was born Aug. 29, 1874 at Cedar Fort. They were the second family to move into Tridell, arriving in April, 1906. He was second counselor to Bishop Morrill, played the violin for the young folks to dance. Was the first bee keeper and was engaged in the carpenter business. He died Feb. 2, 1924.

NELLIE MERKLEY

Was born Nov. 3, 1875 at Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake county. She married John Merkley. After moving to Tridell they spent the first year in two tents. She was the first Relief Society president and served 22 years. She spent a lot of time and made long rides to assist in times of illness. Was the mother of a large family. She is interested in Bee culture.

STEPHEN M. ROSS

Stephen M. Ross was born July 16, 1870 at Lehi City, Utah, moved into Tridell in 1906 and took up a homestead in 1907. He was interested in irrigation, helping to construct the government canal and the Whiterocks canal. He served as mail driver for four years and was counselor to George H. Bartlett, as Elder and Superintendent.

MARGARET ROSS

Margaret Ross was born in 1874 and was the wife of Stephen Ross. Their home was the gathering place for the young people. She took a young baby and raised her to womanhood. She visited the sick and cared for those in need.

JOHN H. MOOSMAN

John H. Moosman was born Feb. 19, 1875 at Harmony, Utah. His wife, Matilda, was born on Aug. 13, 1880. They were the first white settlers in Tridell and moved there in 1906 and their daughter, Della, was the first white child born in Tridell. Her birth date is Oct. 15, 1907. Mr. Moosman loved the wide open spaces and was one of the first to go for lumber to build the first log schoolhouse. They had eleven children and Mrs. Moosman was a lovely mother and neighbor.

PARLEY H. GOODRICH

Parley H. Goodrich was born Aug. 25, 1883 at Morgan, Utah. He was among the earlier settlers of Tridell. He married Viva Hunting, who was born Nov. 21, 1883. They were active members in the church. Mr. Goodrich was second counselor in the bishopric and also ward clerk. He was very interested in music and helped as chorister, and was musi-

etan for the dances. Mrs. Goodrich was the Primary president and Literature class leader.

HYRUM MORRILL

Hyrum Morrill was born Jan. 14, 1856 in Iron county. He was truly a pioneer at heart and, although his health wasn't good he went on conquering the hardships that are found in pioneer life with a smile. His wife, who came from Springfield, Ohio, was active in the Relief Society. She loved to raise flowers and they brightened many homes and hearts in the long dreary hours of those early days.

LEROY ATWOOD

Leroy Atwood (or Roy as he is spoken of) came to Tridell in the early spring of 1911. He has supervised the visiting teachers of the ward and helped with the community problems. His wife, Ida, was a visiting teacher in the Relief Society for twenty-five years, and president of the D. U. P. for two years. She also helped in the Sunday School.

MR. & MRS. AMASA M. LYMAN & FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Amasa M. Lyman and family were residents of Tridell for more than thirty years and were among the early settlers to come here.

They moved here from Boulder, Utah in the fall of 1907. Mr. Lyman was a stockman and farmer, and put all his land under cultivation. He was a son of Amasa Mason Lyman and Hannah Olive Felshaw, and was born June 5, 1870, at Fillmore, Utah.

Mrs. Lyman is the daughter of Christian Moosman and Mary Justell and was born in Washington county, Utah on Nov. 9, 1873. They were married Nov. 9, 1896, at Escalante, Utah.

They were both active in church and civic life, doing much to help build up the community.

Mr. Lyman was justice of the peace one term, rode the canal for the Whiterocks Irrigation Co. for about eight years, helped to build church houses, schools, canals, reservoirs, and many other worthwhile projects. Mrs. Lyman worked in Relief Society and M. I. A., being first secretary for the Relief Society and counselor in M. I. A. for several years. They are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Lyman passed away at his home in Vernal on Sept. 30, 1944 at the age of 74.

TRIDELL

The town of Tridell is in the Ute Indian reservation and was originally a part of the reservation. Because of the abundance of timber in the area, the lumber business has always been of importance to people living in that area. The first sawmill venture in this area is purported to have been made by Alf J. Johnson in 1881. He brought a steam en-

gine which he located at the head of Deep Creek, later called Boles Canyon. Very little can be found in regard to this work. A Mr. Boles is supposed to have operated a sawmill here in 1906 or 1907.

Sam and Charley Hole, Harry White, Bob Whitmer and Will S. Henderson operated this same mill for four months in 1909 but their operations came to an abrupt end in December of 1909 when the engine head of their mill was blown out.

James and Bill Johnson moved the saw and boiler to Paradise Creek some time after 1912 or 1913. Neldon Nyberg later purchased this mill.

Henry Lee operated a mill on the bench south of Paradise Park, which was later moved east to the hill where it remained for a number of years. It was taken over by George H. Bartlett and son Owen. The Bartletts moved the mill into Paradise Park where they operated it for a number of years. The mill burned here, and the remains were moved to Tridell, another engine purchased and it is now operated by Owen Bartlett.

During 1904 the government had built a canal through the lower part of the area (now Tridell) to water Indian land, and the first settlers hauled water from here in barrels for household use.

In 1906 a number of people moved into the reservation. John H. Moosman's was the first family to move in and after him came John Merkley, a few days later, Stephen Ross.

John Merkley and the Rosses farmed on the Merkley homestead that first summer as it was possible to get water to his place. The water was waste water down a wash that ran to the Merkley place. The Merkleys set out an orchard on their place that first summer and it is at present still on the place.

The first house in this area was on the Merkley place and is still used as a honey house by Mrs. Merkley. The first log cabin was built by the Ross family and is still in use as a granary by Laren Ross.

In the spring of 1906, there was, besides the Merkley and Ross families, the families of John Moosman, Harmon (Bud) Mullins, in this section. By the spring of 1908, other families in Tridell were, Charles B. Bartlett, George H. Bartlett, Chris Johnson, A. M. Lyman, Harmon Mullins and Parley H. Goodrich. Other early settlers moving during approximately the first five years were, Horace Merrill, Hyrum Merrill, Leroy E. Atwood, Joseph Ray McKee, Benjamin Darling, Louis Franks, John Woolsey, Ben Ramey, William T. Green, George Glines, G. R. Smith, Wm. Collins and others. John Starr home (Indian) in what was called Grassy Flat. This was in 1908. Other homes that were



First School 1909-1910
Front Row - Oscar Lyman, Rosanna
Lyman, Cynthia Lyman, Owen
Bartlett, (on horse) Stella Dadds
Madeena Merkley, Back Row
Kelia Lyman, Bart Merkley
Lena Houston, the Teacher
Others enrolled not in
picture are —
Charley Darling, James
Darling, David Moosmann,
Elizabeth Bartlett, Alice
Bartlett.

First Church House,
also used for school.
The first building built by
co-operative labor in the
community



Members of Community
gathered to Celebrate
July 24th in true
Pioneer fashion



"Pioneer" Crop of
potatoes on
P. H. Goodrich
homestead

School House built in
1924 and in use today (1947)



LDS Chapel
built in 1927
in use today

used to hold school in were, the vacated home of LeRoy Goodrich, the Cump Murray home and Fred Drullard home. Ethel Watkins was the first school teacher. Lena Huston also taught in these first schools. The John Starr and Cump Murray homes were also used for church activities. It was at this home that Liberty ward (now Tridell) was organized as an L. D. S. ward, with C. B. Bartlett as bishop, Horace Morrill, first counselor, John Merkley, second counselor and Parley H. Goodrich, clerk, Harmon Mullins as ward chorister. Prior to this time there had been a branch in the Hayden ward.

The first building built by cooperative labor in the community was a log structure of box-end style. This was used as a community center, church and schoolhouse for many years. In 1927 it was moved by Oscar M. Lyman and converted into a store and later made into a garage, and is still used as such by Forrest Goodrich.

The school district built their first schoolhouse in 1915-16. From then until December, 1924, the teachers who taught in this school were: Leo C. Christensen, Warren A. Brady, Alice Morrill, Le Roy Morrill, Wanda Jensen, and possibly others.

This building has been remodeled and is now the home of Reed McConkie, and it also houses the U. S. Postoffice. The present schoolhouse was completed in 1924 and school convened after the Christmas holidays (Jan., 1925, in the new building. This building, a four-room structure with library and kitchen, has seen many teachers come and go through the years.

The L. D. S. chapel, now in use in the community, was built by the people of the ward and completed in 1927. The ward building committee on this project were George H. Bartlett, chairman, who later moved to Vernal and was replaced by J. R. McKee, with Levi Kitchen and J. T. Wilson as members of the committee and H. LeRoy Morrill as secretary and treasurer.

The Whiterocks Irrigation Company was formed in 1907 and a canal started at this early date. By 1908 water was turned into the west and center draws of the community and crops were grown there during this summer. First attempts at canal building were stopped by the Indians and work hindered until Indian affairs could be settled. The Paradise Park reservoir, belonging to the company, was constructed over a long period of years. Horace Morrill was president of the company at the time the reservoir was started, and it was completed with H. LeRoy Morrill as president. Additional reservoir storage was added when the Chepets Lakes Project was added to the company's water storage. J. Ray McKee, present president of the Irrigation company, has been a diligent worker in the different construction projects of the company.

The Mosby Stock Association was organized in this section with A. M. Lyman as first president. J. R. McKee, Alex Sessions, W. D. Morrill have been officers in the association and at present, H. LeRoy Morrill is president, with Forrest Goodrich, vice-president, Newell McKee, director and P. H. Goodrich, secretary. Of the many officials who have been in the organization, we do not have a complete list, so cannot list them.

The community had developed sufficiently by 1917 to warrant a postoffice. Morley Jones was appointed postmaster and Seth Wilson as mail carrier. Mr. Jones operated a small store in connection with the postoffice until 1922, when he moved out of the community and George H. Bartlett was appointed postmaster. Marcel Merkley was the next postmistress. Later, Ethel M. Goodrich, and the present postmistress is Jennie G. McConkie who has acted in that capacity for fourteen years.

Tridell did not have a store from the time Morley Jones left the community in 1922 until 1927 when Oscar M. Lyman opened up a store and operated it for about a year, selling out to Forrest Goodrich who operated it for five years. Mr. Goodrich closed his store and went to work with the U. S. Forest Service and Tridell was without a store again for about two years. Nellie Merkley started a small grocery store and a little later, J. L. Kitchen opened a general merchandise and service station. George Merkley took over the store from his mother and operated it for a few years and at present the store is operated by George E. Simmons. J. L. Kitchen sold his store to Owen Goodrich, who operates it as the Goodrich Mercantile at present.

It is possible that no one thing ever happened in the ward of more importance than that of the organizing of the R. E. A. Power Line that supplied our community. One of the things we had thought almost impossible, had turned into reality when on Feb. 14, 1940, the entire community turned out to celebrate the event. The celebration lasted through the afternoon and on into the evening. Until we had electricity, we had not understood how really "in the dark" we were.

A small group of people as there was in Tridell, all were interested in the same things. Life centered around the church and school.

Perhaps to tell the officers of the different organizations in the ward would be a means of connecting early life and its members in Tridell with those working in these same organizations at the time of our Centennial.

As has been stated elsewhere in our history, Charles B. Bartlett was the first bishop of our ward with Horace Morrill, second and Horace LeRoy Morrill, third, and also present Clyde L. Merkley.



Paradise Park in
first stages of
Reservoir Construction

Road to mountain known as
"Turkey Trail", over which a
good part of the lumber used
in Tridell was hauled.



"Round Up Time" for
early members of
Mosby Stock Association

The first Sunday School organization had as its superintendent, George H. Bartlett, followed by John T. Wilson, Horace LeRoy Morrill, Loren Ross, Gilbert Ellingford, with Dewey McConkie the present. The first MIA was headed by Alice Morrill, and following her were, Jane Lyman, Alta Wilson, Mary Mecham, Lelia Merkley Ethel Goodrich, Lula Mullins, Alta Morrill and at present, Blanch Kitchen. The Primary organization had the following presidents: Mrs. Elizabeth Nebeker, Ethel Christensen, Viva Goodrich, Rosalee Cook, Christa Ross, Esther Merkley and at present, Mabel Bartlett. The Relief Society had as its first president, Nellie L. Merkley who served for twenty-five years and was followed by Martha L. Morrill, and at present, Esther Harvey. Aaronic Priesthood workers through the years have been, John T. Wilson, Ellis Morrill, Forrest Goodrich, Mark Bartlett and possibly others.

Many of the pictures used and information gathered for our history have been donated by Darrell Goodrich who came into the ward when it was first settled, as a small child and he has preserved some

of the important happenings in the life here through his hobby. We could give the names of all those who had and still do live in our community, and I am sure we would find that all had contributed in one way or another to the development of the town. The character of those early pioneer settlers has been built to a certain extent into the community itself.

The town, though it has never had a water system, now is nearing the time when that dream too will be realized. Many people who are too far from the center of the town to be included in the water system now being built, have drilled wells and already have running water in their home.

As we look back through the few short years since the first settlers came into this small piece of desert land, we realize that in her forty years, Tridell has indeed gone a long way on the road of progression. The achievements of her settlers are great and those early settlers can feel that the work they started was well begun and of those now gone we can truly say of their life, "Well Done."

MOTHER

*Our earthly guardian angel
To shield us with her care,
Our faults she seeks to mend them
Tho' often they're unfair.
In sickness, health, or sorrow
She breathes for us a prayer
Tho all the world forsake us
We have a firm friend there.
She prays for the wayward daughter
Or the son so far away,
Watches and waits till her eyes are dim
Her raven locks are gray.
And she asks Him to protect them
In the darkest hour of night
She pleads Him to forgive them
And lead them in the right.
When trouble does assail us
We feel the fiery smart;
Who comes so nobly forward?
Who bears so well a part?
When all else has betrayed us
Oh! There is yet one other
Who will never forsake us—
It is our own dear Mother.*

—Mary Brown

History of Camp Porter Merrill



Front row—Oral Goodrich, Maud Anderson, Alice Allred, president; Millie Haws, Hannah Rodeback, May Nickel, Gladys Karren.

Standing—Pearl Williams, Effie Powell, Oris Pope, Hazel Goodrich, Nellie Richens, Sibyle Luck.

Other members not on the picture—Jennie Hunting, Reva Ruppe, Inez Rasmussen, Margaret Roberts, Alice Bascom, Mamie Harrison, Norma McCline, Darlene Evans.

Camp Porter Merrell of the D. U. P. was organized in Naples ward in 1936, with the following officers:

May Nielsen, Captain; Gladys Karren, First Vice; Nellie Southam, Second Vice; Louise Lybbert, Treas.; Alice Allred, Historian; Rhoda Stephens, Secretary; Orva Lybbert, Registrar; Pearl Williams, Chaplain; Ruth Goodrich, Parliamentarian; Melinda Goodrich, Custodian of Relics, and Zina Pearce, Teacher.

The camp was discontinued after the first year, but was again organized Feb. 11, 1947. The present officers are:

Alice Allred, Capt.; Hannah Rodeback, First Vice; Jennie Hunting, Second Vice; Hazel Goodrich, Secy. and Treas.; Darlean Evans, Historian; Pearl Williams, Registrar; Norma McCline, Chaplain; May Nickle, Custodian of Relics; Nellie Richens, Chorister; Effie Powell, Teacher.

The purpose of the organization is to search out and preserve pioneer history and record the events of the present. Each member is encouraged to collect her genealogy and record any facts of interest in family history.

PORTER WILLIAM MERRILL

Porter William Merrell was born Sept. 10, 1846 in Van Buren county, Iowa. He married Harriet Amelia Remington in April, 1869.

In the year 1881, Porter Merrill, with his family, moved to this vicinity and built a home on the land now owned by Loran Anderson. At that time there were no homes south or east of the Merrills and there were only six families here, John Karren, Hyrum McCann, George Bankhead, Bill Beeler, Albert McCurdy and Porter Merrill.

There was no church organization here at that time. Sister Harriet Merrill was anxious that her

children should be able to distinguish Sunday from other days, so the little girls' aprons and sunbonnets were always freshly washed and ironed on Saturdays. One Sunday, she had just dressed her chil-



Porter and Harriet Merrill

dren when her mother, Grandma Remington, came in and asked her daughter why that was being done when the children could not attend church and she answered, "I want my children to realize that Sunday is a special day."

Grandma Remington was so impressed that she went to see Jerry Hatch, who was Presiding Elder over that part of the stake. The next Sunday he came out and organized a Branch and Porter Merrill was made Presiding Elder. He was the leader in getting material for a school and meetinghouse which was built on the corner where Jake Karren now lives. This was in the fall of 1883. The building was the largest and best public building in the Valley. In November, 1886, the first stake Conference was held there. After the death of Elder Merrill, Aug. 29, 1884, George A. Davis was appointed Presiding Elder, which position he held until the ward was organized, on May 9, 1887.

The first Sunday School was held at Grandma Remington's home. She then lived in one large room; a little later the men of the community built her a smaller room and she moved into it and her large room was used for a school and meetinghouse.

Bradford Bird was the first Sunday School superintendent and C. F. B. Lybbert was the second. On May 9, 1887, the Merrill ward was organized, with Thomas J. Caldwell as Bishop. George L. Goodrich and James M. Shaffer acted as his counsellors. James M. Shaffer was chosen as second Bishop with Joseph H. Gardner and George Slaugh as counsellors.

In the fall of 1899 the new brick schoolhouse was started from a blueprint, by John Neilson, who also dug the foundation. The building was completed the next year and school was held in it in the fall of 1900, with N. G. Sowards as principal.

The first school in this district was held in Grandmother Remington's granary, with Roxie Remington as teacher. Among the earliest schoolteachers were John Glenn, Bill Gagon, Charlie Wright, D. L. Richards and Rhoda Goodrich. Reuben Col-

lett was the first road supervisor and Arthur Gardner was the second, John Neilson third and George L. Goodrich fourth, and then the state took over the road. Rasmus Neilson was the first appointed postmaster and he deputized Alfred Powell as acting postmaster. Almon Bascom was second postmaster and he also operated the first grocery store. Lynn Pack was the first rural mail carrier, which service began in January, 1905. The first molasses makers were C. F. B. Lybbert, Alonzo Atwood, Will Clark and John Neilson. Buffalo berries were gathered and preserved in molasses.

Grandmother Remington bought the first spinning wheel in this vicinity. John Neilson made three spinning-wheels. There were a few sheep and the women began carding the wool and spinning yarn. Alfred Powell owned the first white-top buggy and it was used as a hearse. A. G. Goodrich bought the first new single buggy.

John D. Karren planted the first cottonwood trees which still stand in the yard of the Frank Merrill home. He planted the first hardwood trees which still stand on the old Karren homestead. He planted the first rosebushes at the Perry home that is now owned by Raymond Lind and people came from miles around to see the roses in bloom. Joel Bascom brought the first lilacs to the ward and state. John Neilson raised the first peaches and strawberries and planted the first walnut trees.

The first shingle-roofed house built in the valley was built by Bill Beeler on the Winfield Hullinger corner. He shingled it with shingles which he hauled from Heber City. In 1885, a new shingle machine was brought here. John Neilson built the first adobe building, in 1893, and shingled it with native shingles. The building is still standing with the same shingles on the roof. The first brick house was built by Thomas Caldwell and is still known as the old Caldwell house. The first two-storied house was built by Joseph (Jode) Remington on the corner opposite the old schoolhouse.



ALFRED POWELL



A RELIEF SOCIETY PLAY

The Naples Ward Chapel

Four of the Early Homes in Naples



First Row—George A. Davis, Harrie Davis, John Karren, Alice Karren, Joseph H. Gardiner, Annie Gardiner. Second row—John Nielson, Frances Nielson, Alfred Powell, Annie Powell, Alonzo Atwood, Elizabeth Atwood. Third row—Christian F. B. Lybbert, Antionette Lybbert, Ephraim Roberts, Emma Roberts, Joel Bascom, Alice Bascom. Fourth row—Ruben Collett, Elthora Collett, George H. Southam, Isabelle Southam, Catherine Southam, Ebenizer Defreez. Fifth row—Abner Haws, Hattie Haws, George A. Goodrich, Eliza Goodrich, Harriet Goodrich.

Sylvia Griffin owned the first organ and was the organist. She was the first music teacher in the ward and also in the stake. The next organ was purchased in the spring of 1887 by the ward at a cost of \$110. C. F. B. Lybbert bought the next organ.

The first musicians to play for dances were Jerome Remington and Winfield Hullinger, Sr. The first chorister was Joseph H. Gardner. Grandmother Lydia Remington was the first Relief Society president. Sarah Bird was the first Primary president. Etta Perry was first Y. L. M. I. A. president, with Della McCune and Rachel Slaugh as counselors. George Slaugh was first deacon teacher, Charlie Collett was the second and John McCune was the third. C. F. B. Lybbert was the first ward clerk and held the office for thirty years. During the fall of 1909, Bishop Shaffer was released and A. G. Goodrich was sustained as Bishop. In 1919 he was released as Bishop and sustained as second counselor to Don B. Colton in the stake Presidency. He was succeeded by Fuller Remington, who was succeeded in 1922 by Charles M. Iverson. In 1925 Byron Goodrich was sustained as Bishop and held the office until May, 1936. At this time he was released and sustained as a counselor in the stake. Lavell Manwaring was sustained as Bishop. In the fall of 1946, Ross Merrill took his place and Mr. Manwaring was called to the High Council of the Stake.

GEORGE A. DAVIS

George A. Davis, son of Elickim and Orpha Hopkins Davis, was born Aug. 22, 1842, at Lowell, Mass. He came to Utah with his father's family in September, 1861. They lived at Morgan, Morgan county, Utah, where he worked in a store as clerk and bookkeeper for Wm. Eddington. He was married to Harriet Elizabeth Weaver on Nov. 9, 1866, at Littleton, Morgan county. She had come from England that spring. In the spring of 1883, he moved again to Ashley Valley to look up a location. Finding this an ideal country, he moved the family to Ashley Valley the next year (1884) in August, locating in Merrill ward (now Naples.)

That same fall he was appointed Presiding Elder (acting bishop) of the ward, and served in that capacity for three years. Diligent and faithful in this work, he was made High Councilman to President S. R. Bennion when the Uintah Stake was first organized in Merrill ward.

In 1887, a schoolhouse was built in the south of the ward (now Davis) by donation, of which he did his part. For three years he taught school there, and was first superintendent of the Sunday School. On the division of the Naples ward in 1913, Davis ward was named in his honor. He moved to Vernal in 1899. For six years he was Justice of the south

part of the county. He served as Deputy County Clerk and Recorder, also as Uintah County Treasurer for a period of three years. For twelve years he served faithfully as Uintah Stake Clerk; he was also secretary of the Ashley Central Canal Company and a director in the Uintah Abstract Company.

He died June 12, 1921.

JOHN D. KARREN

John D. Karren was born in Leli Dec. 12, 1852. He came to Ashley Valley in 1878. In 1880, he moved his wife, Alice Cox Karren, to the Valley and settled in Naples, on the place now owned by George Massey. They used the wagonbox with a brush shanty in front, to live in until they got logs from the mountain to build a house. He held many offices in church, filled a mission in California, worked in Sunday School, Y. M. M. I. A., was school trustee and president of canal company. He was a brick maker by trade and later, made the brick for a brick house. He burned the brick for the Uintah State Bank, the old Uintah High School and many other buildings.

Mrs. Karren's greatest joy was to help with any charitable or worthy cause. She was an invalid for twenty years before her death, in 1920. Mr. Karren died in September, 1938. Thirteen children were born to this union.

JOSEPH H. & ELIZA ANN GARDINER

Joseph H. and Eliza Ann Gardiner, with their four sons and one daughter, arrived in Ashley Valley in the fall of 1883. In 1887, at the Stake Conference held in Naples, Mr. Gardiner was put in as the Stake Sunday School superintendent, with William Gagon as first assistant and Edwin Longhurst as second. He also served as a counselor to Bishop James Shaffer for many years. Mrs. Gardiner worked in the Relief Society.

ALFRED POWELL

Alfred Powell was born in Wiltshire, England, Oct. 1, 1857 and came to Utah March 17, 1882. He married Annie Gray Aug. 2, 1883. He came to Ashley Valley in 1883. He was an active church worker and the first postmaster in Merrill ward. He was also a farmer and beekeeper. After the death of his first wife he married Eden Hopwood. He was the father of fourteen children.

ALONZO ATWOOD

Alonzo Atwood was a Pennsylvania Dutchman. His wife Elizabeth came from Scotland and walked across the plains with the Handcard com-

panies. They came to Ashley Valley in the spring of 1886. They were active members of the L. D. S. church. Elizabeth spent years with the sick, going from one home to another as she was needed.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK BERNHARD LYBBERT

Christian Frederick Bernhard Lybbert, was born Nov. 6, 1865, in Denmark. He came to Utah Nov. 6, 1865. He filled a mission to Holland, was ward clerk for many years and was known for his beautiful penmanship. For years he faithfully tended the gas lights in the ward chapel. He was an active church worker. His wife, Antoinette Marie Olsen Lybbert, was born Jan. 16, 1845, at Oslo, Norway. She was the daughter of Christian Olsen and Christine Halverson, pioneers of 1868. Walked from Florence, Nebraska, to Salt Lake City.

She was second counsellor in the first Relief Society organized in the ward.

EPHRAIM HORACE & EMMA DOROTHY BELL ROBERTS

Ephraim Horace and Emma Dorothy Bell Roberts moved to Vernal in 1893. He was born June 13, 1839 in Illinois and came to Utah in 1849. Was a Black Hawk War veteran. He owned a pottery shop in Naples and made churns and jars of all kinds. He later turned his shop into a dance hall. He married Emma Dorothy Bell, who was born on June 31, 1863. She crossed the plains with a government freight train in 1855. They were both very active in church work.

JOEL BASCOM

Joel Bascom was born March 27, 1832 in Brookfield, New York. He crossed the plains to Utah in 1852. Was a veteran of the Black Hawk war. He married Alice Bell Dec. 6, 1840. Was active in the church. He died May 12, 1912.

ALICE BELL BASCOM

Alice Bell Bascom was born She crossed the plains with a government freight train in 1855. She worked in the Relief Society and spent much time working among the sick and for many years made burial shoes. She was the mother of nine children. She died in April, 1917.

RUBEN AND ELTHORA COLLETT

Ruben Collett was born July 19, 1839 at Pendock, Worchester, England. He came to Nauvoo, Illinois in 1849, coming to Utah in 1849 with the Ruben Miller Company. He married Elthora Col-

lett in January, 1861. They pioneered in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Arizona, and came to Uintah county in 1887. They settled in Naples ward. With the help of his boys he ran a threshing machine. Both he and his wife took an active part in church activities.

GEORGE H. SOUTHAM

George H. Southam was born at Morgan, Utah May 5, 1867, a son of George and Catherine Cameron Southam. He came to Ashley Valley Sept. 21, 1884. Worked for Jerry Hatch. After losing his first wife, Jane E. Hacking, he married Isabell Herbert on Nov. 8, 1893. They have thirteen children, nine of them still living. They have lived in Naples ward many years. He was a farmer and for many years was county Sheep Inspector. Has been a very faithful church worker.

CATHERINE CAMERON SOUTHAM

Catherine Cameron Southam was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 21, 1846. She emigrated with her parents to American when very young. When thirteen years of age she crossed the plains, helping to drive the oxen all the way, and endured many hardships. She married George Southam in 1863 and became the mother of fourteen children. On Christmas day, 1885, Mr. Southam was drowned in Bear River. Catherine was well known as a nurse and for many years she and Dr. Hullinger traveled together to cure the sick.

EBINEZER DEFREZ

Ebenizer Defrez was one of the first schoolteachers in Naples.

ABNER HAWS

Abner Haws came from Provo and settled in Naples on the place now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Wesley Bowden. His first wife, Nancy Haws, was a dentist and photographer in Vernal for many years. Hattie Mayberry Haws, his second wife, was a carpetmaker for many years.

GEORGE ALBERT GOODRICH

George Albert Goodrich was born March 3, 1839, at Lunenburg, Mass., and migrated to Salt Lake Valley about 1852. He married Eliza Ann Taggart Nov. 10, 1863 in Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1866 he married a second wife, Harriet Maria Taggart. In 1868 he was called to go to Southern Utah, and spent many years pioneering in different parts of the state. He married a third wife, Rhoda Slade. In 1885 he moved to Ashley Valley.



Idell Huntling, Isabelle Southam, Harry G. Southam, Jannette Bennett, Alice Haslem, Mrs. Thorne, Mr. Thorne, Emma Holmes, Wm. Siddoway, Emilene Siddoway, Kate Adams, Doris Haslem, John Haslem, Johnny McKowan, Chas. Holmes, John Nielson, Francis Southam, Joseph Collier, Mrs. Joseph Collier, Merle Southam Wilkins, Lapreal Southam, Edris Karren, Mrs. Clair Haslem, Marie Haslem, Mrs. Ralph Southam.

settling in Maeser ward, where he built a flour mill for Lycurgus Johnson which he operated for about three years. He moved to Naples later, where he died on Feb. 17, 1811. Thirty-two children were born to these families.

ELIZA ANN TAGGART GOODRICH

Eliza Ann Taggart Goodrich was born Jan. 28, 1844 at Nauvoo, Illinois. She crossed the plains in 1852 and arrived at Salt Lake Valley Oct. 17, 1852. Her father, George Washington Taggart, was a member of the Mormon Battalion. In Naples ward she was a member of the first Relief Society Presidency. She had eleven children and died April 6, 1913.

PETER CHRISTIAN NIELSEN

Peter Christian Nielsen was born April 21, 1821 and married Magdalene Rasmussen Dec. 28, 1844 in Denmark. He made wooden shoes, wove reeds into baskets, prepared flax for spinning and was also a carpenter. In 1866 they emigrated to Utah. They crossed the plains in an oxteam company under the direction of Captain Abner Lowry.

MAGDALENE RASMUSSEN NIELSEN

Magadelen Rasmussen Nielsen was born April 17, 1822. She married Peter Christian Nielsen in Denmark, Dec. 28, 1844. She came to Ashley

Valley in 1888, with her son, Rasmus Nielsen. She died Feb. 13, 1903.

DAVID L. RICHARDS

David L. Richards was born Sept. 22, 1862 at Lampeter, Cardigan, Wales. He came to Ashley Valley in 1892. He taught school seventeen years and was one of the first R. F. D. mail carriers, serving 32 years. Was active in all church, civic and educational movements. He was school trustee, superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty years, and also ward clerk. He died in September of 1942.

SAMIRA RICHARDS

Samira Richards, sister of Willis Harker, was the first white child born in Utah, at Taylorsville, Sept. 14, 1867. She came to Vernal in 1894. Was the mother of thirteen children, and with her husband she did much to pioneer and build the community.

JOSHUA HASLEM

Joshua Haslem was born Feb. 2, 1865 in Salt Lake City, Utah. He married Alice Southam July 27, 1887. She was born April 13, 1870 at Morgan, Utah and was the daughter of George Southam and Catherine Cameron. They came into the Ashley Valley in the fall of 1887, settling at River Dale

(Naples) ward and lived there for twenty years. They were very active in church work, Mr. Haslem assisting in the Sunday School and Mrs. Haslem being first counselor in the M. I. A. They are the parents of thirteen children. Mr. Haslem died Aug. 4, 1934, at their home in Maeser.

ELIZABETH ALSHIRE DAVIS

Elizabeth Alshire Davis was born in 1826 and came to Ashley Valley in the spring of 1879. She married John M. Davis. Died July 31, 1899.

WINFIELD SCOTT HULLINGER

Winfield Scott Hullinger came to Ashley Valley in 1884. He engaged in farming and the livestock business.

ANNEL DAVIS HULLINGER

Annel Davis Hullinger was the daughter of John M. Davis and Elizabeth Alshire of Nauvoo, Illinois. She married Winfield Scott Hullinger.

WILLIAM HIGHLAND GAGON

William Highland Gagon was born Aug. 22, 1850, in New York City. He moved from there to Ohio, Montana, and in 1870 moved to Ogden where he met and married his first wife. He joined the church while there, and came to Ashley Valley on Nov. 14, 1878. He settled with his family in Naples in 1882. While here he was president of the M. I. A. and assistant of the Sunday School superintendent, also assistant in the Stake Sunday School. He was Vernal city councilman four years and secretary and director in the Ashley Central Canal for six years. While living here his wife died and on Nov. 20, 1890, he married Mary Augusta Goodrich.

EDWIN J. LONGHURST

Edwin J. Longhurst was born Jan. 22, 1865. He married Adeline Pope Oct. 2, 1884. They came to Ashley Valley in the fall of 1885. He filled a mission in England and one in Colorado for the L. D. S. church. He was a farmer and also had an interest in the Dyer Mine. He died in the spring of 1946.

Adeline Pope Longhurst was born Sept. 24, 1869. She was very active in church work, a Relief Society president and also president of Y. L. M. I. A. She was a skilful nurse and a splendid dressmaker. She served for many years as county recorder and died Sept. 9, 1931.

NATHAN CHARLES HUNTING

Nathan Charles Hunting came to Ashley Valley in the fall of 1884 and moved to Naples ward in

December, 1899. He served as assistant superintendent to David L. Richards in the Sunday School for a number of years. He married Adell Pope Hunting. She served as teacher, secretary and counselor to Annie Casper, Rachel Bascom and Amy Gardiner, before becoming president of the Relief Society in December, 1917 to 1919.

GEORGE A. SLAUGH

George A. Slauch was born Sept. 24, 1868 at Pleasant Grove, Utah. He came to the Ashley Valley in the fall of 1884. He married Rachel M. Goodrich in the Logan Temple Sept. 29, 1892. Thirteen children were born to this union. He pioneered in agriculture and irrigation, and helped build and was director in the Ashley Upper and Highline canals. His wife died Oct. 21, 1921. Mr. Slauch died March 26, 1945.

GEORGE L. GOODRICH

George L. Goodrich was born Oct. 30, 1863 at Salt Lake City. He married Marion V. Remington Oct. 28, 1886 in the Logan Temple. He was active in church affairs, was county commissioner, merchant, and state road supervisor. He died on Sept. 20, 1930.

MARION V. GOODRICH

Marion V. Goodrich was born April 8, 1863 at Paradise, Utah. She came to Ashley Valley in 1879. She was active in church organizations, working as secretary in the Y. L. M. I. A., Relief Society teacher and president of the Primary. She died on Feb. 21, 1925.

RODNEY REMINGTON

Rodney Remington, his wife Eliza and sister Roxie and brother Joseph came to Ashley Valley with the Porter Merrill family. His mother, Lydia Badger Remington, a widow, came with the Merrill family also. She was the mother of Sister Harriet Merrill. The Sunday School of the Merrill ward was first held in Sister Remington's home. All were active church workers.

JAMES MARTIN ALLRED

James Martin Allred was born March 30, 1865 in Salt Lake City. He married Margaret Camp on April 6, 1887 in Grand Junction, Colorado. They came to Ashley Valley Oct. 25, 1888. They lived in Naples ward for fifty-three years. Mr. Allred was Justice of the Peace, director in Central Canal Co., and active in church affairs.



First row—David L. Richards, Samira Richards, Joshua Haslem, aAlice Haslem, Elizabeth Davis, Annell Hullinger. Second row—William Gagon, Mary Gagon, Edwin J. Longhurst, Adeline Longhurst, Nathan C. Hunting, Adell Hunting. Third row—George A. Slaugh, Rachel Slaugh, Geodрге L. Goodrich, Marion Goodrich, Rodney Remington, Roxie Remington. Fourth row—James M. Allred, Margaret Allred, Alonzo Haws, Sarah Haws, Mary Rasmussen. Fifth row—Swen H. Andersoan, Eliza Anderson, Richard G. Harrison, Almira Harrison, John T. Kay, Mary Kay.

His wife, Margaret Camp Allred, was born on Sept. 11, 1868 in Salt Lake City. She has been active in many church activities.

A. A. HAWS

A. A. Haws was born in Provo in 1858. His wife, Sarah Haws, was born in Provo Sept. 24, 1868. They moved from St. John, Arizona, to Vernal in 1889, and to Naples in 1890. Mr. Haws freighted from Price to Vernal. They have ten children living. Brother Haws was second counselor to Bishop A. G. Goodrich for twelve years. Brother and Sister Haws were married in the St. George Temple in November, 1885. A. A. Haws died in March, 1931.

MADS PETER RASMUSSEN

Mads Peter Rasmussen was born Oct. 8, 1836 in Denmark. He came to Ashley Valley in 1883 and engaged in farming. His wife, Mary Rasmussen, was born Sept. 27, 1854 in Sweden. She emigrated to America and Salt Lake City in 1873. She had eight small children when her husband died. She was an active L. D. S. church worker. She died Feb. 13, 1913.

SWEN HANSEN ANDERSON

Swen Hansen Anderson was born Sept. 30, 1855 at Copenhagen, Denmark. When eleven years old he came with his mother to Ogden on the first emigrant train. He married Eliza Walters March 20, 1876 and came to Ashley Valley in 1888. He bought and moved a sawmill from Big Cottonwood Canyon to Taylor Mountain in 1892. He was active in church activities and a trustee on the Davis ward school for four years. He moved to Naples in 1914 where he lived until his death Feb. 6, 1919.

ELIZA WALTERS ANDERSON

Eliza Walters Anderson was born in Salt Lake City March 20, 1858. She was the mother of eleven children and helped her husband pioneer Naples and later, Davis. She died Oct. 10, 1937.

RICHARD GEORGE HARRISON

Richard George Harrison was born Dec. 22, 1863 in Salt Lake City, Utah. He came to Ashley Valley in May, 1894. Richard was a brick mason and contracted the building of the Co-op store, the Willard Williams and the Joseph Hacking homes. He died in March, 1923.

ALMIRA DUKE HARRISON

Almira Duke Harrison was born April 1, 1866 and was a faithful L. D. S. church worker. Ten

children were born to them. She served as teacher, counselor and president of Primary, and was an active worker in the Relief Society, Mutual, and Sunday School. During World War I, she knit almost 100 pairs of socks for the servicemen. Their two-room log house was the largest in the ward and used for many ward socials.

JOHN T. KAY

John T. Kay was born in Mona, Utah, July 25, 1861. He married Mary Bascom in Manti on July 20, 1884, and they moved to Vernal in 1895. Mrs. Kay was active in the church and was president of the Naples ward Relief Society. She was known for her lovely handwork and beautiful Temple shoes. Mr. Kay filled a mission to Great Britain and in Utah. He was in the Bishopric for twelve years, was high councilman for four years and Justice of the Peace for several years. He worked with Prof. Douglass and his sons Jay and LeRoy Kay, at the Dinosaur Quarry for several years and led the famous caravan of fossils to the U. of U., where he worked until 1926.

John Evans, son of David Evans and Annie Hughes, was born April 12, 1847 at Cardiff, South Wales, England. He came to America when a boy and drove an ox team all the way to Salt Lake Valley in the John Smith company, arriving on Sept. 1, 1860. He married Elzina Bascom. He came to Vernal with his family from Mona in 1891 and settled in Naples. He took an active part in school work, was road supervisor, M. I. A. president, superintendent of the Sunday School, filled a mission to Great Britain, and engaged in cattle-raising and farming. He died Sept. 2, 1921 in Naples ward.

ELZINA ANN BASCOM

Elzina Ann Bascom was born Dec. 1, 1858 at Provo, a daughter of Joel Alman Bascom and Alice Jane Bell. She was the mother of ten children, worked in Relief Society and did beautiful handwork and rugs. She died Sept. 5, 1929.

ELIAS WILLARD WILLIAMS

Elias Willard Williams was born April 19, 1858 at Springville, Utah. He married Ida Jane Bascom. Came to Vernal in 1889 and became one of the largest sheep raisers in the Valley and owned the Palace Meat Market. He died Dec. 16, 1940.

IDA JANE BASCOM

Ida Jane Bascom was born Feb. 8, 1889. She came to Vernal in 1889. She helped to build up their sheep herd by knitting stockings in exchange for sheep. She died May 10, 1936.



First row—John Evans, Elzina Evans, Elias W. Williams, Ida Williams, David Manwaring, Marion Manwaring. Second row—R. S. Collett, James M. Shaffer, Lydia Shaffer, Jacob W. Olsen, Elizabeth Olsen. Third row—Albert G. Goodrich, Lydia Goodrich, Wm. J. Gardiner, Amy Gardiner, Myron Roberts, Margaret Roberts. Fourth row—John W. Allred, Sina Allred, Jedediah G. Casper, Anna Casper, Charles W. Fausett, Mary V. Fausett. Fifth row—Arthur E. Gardiner, Elizabeth Gardiner, John Palmer, Mary Palmer, Winfield Hullinger, Emma Hullinger.

DAVID & MARION ELIZABETH ATWOOD MANWARING

David and Marion Elizabeth Atwood Manwaring were married Jan. 1, 1885, in Logan, Utah, and came to Ashley Valley in the spring of 1889. He was a brick mason and helped build many buildings, including the Colthorpe building, Naples ward chapel and the Stake Tabernacle. He was an outstanding musician. Was stake and ward chorister for many years. He died April 23, 1902.

Marion Atwood Manwaring was the mother of fourteen children, and acted as midwife for many years. She was interested in Relief Society and Primary work.

JAMES MARION SHAFFER

James Marion Shaffer was born Jan. 7, 1861 at Slaterville, Utah. He came to Ashley Valley on Nov. 2, 1882. He married Lydia Rolfe March 31, 1884. He was active in church affairs, was school trustee, president of Ashley Valley Central Irrigation Company, treasurer of Uintah county in 1910-1912, county assessor for eight years, was a farmer and stock-raiser. He died Feb. 10, 1929.

LYDIA M. ROLFE SHAFFER

Lydia M. Rolfe Shaffer was born March 23, 1865 at Lehi, Utah. She came to Ashley Valley in the fall of 1879. She was the mother of twelve children and a faithful and active church worker.

JACOB W. OLSEN

Jacob W. Olsen was born in Norway June 17, 1863. He came to Naples in November, 1892, where he taught school for 25 or 30 years. He was a stone mason by trade, was county assessor and Justice of the Peace in Naples ward for several years. He spent two missions in Norway and one on the Indian Reservation. He died Dec. 22, 1933.

ELIZABETH E. OLSEN

Elizabeth E. Olsen was born in England, June 25, 1874, and came to Utah in 1888. She was married to Jacob W. Olsen Dec. 11, 1895. Was active in L. D. S. church work and the mother of seven children. She died Sept. 13, 1940.

ALBERT G. GOODRICH

Albert G. Goodrich was born May 1, 1871. He was active in church work, serving as Bishop for eight years and also served for eight years in the Stake Presidency. Was a trustee and clerk on the school board for twenty-two years. He was a car-

penter by trade and supervised the building of the Vernal flour mill. It was he and William Merrill who built the dome on the Tabernacle. He married Lydia Merrill, daughter of Porter and Harriet Merrill. She was born Feb. 19, 1876. She is the mother of seven children.

WM. JOHN GARDINER

Wm. John Gardiner was born at Pleasant Grove, Utah, Sept. 28, 1875. On Sept. 30, 1898, he married Amy Ann Collier who was born at Provo, Utah, Jan. 8, 1878. She came to Vernal in May, 1890. Mr. Gardiner came in 1883. They were active in church work and Mr. Gardiner worked as a mason. He helped build all of the early brick houses and business houses. Mrs. Gardiner was Relief Society president for five years and a member of the Genealogical ward board. She was the mother of nine children. She died July 28, 1921.

MYRON ROBERTS

Myron Roberts was born Jan. 1, 1872. He helped his father in the pottery business. He married Margaret McCurdy who was born May 1, 1876. She was a Relief Society teacher and the mother of six children.

JOHN WARREN ALLRED

John Warren Allred was born June 22, 1854 at Pike county, Illinois, and died June 28, 1916 at Warm Springs, Idaho. He was married to Sina Marguerete Jensen on Feb. 28, 1877 in Spring City, Sanpete county, Utah. Mrs. Allred was born on Nov. 25, 1861 at Mt. Pleasant and died Feb. 26, 1925 at Vernal, Utah. They came from Price, Utah, to Ashley Valley in 1887, first living at Fourth ward, now Glines ward, and later moving to Merrill ward, now Naples ward, to the place now owned by their son, Victor. John Warren Allred was a stock-raiser and farmer, and engaged in race horses as a hobby of which he owned two fine animals. His wife was an active church worker, being a Relief Society teacher for years. During the Utah-Colorado Uprising, she narrowly escaped being captured by the Indians.

JEDEDIAH GRANT CASPER

Jedediah Grant Casper was born Aug. 18, 1857. He filled a mission to Australia and New Zealand. He married Anna A. Merrell Casper who was born Oct. 4, 1862 at Salt Lake City, on Jan. 1, 1880. She was the mother of ten children and president of the Relief Society. They moved to Ashley Valley in 1899.



First row—Lewis Goodrich, Josephine Goodrich, Philip McKowen, Ellen Shaffer, Abner Richens, Fannie Richens. Second row—Edward Starkie, Tora Starkie, Richard Pope, Jane Pope, Enoch Lybbert, Augusta Lybbert. Third row—Waltermer Lybbert, Rachel Bascom, Wm. P. Merrell, Mary Merrell, Joseph Remington, Kimbal Bascom. Fourth row—Chas. D. Weist, Nora Weist, Edgar Barker, Lillian Barker, Andrew B. Roberts, Amanda Roberts.

CHARLES W. & MARY VIOLA FAUSSETT

Charles W. and Mary Viola Faussett came to Ashley Valley from Provo about 1893 and settled in Naples. He was a farmer and freighter.

ARTHUR EDWARD GARDINER

Arthur Edward Gardiner was born Dec. 1, 1861 in England. He arrived in Salt Lake City on July 24, 1873, and later moved to Vernal. He married Julia Elizabeth Hullinger Dec. 16, 1873. Was an active church worker. He died Dec. 17, 1929.

JULIA ELIZABETH HULLINGER

Julia Elizabeth Hullinger was born Oct. 4, 1874 at Salt Lake City, and came to Vernal in 1882. She was the mother of fourteen children and was an active church worker. She died Feb. 19, 1939.

JOHN E. PALMER

John E. Palmer was born Aug. 22, 1854 in Brigham City, Utah. He came to Uintah county in the spring of 1884. He married Mary Anderson in 1889. They lived in Naples ward from 1902 until

his death on May 13, 1936. His wife died in 1905, leaving nine children for her husband to raise.

WINFIELD S. HULLINGER, JR.

Winfield S. Hullinger, Jr., was born Sept. 14, 1870, at Big Cottonwood Canyon, Salt Lake City. On June 11, 1883, the family started for Ashley Valley. They were eleven days making the trip and settled on Ashley Creek near the U. S. 40 bridge. Later, they moved onto a homestead one and one-half miles south of Vernal. Part of this homestead was purchased for the Vernal City Memorial Park. Mr. Hullinger was constable, county road supervisor and the Central Canal rider for many years. He married Emma Treasa Lybbert, who was born on April 11, 1873, in Levan, Utah, and came to Vernal when two years old with her parents, C. F. B. and Marie Antoinette Olsen Lybbert. They were married Jan. 1, 1895, and eleven children were born to them. Mr. Hullinger freighted from Price and also for the Uintah Railway Co.

LEWIS GOODRICH

Lewis Goodrich was born June 27, 1870, in Southern Utah. He was a ward teacher, president of M. I. A., Sunday School teacher, and constable of Naples precinct. He married Josephine Merrell Oct. 2, 1890. She was a Relief Society teacher for several years.

PHILIP McKOWEN

Philip McKowen was an early pioneer in Naples. His wife died soon after coming to Ashley Valley and Mr. McKowen raised his family.

ELLEN McKOWEN

Ellen McKowen was born June 7, 1871 at Clifton, Penn. She married Isaac Shaffer Dec. 24, 1889. Was the mother of five children. She died May 20, 1915.

ABNER RICHENS

Abner Richens was born Aug. 31, 1861. He was married to Fannie Fage in the Salt Lake Endowment House on April 10, 1884. She was born April 9, 1866. On Oct. 25, 1884, they came to Naples ward. Mrs. Richens camped in a wagon box until Mr. Richens got logs from the mountain for their first house. Mrs. Richens has said she had many Indians call on her, but by treating them nice, they were always friendly. During the first few years in which they lived there, there were seven other families living in Naples ward. Their main social life was Sunday School which was held in a neighbor's

house. Mrs. Richens died June 9, and Mr. Richens still lives in Naples ward on the old homestead.

RICHARD POPE

Richard Pope, son of Robert and Sarah La Duke Pope, was born in St. Charles, Idaho Sept. 28, 1864. He came to Ashley Valley when nineteen years old, and married Jane Bennett Jan. 1, 1885. Was president of the Central Canal, helping to settle the dispute over Ashley river waters. Was foreman of the Dyer mine as long as the mine operated. Directed the rock work of the power house canal for the Vernal Milling and Light Company. He held the position of sheriff for many years, and died on May 16, 1918.

JANE BENNETT POPE

Jane Bennett Pope, daughter of David and Mary Garnett Bennett, was born Dec. 26, 1867, at Bloomington, Idaho. She served for twenty years in Relief Society work.

THE LYBBERTS

The Lybberts, Waltemer, Enoch, Rachel and Mary. They came to Ashley Valley with their parents and were very active in church work in Naples ward. Waltemer served as counselor to Bishop Shaffer. He worked on the building committee when the brick church was built. He married Dora Darling and several years later he and his brother Enoch moved their families to Canada.

Rachel married John Bascom, Jan. 1, 1895. She died several years later, leaving several small children.

WILLIAM P. MERRELL

Wm. P. Merrell was born in Cache county on Aug. 30, 1869, a son of Porter and Harriet Mertell. He came to Ashley Valley with his parents in 1881. Married Mary Lybbert and both were very active in church work. They spent several years in Bluebell where Mr. Merrell served as Bishop. In Naples, Mrs. Merrell was Relief Society president. Mr. Merrell died in Naples. The family has since moved to Salt Lake City.

KIMBALL BASCOM

Kimball Bascom was born March 26, 1873 at Mona, Utah, and came to Vernal with his parents, Joel and Alice Bascom, when a small boy. He married Alice Rasmussen. They have five children. She was born in Sweden on Aug. 1, 1863. His wife Selena was born Nov. 29, 1874 in Sweden. They came to America during their early childhood and

came to Ashley Valley from Colorado and settled in Naples, where they engaged in farming and livestock raising.

EDGAR BARKER

Edgar Barker was born May 9, 1877 at Whittington, Derbyshire, England. His wife, Lillian

Hewitt Barker, was born April 26, 1882, in Nottingham, England. Mr. Barker is a carpenter and farmer. Both are faithful church workers.

CHARLES OSWALD WEIST

Charles Oswald Weist was born in Randolph, Utah, Oct. 13, 1872. When a young boy he came



DAVIS WARD BISHOPS

Alfred Simper
Joseph Collier
Wallace Slaugh

Eunice Simper
Myrtle Collier
Naomi Slaugh

with his parents to the Ashley Valley and diligently helped his father, who had the misfortune to have his leg crushed, so that it had to be amputated, but who adjusted himself so well that he was not thought of as being handicapped.

He was married to Nora Carlross Sept. 16, 1895 in Salt Lake City. She was born Sept. 3, 1875 in Salt Lake City and came to Vernal when fifteen years of age. They have six children. Mrs. Weist had poor health but encouraged her family to help in church activities. Mr. Weist filled a mission and has held several offices in the church. They moved to Ogden in 1944.

ANDREW B. ROBERTS

Andrew B. Roberts was born in Mona Feb. 4, 1867, and came to Ashley Valley in 1894, engaging in the pottery business with his father. In 1906 he homesteaded in Roosevelt, and moved to Salt Lake City in 1922. He married Amanda Day Nov. 13, 1890. He died Nov. 17, 1941.

BRADFORD R. BIRD

Bradford R. Bird, a Latter Day Saint, and his wife Sarah located in the Merrell ward in the fall of 1878 and built a cabin. Both were faithful church workers.

JOHN COOK

John Cook was born Dec. 5, 1857 in Shieffield, York, England, and emigrated to Utah when seven years old. He came to Ashley Valley about 1878 with the John Davis family and helped bring the first sawmill into the valley, which was put in Dry Fork canyon. They brought quite a herd of cattle and kept them on the Mantle place near Jensen. He stayed one year and then left, but returned in 1890 to make his home. He married Agnes Nuttall, who was born Sept. 18, 1863, in Provo, Utah. They had twelve children.

ALBERT GALLATON McCURDY

Albert Gallaton McCurdy was born Nov. 5, 1845 at Glenwood, Iowa. He married Christine Bonner April 15, 1867. They came to Ashley Valley in 1883. Both were active in church affairs. Mrs. McCurdy was the mother of eleven children and was Relief Society president. She died in 1930. Mr. McCurdy died in 1887.

WM. AND NANCY JANE DARLING

William and Nancy Jane Darling came to Ashley Valley in 1881. Dad Darling, as he was affectionately called, worked around the community for

the neighbors. He was a Black Hawk war veteran. His wife, Nancy Jane Bellus, was born in 1850 at Salt Lake City. She was always helping in sickness, being an assistant midwife, and helped during the years when diphtheria and other diseases took such a heavy toll of life. She died in 1913.

JOHN HARPER

John Harper was born Aug. 24, 1855, a son of Isabell and John Harper. He was a stone cutter, cattleman and rancher, and died June 4, 1910.

ALFRED SIMPER

Alfred Simper was born Aug. 3, 1884 at East Mill Creek, Salt Lake City, Utah. He was the son of Ruben Simper and Elizabeth Swain. He married Eunice Bowthorpe, Sept. 12, 1906 in the Salt Lake Temple. At the age of 29, Alfred Simper was sustained as Bishop of the ward in which office he served for 27 years. During that time the ward saw many changes in progress. The present ward chapel was erected while he was still in service. Mr. and Mrs. Simper were the parents of seven children.

JOSEPH COLLIER

He was the second bishop of the Davis ward. Was born Jan. 24, 1883 at Provo, Utah. He came to Ashley Valley in 1889 with his father and mother, who were Joab and and Theodocia Keeler Collier. His entire life was spent as any ordinary pioneer boy's, until his courting days which took him to Naples ward. He married Myrtle Gardner of Naples, Sept. 21, 1906, in Salt Lake City. They are the parents of four children. In October, 1939, he was sustained Bishop of Davis ward. He was released April 13, 1941.

WALLACE E. SLAUGH

Wallace E. Slauch was born April 20, 1913 in Davis ward, the ninth child of Isaac I. and Sarah E. Slauch. He grew and attended school in Davis. He was married to Naomi Collier Nov. 15, 1932, the daughter of George Frank and Roena Stephens Collier. They are the parents of five children.

From his early youth he was active in the church as Y. M. M. I. A. secretary, and president. He also served nine years as ward clerk. He was sustained as Bishop April 13, 1941, and is still serving, being the third bishop of Davis ward.

DAVIS HISTORY

Davis ward is located in the very southern part of Ashley Valley. This dry, sunbaked land lacked the tall sagebrush and other growth indicative of rich



Davis Ward Chapel

fertile soil. Into this desolate area of sagebrush, shadscale and prickly pears, in the year 1888, came two brothers who took up homesteads. Isaac I. Slaugh built a two-room log house with dirt roof, a home for his young wife. Benjamin lived with his brother Isaac and family for awhile. He was married in their home- then went to live in a little, one, room rock house built about a mile east of his brother's.

Then came other settlers. Alonzo Atwood, Sr., traded John J. Slaugh, Sr., a team, harness and wagon for about 160 acres of land. His first home, a one-room log cabin, burned down, leaving the family homeless, but not for long. The neighbors from all over the settlement, came, each bringing a log or some kind of building material and, together, they put up a bigger and better house. A home was a home in those days, no matter how humble. Dave Smtin built his house up to the square, then was unable to get material for roofing. But with that old pioneer spirit, they stretched the wagon cover over the top to keep out the sun and rain until they could do better.

It took faith and courage for these people to live there and try to grow gardens and crops. The closest water was two and a half miles away; there they drove all their livestock, while water for culinary uses was hauled in barrels. Later, the people built the Ashley Upper Irrigation Canal. In building this canal they used picks and shovels and scrapers made from slabs. It was necessary to work their horses all day on just what they could find to eat among the brush. Many times it was necessary to have the family home, the grain bins, and even the school all under one roof, but these hard-working people loved their homes and made them as beautiful and pleasant as possible. A house fit to live in is deserving of flowers and trees.

But these early settlers saw many hard times, times when clothing and food were very scarce. George Jacob Slaugh had to wear the clothes to

church that he wore all the week in the blacksmith shop. He bore his testimony in Sacrament meeting one time and said he felt like if he stayed away from church because he had no clothes to wear, the devil would always see that he didn't have any. At one time Joseph Collier needed a new pair of pants for Sunday best and the only material available was a piece of well-used canvas. His mother tried to dye them, the result being a bright pink, but he wore them for a long time.

In those early days there were herds of antelope, especially in the eastern part of the ward along Ashley Creek. These were hunted as wild game and were the main source of food. One day one of Joab Collier's sons came and told him an elk was feeding with the cows he was herding. Mr. Collier hurried to kill the elk which he shared with the other settlers.

These people had their fun along with their hardships. Nothing was too difficult or too much work if it meant a good time for all. The Jacob Collier organ and the John Slaugh fiddle furnished the music for all entertainments. They would load the organ onto a lumber wagon and haul it to the home where the party was to be held. On Sundays, it was taken to the church house where Mr. Collier would play the hymns that were sung. It even had its part in their celebrations. Family excursions were held down at Green river. At one time Isaac Slaugh and Joseph Atwood caught a fish six feet long, enough to feed twenty-four persons.

Atwoods had a sorghum mill and in the fall the different families would gather Buffalo berries and Mr. Atwood would allow them enough sorghum to preserve their berries which was about all they had for sweets.

In those day the Indians had a trail through the ward that they traveled back and forth all the time; it came over the ridge, going east. Benj. C. Slaugh talked to one of the Indians when they went through on their way to the Meeker Massacre. The Indians were supposed to join the Indians from Ouray at an appointed spot on Green river and all of them go on from there together. Benjamin was always friendly toward the Indians. He let an Indian couple live in a little cabin on his place for some time.

At first, Naples and Davis were all one ward, called Merrill's ward. Then on July 6, 1890, Sunday School was organized out here with George A. Davis as superintendent; George Jacob Slaugh and George A. Slaugh as assistants. Other officers chosen were, William T. Clark, John J. Slaugh, Sr., John J. Slaugh, Jr., Edward Watkins, Sr., Isaac Ivory Slaugh, Benj. C. Slaugh, Florence Slaugh,



Firsta row, left to right—Mrs. George A. Davis (in wheel chair), Violet Hodgkinson, Roxana Remington, Elma Goodrich, Tora Starkie, Hannah Carter Daney, Lydit Merrell, Maria Lybbert. ——— Elias Williams, John Slaugh, Sr., Joal Bascom, Alonzo Atwood, Dlbert Hullinger, Wm. Hodgkinson.

Second row—Margaret Watkins, May Hodgkinson, Juliet Perry, Mrs. Gurr, Sarah Robbins, Emma Roberts, Alice Bascom, Antonetta Lybbert, Harriet Goodrich, Eliza Goodrich, John Nielson, Abner Haws, Joseph Gardiner, Philip McKowen, Ephraim Roberts, George A. Davis.

Third row—Mary Rasmussen, Hepscha Hodgkinson, Hattie Haws Rose Scott, Mary Cobb, Harriet Merrell, Elthora Collett, Mrs. Dan Evans, Elizabeth Atwood, Mary Nielson, Annie Gardiner, William Franklin, Joab Collier, Theo Collier, Mrs. S. R. Bennion, Edward Watkins.

Back row—Zora Glen, Mary Merrell, Emma Hullinger, Maud Hodgkinson, Marion Manwaring, Mrs. E. W. Evans, David Manwaring, Margaret Allred, Rose Perry, Martain Allred, Bert Allred, Abbie Goodrich, Austin Glen, Mr. Gurr, Geaorge A. Slaugh, George and Louise Allred, Lewis Goodrich, Lydia Goodrich, William Merrell, Elizabetah Olsen, Rachel Bascom, Isabell Watkins (Mrs. Frank Watkins).



Seated—Miriah Workman, _____,
_____. Second row: Harley Mowrey, Mrs. Mowrey,
Matthew Caldwell, Reuben Collett Senior, Mrs. Mar-
garet Bateman Weim, _____. Third row: Jake
Workman, S. R. Bennion, _____, Dr. Hullinger.

During the year 1906 the Sunday School superintendency was, Joab Collier, superintendent, Issac I. Slaugh and John J. Slaugh, assistants. Then on Dec. 2, 1906, it was reorganized with Isaac Shaffer as superintendent, Edward Watkins, Jr., and Joseph Collier as assistants; Emma Slaugh, secretary. On July 7, 1907, it was again organized, with Edward Watkins, Jr., superintendent and Joseph Collier and Benj. Willard Johnson, assistants.

There was also a Primary Branch with Rose Williams, Jane Murray and Annie C. Slauch as leaders. However, the people still belonged to Merrill's ward, and attend Sacrament meeting and Relief Society down there. The Relief Society teachers covered both wards, and most of them had to walk. Mary E. Kolb used to walk and carry a baby from her home in the southern part of the ward down to Alfred Powell's. Then she and Mrs. Powell would walk from there to do their teaching.

The first school was taught in the same log cabin used for Sunday School. Some of the early teachers were: George A. Davis, Mrs. George Thorne, P. T. Pratt, Rhoda Goodrich, C. P. Vandurff, Freda Jaspersen and Amy Collier.

About 1904-5, a four-room brick schoolhouse was built on the northwest corner from the present ward chapel. Alonzo Atwood, Sr., made the brick

and Joab Collier, William Gardiner, Sr., and David Manwaring built the building. Eight grades were taught in this schoolhouse until 1935 when the school was taken to Naples. This building was used for Sunday School and other church gatherings for a long time. The only other church building was a hall, one long room and stage.

The ward was organized Jan. 1, 1913, with Alfred Simper as Bishop, Edward Watkins, Jr., and James Edwin Collier as counselors, and Elijah Jackson as ward clerk. It was named Davis ward in honor of George A. Davis.

The first Relief Society president was Margaret Watkins, with Florence Willis and Mary E. Kolb as counselors. The Primary went on as organized for awhile.

Lorenzo Watkins and Jennie Kolb were the first couple married by Bishop Simper after the ward was organized.

Alfred Simper served as Bishop for a period of twenty-seven years. These long years were filled with many difficulties and discouragements, but he was ever faithful in his service. During his last years of service he undertook the difficult task of building a new chapel in a small ward, and deserves much credit for the building and completion of this building, in 1933. Different men acted as his counselors during his period of service, but for many years before his release, Oct. 1, 1939, Benj. Willard Johnson and John C. Buist were his counselors and Wallace E. Slauch was ward clerk.

In October of 1939, Joseph Collier was sustained as Bishop with Benj. Franklin Johnson and Jacob Wilford Olsen as counselors and Wallace E. Staugh as clerk. Bishop Collier did very much towards bringing the inactive members back into the church.

On April 13, 1941, Bishop Collier was released and Wallace E. Slaugh was sustained as Bishop with Benj. Franklin Johnson and Jacob Wilford Olsen as counselors. Glenn Jackson and Irvin Simper were each ward clerk for a short period. Marvin J. Chivers was put in as ward clerk in May of 1943. This Bishopric is still in office.

There are many more names among the prominent leaders of the ward. Following are a few of these: Dora Johnson, Annie Jackson, Caroline Chivers, Sarah E. Slauch, Mattie Chivers, Florence Southam, Emma Smuin, Ida Bowthorpe, Alice Gurr and Mae Jackson:

Eunice Simper, Sarah Adams, Kate Slaugh,
Jennie Workman, Roena Collier, Rena Slaugh,
Linnie Simper, Naomi C. Slaugh, Marie Smuin,
and Viola Watkins;



First Home in Davis
Built by Isaac Slaugh
in year 1878
Still used as granary

This House Was
home of Jacob
Collier. Built in
year 1890. 2 room
Brick 2 Room Log



House of First H.D.S. Primary still
being used

Henry Slaugh, Fredrick Slaugh, William Postma, Paul Watkins, Charles Goodrich, Geo. Franklin Collier, Hyrum Slaugh, Irvin Simper, Nathan Chivers, Leland Workman, Lester Ellsworth, and William Gardiner, Sr.

The ward organizations as they now stand are: Sunday School, Alfred Simper, superintendent; Charles Goodrich and Robert Cook, counselors; Freda Gurr, secretary. Other officers: Vaughn Simper, Lucilia Jackson, Leora Chivers, Naomi C. Slaugh, Florence Southam, Roena Collier, John C. Buist, and Josie Buist, Floy Slaugh.

Relief Society: Emma Smuin, president; Eva Simper and Ella Watkins, counselors, Alice Gurr, secretary; other officers: Viola Goodrich, Mae Jackson, Marie Smuin, Ruby Slaugh, Sarah Johnson.

Y. M. M. I. A.: Elijah Jackson, superintendent, Willis Southam and Marvin T. Chivers, counselors.

Y. W. M. I. A.: Sarah Johnson, president; Freda Gurr and Birdie Slaugh, counselors, Leah Slaugh, secretary. Other officers, Ella Watkins, Beulah Pummell, Vera Olsen, Naomi C. Slaugh.

Primary: Vera Olsen, president; Katie Johnson and Bertha Slaugh, counselors. Other officers: Hazel Morrell, Marie Sumin, Leora Chivers, Berdie Slaugh, Vera Gurr, Hazel Atwood, Beulah Pummell, Lora Rowley, Eva Simper, Stella Sadler and Rena Slaugh.

Girl Leadership Committee: Leora Chivers, Naomi C. Slaugh, Freda Gurr and Venna Goodrich. The ward has grown to a population of about 300 members.

ANNIE C. SLAUGH

Annie C. Slaugh was born April 16, 1866 at Pleasant Grove, Utah, and was the wife of Isaac I. Slaugh. She came to Ashley Valley in 1888 and was the first woman to assist in making a home in Davis ward. Was the mother of three daughters, two preceding her in death.

ISAAC IVORY SLAUGH

Isaac Ivory Slaugh was born Oct. 29, 1857 in Philadelphia, Penn. He came to Utah and married Annie Culmer Jan. 3, 1884, coming to Ashley Valley in 1888. This was the first couple to settle in South District. Mrs. Slaugh died April 16, 1893, leaving one daughter, Emma. Mr. Slaugh later married Sarah Ellen Ellertson, on Sept. 26, 1894, in Salt Lake City, Utah. To this union were born nine children. She died Aug. 8, 1914.

SARAH ELLEN E. SLAUGH

Sarah Ellen E. Slaugh was born Oct. 22, 1875 at Mona, Utah, and came to Ashley Valley in the spring of 1888. She married Isaac Ivory Slaugh on Sept. 26, 1894, and was a lifelong resident of Davis ward. She was the mother of nine children.

BENJAMIN C. SLAUGH

Benjamin C. Slaugh was born Nov. 16, 1867 in Philadelphia, Penn., the son of George J. Slaugh and Mary Ivory. He came to Ashley Valley in 1888 from Pleasant Grove, Utah. He married Rachel Smuin and they had ten children. He was a farmer and stockraiser, and died July 3, 1944.

RACHEL SMUIN

Rachel Smuin was born May 19, 1875 in Teokie county, Pennsylvania. She came to Ashley Valley with her parents in 1896. Was married to Benj. C. Slaugh and died in 1942.

FLORENCE SLAUGH WILLIS

Florence Slaugh Willis was born April 2, 1874 at Pleasant Grove, Utah. She came to Ashley Valley in 1885 and married Jesse Willis Oct. 14, 1891 in the Manti Temple. Besides thirteen children of her own, she mothered seven of Warten Slaugh's children, making a total of twenty. Mr. Willis was

a rock layer and many of the buildings are still in use. He died in December, 1918. Mrs. Willis worked in the Relief Society for thirteen years, four as president. At one time she held seven offices in the ward. She was also a midwife and nurse. She moved to Vernal in 1922.

MARGARET ABPLANALP WATKINS

Margaret Abplanalp Watkins was born April

4, 1859, in New York. She came to Ashley Valley in 1885 and homesteaded in South Vernal, known now as Davis. She married Edward Watkins on Oct. 28, 1880, in Salt Lake City. She assisted in all church organization, was president of the first L. D. S. Primary after the ward was named.

EDWARD WATKINS

Edward Watkins was born Oct. 27, 1857 and



FIRST PIONEERS WHO CAME TO ASHLEY AND SETTLED IN SOUTH ASHLEY DISTRICT

1—Annie C. Slaugh. 2—Isaac Ivory Slaugh. 3—Sarah Ellen E. Slaugh. 4—Benjamin C. Slaugh. 5—Rachel S. Slaugh. 6—Florance S. Willis. 7—Margaret A. Watkins. 8—Edward Watkins. 9—John Jacob Slaugh. 10—Matilda S. Slaugh. 11—Thomas H. Smuin. 12—Martha C. Smuin. 13—Mary E. Kolb. 14—Isaac McDonald Kolb. 15—Jacob Collier. 16—Theodocia K. Collier. 17—David Smuin. 18—Emma R. Smuin. 19—John J. Slaugh. 20—Mary Alice P. Slaugh.

came to Ashley Valley in 1885. He lived in Glines section, then moved to Davis. He married Margaret Abplanalp Oct. 28, 1880, in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was a missionary to England in 1889-1901. Was a farmer, stockraiser and a church worker. He died Jan. 31, 1936.

JOHN JACOB SLAUGH

John Jacob Slauch was born Feb. 15, 1849 in Philadelphia, Penn. Was a rock-layer by trade. He came to Ashley Valley in 1885. He helped build the first Stake tithing office in Uintah county, a little rock house that still stands in downtown Vernal. He helped to build many rock homes for the early pioneers, and some of them are still in good condition and are lovely homes. He married Matilda Smuin an. 2, 1864 at Salt Lake City. He died on April 22, 1903.

THOMAS HYRUM SMUIN

Thomas Hyrum Smuin was born July 6, 1846. He came to Utah with his parents in 1869 and moved to Ashley Valley in 1885. He married Martha Marindwa Cox at Oxford, Idaho in 1873. Was a farmer and stockman. He died March 30, 1909.

MARTHA M. COX SMUIN

Martha M. Cox Smuin was born March 29, 1855 in Weber county. She married Thomas H. Smuin in the spring of 1873 at Oxford, Idaho, and came to Ashley Valley in 1885. They took up a homestead on Ashley Creek and were the parents of twelve children. She died May 27, 1941 at the home of her daughter, Mary Karren.

MARY ELIZABETH KOLB

Mary Elizabeth Kolb was born June 8, 1856 in Salt Lake City, Utah, the daughter of Elias Willard and Lucy Hendrick Williams, Sr. She married Benjamin Franklin Johnson, and to this union were born five children. Mr. Johnson died in 1884. In 1888, she married Isaac McDonald Kolb, and to them were born five children. Mrs. Kolb died in October, 1938. She was active in Relief Society as an officer and teacher.

ISAAC McDONALD KOLB

Isaac McDonald Kolb came to Utah from Tempe, Arizona, in 1888. In 1890, he and family moved to Ashley Valley, where he was a rancher. He died on May 31, 1908.

JOAB COLLIER

Joab Collier was born July 23, 1855 at Dukin-

field, England. He came to America about 1867 as a church convert. He married Theodocia Keeler April 8, 1877, in Provo, Utah. They came to Ashley Valley June 18, 1889 and homesteaded in the south end of the Valley. He was an expert brick mason, and an authority on bee culture. He served as school trustee and was a director in the Ashley Irrigation Company. He held many positions in the church and his home was known for its fun and pleasant times. He died Sept. 16, 1918.

THEODOCIA KEELER

Theodocia Keeler was born Aug. 31, 1858. She was a graduate of the B. Y. U. She was the mother of sixteen children. Was active in Relief Society and Primary work. She died May 25, 1912.

DAVID SMUIN

David Smuin was born Sept. 8, 1848 in England, and came to America in 1870. He married Emma D. Robinson Aug. 16, 1870 in New York City. He was a glassblower by trade. They came to Ashley Valley in 1896. He owned one of the first threshing machines in the Valley. Neighbors for miles around gathered at his home to listen to the first phonograph brought into the Valley. He died on Aug. 28, 1911.

EMMA ROBINSON SMUIN

Emma Robinson Smuin was born Jan. 16, 1848 at Middlesex, England, coming to America in 1870. She married David Smuin Aug. 6, 1870 in New York. Moved from Oxford, Idaho in 1896 to Ashley Valley and died in Davis ward at the age of 86.

JOHN JACOB SLAUGH

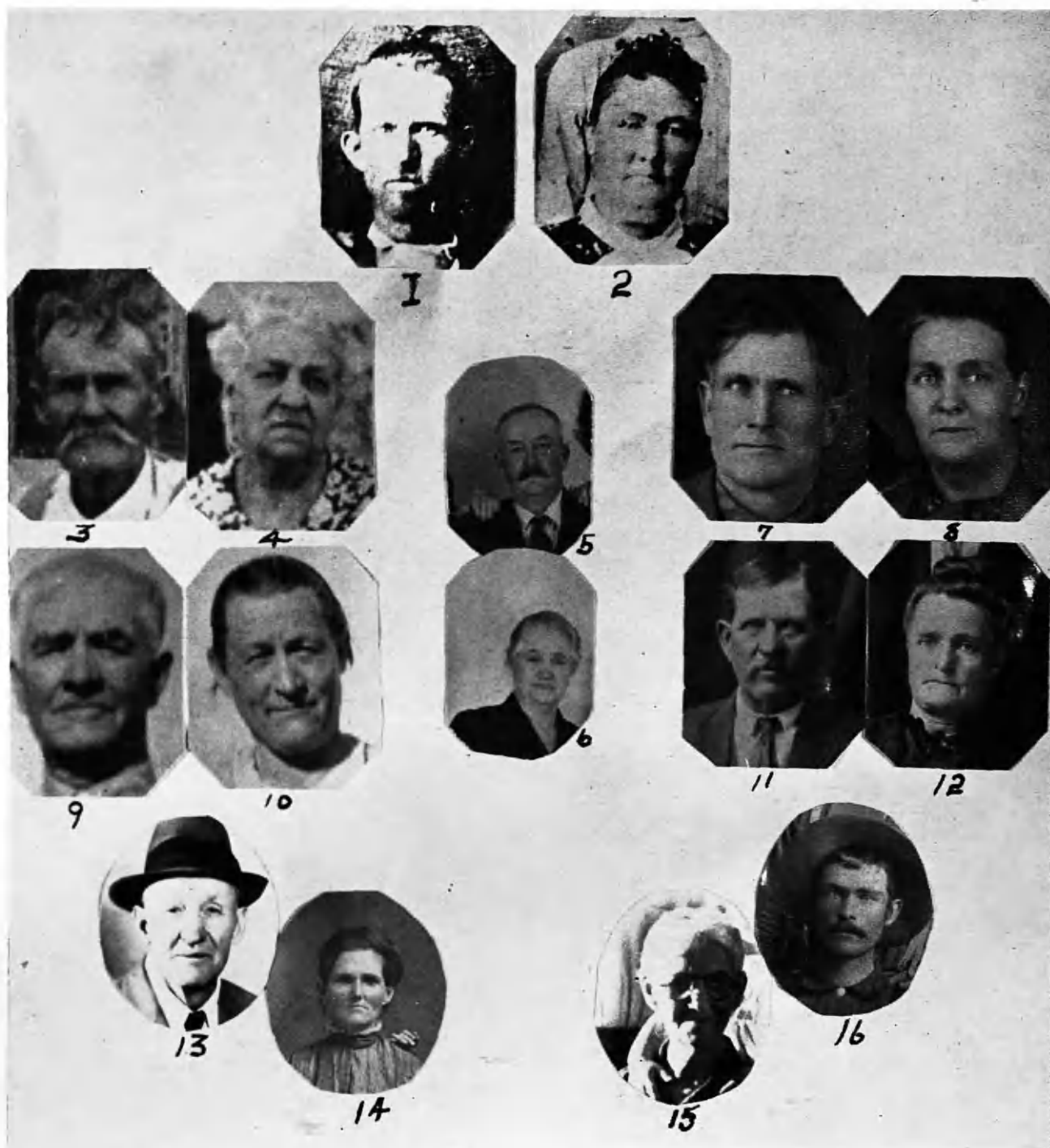
John Jacob Slauch, Jr., was born Nov. 17, 1864 and was a son of John Jacob Slauch, Sr. He came to Ashley Valley in 1885 where he assisted in building up the roads and acted as school trustee. He married Mary Alice Perry Jan. 1, 1886 at Vernal, Utah. He filled a mission to New Zealand in 1907-08. He died Feb. 23, 1943.

MARY ALICE PERRY

Mary Alice Perry was born June 5, 1871, at Midvale, Utah, the daughter of Wm. Howard Perry and Alice Stowell of Plain City, Utah. She was the mother of nine children and died April 21, 1910.

LEVI C. KENDALL

Levi C. Kendall was born Oct. 14, 1849 in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was among the first settlers in Davis.



1—Levia C. Kendall. 2—Comfort Cox Smuin. 3—Thomas Robbins. 4—Sarah E. S. Robbins. 5—Joseph P. Atwood. 6—Annie Smuin Atwood. 7—Willard C. Johnson. 8—Dora Slaugh Johnson. 9—William B. Smuin. 10—Eliza Ann K. Smuin. 11—John T. Chivers. 12—Caroline H. Chivers. 13—George A. Slaugh. 14—Rachel Goodrich Slaugh. 15—Annie Donna Jackson. 16—John Wm. Jackson.

COMFORT A. COX KENDALL

Comfort A. Cox Kendall was born July 16, 1859. She was the wife of Levi C. Kendall and pioneered in Ashley Valley.

SARAH E. SLAUGH ROBBINS

Born Oct. 25, 1863, at Pleasant Grove, Utah. She came to Ashley Valley in 1885. Was married to Thomas Robbins in May, 1885 in the Logan Temple. Was the mother of fourteen children, twelve of her own and two grandchildren she raised from infancy. She moved to Vernal in 1939 and died on Aug. 23, 1944, at the home of her daughter, Maybell Chivers.

THOMAS ROBBINS

Thomas Robbins was born Dec. 16, 1861 at Huntingtonshire, England, coming to America in 1871. He married Sarah Slauch in May of 1885, in the Logan Temple. They came to Ashley Valley in the fall of 1885 and engaged in cattle-raising and farming. He died Nov. 9, 1942 at Vernal, Utah.

JOSEPH PERRY ATWOOD

Joseph Perry Atwood was born May 1, 1877, at Murray, Utah. When he was ten years old he came to Ashley Valley. He herded cows and grubbed sagebrush. He moved to South District in 1889 and married Annie Smuin Oct. 7, 1897, at Naples ward. They were married by Bishop James Shaffer. They lived in Davis until 1942 then moving to Vernal.

ANNIE SMUIN ATWOOD

Annie Smuin Atwood was born Feb. 4, 1897 in Tiokie county, Pennsylvania. She came to Utah with her father who worked in a glass factory, and to Ashley Valley in 1884. She married Joseph P. Atwood on Oct. 7, 1897. Was a housewife and church worker.

BENJAMIN WILLARD JOHNSON

Benjamin Willard Johnson was born at Springlake, Utah, Sept. 19, 1879. He came to Ashley Valley in 1889 and settled in Davis. He married Dora Elizabeth Slauch. He took a very active part in ward affairs, serving as counselor to Bishop Alfred Simpson for many years.

DORA ELIZABETH SLAUGH

Dora Elizabeth Slauch was born Aug. 22,

She came to Ashley Valley in 1885. She was a Sunday School teacher for many years, also a teacher and counselor in the Relief Society. She was the mother of twelve children. She died on March 16, 1945.

WILLIAM BRADFORD SMUIN

William Bradford Smuin was born Oct. 29, 1873. He came to Ashley Valley in 1896 and assisted his father with the first thresher used in this section. He married Eliza Ann Kendall.

ELIZA ANN K. SMUIN

Eliza Ann K. Smuin was born March 9, 1876 at Oxford, Idaho, and came to the Valley when very young. She had nine children, and is now living in Davis ward.

JOHN T. CHIVERS

John T. Chivers was born Nov. 9, 1855 in England, and came to America in 1862. He married Caroline Hunting in Logan on Oct. 22, 1884. He hauled freight from Price, operated a threshing machine and engaged in farming. He died Nov. 14, 1922.

CAROLINE HUNTING CHIVERS

Caroline Hunting Chivers was born Feb. 10, 1862 in Murray, Utah. She homesteaded in Davis ward with her husband, John T. Chivers. She was a faithful church worker, being Primary president and Relief Society counselor. She was the mother of seven children, and died March 18, 1944, at Vernal, Utah.

GEORGE A. SLAUGH

George A. Slauch was born Sept. 25, 1868 at Pleasant Grove, Utah, coming to Ashley Valley in 1885. He lived in the South district, and was very active in church and civic affairs, being a promoter in education. He married Rachel M. Goodrich on Sept. 29, 1892 in the Logan Temple. He owned a large watermelon ranch on Green river. He died March 26, 1945, at Vernal Utah.

RACHEL MARIA G. SLAUGH

Rachel Maria Slauch was born Nov. 20, 1872 at Richfield, Morgan county, Utah. She came to Ashley Valley in 1885 at the age of twelve years. She married George A. Slauch Sept. 29, 1892 in the Logan Temple. Was the mother of thirteen children, a housewife, and church worker. She died Oct. 21, 1921 at Davis ward.

ANNIE DONNA JACKSON

Annie Donna Jackson was born at Loche, Scotland April 2, 1872, a daughter of David and Margo Laird Johnston. She came to America in 1873 and lived in Snyderville, Utah, moving to Ashley Valley in May of 1878. She married William Jackson on July 28, 1889, was the mother of four children. She was a seamstress and was active in church work, being president of the Relief Society for thirteen years. She died Dec. 29, 1945.

JOHN WILLIAM JACKSON

John William Jackson was born July 3, 1866, at Midway Utah and came to Vernal Dec. 3, 1878 with his grandfather, John Davis. He homesteaded in Davis ward, and died on April 28, 1922.



1—Old Black Dragon Mine. 2—George Finnicum and an Indian Lady carrying wood. 3—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grant, Uintah Railway Co. Telephone lineman. 4—Town of Dragon; School House near Hill; Store in background, Company Corral in foreground. 5—Dragon, Utah, Hotel. 6—John Trejillo and Borros.

DRAGON

A settlement which grew up near the Black Dragon Gilsonite mine from which it derived the name, Dragon. The claim was located Nov. 12, 1888, and was called the Black Dragon because the float on the surface of the ground at the point formed a perfect black dragon. The town was developed the year previous to the railway building into Uintah county. The railway was completed into Dragon in September, 1904. The depot, warehouse, hotel, store, and several dwellings were built at that time. John McAndrews was superintendent in charge. Some of the earliest families were Capt. M. W. Cooley, A. J. Lee, Ira D. Lyman, S. W. Teague, George W. Finnicum, John Purdy, Henry Lee and Charles Hill.

WATSON

Watson was built in 1911 and was named for Wallace Watson, the engineer in charge of the surveying for the Uintah railroad. He located and constructed the railroad from Dragon to Rainbow. The families first located there were W. A. Banks, Walter Savage, Dan Carpenter, Byron Thomas, Mrs. Joseph Gurr, who had the boarding house and hotel. Henry Lee operated the store. Charlie Davis was manager of the store for Mr. Lee. E. E. Heat-on was also employed there.

HISTORY OF OURAY VALLEY, 1947

Ouray was the first Military Post in this part of the country. After the government abandoned Fort Thornburg, located at Vernal, they built Ouray on Green river where the Duchesne river empties into it. Ouray was named after Chief Ouray, an Indian, and friend of the white man.

Randlett, located about fifteen miles above Ouray on the Uintah river, about a mile and a quarter above where the Uintah empties into the Duchesne river, was the first Indian agency and was called Randlett for the Indian agent, Mr. Randlett. Later, the government built the Indian school there.

These schools were known just as "The Schools." (They were built of red brick and consisted of Boys and Girls dormitories, kitchen and boarding house and laundry, which was built of lumber, a shop and other lumber buildings. Some of these buildings are still standing and in use at Randlett.)

When the Agency was moved to White Rocks these schools were abandoned and Indian schools were built at White Rocks. The Randlett school buildings were left for the Indian farmer, Mr. Owens, to oversee. At the opening of the reservation the white people used Randlett as headquarters, later

the white people got permission to hold school in one of these buildings. Later, the government turned this building over to the district school. (The Mormon people got permission to hold their meetings and gatherings in this building.) Then the rest of the buildings were put up for sale.

Mr. George Ashton bought the shop and made a good residence of it. He also bought a number of the other lumber buildings and started the Mercantile business in Randlett.

Mr. Ashton came in, figuring that the Moffat railroad would come through the Basin. Randlett was set aside as a townsite at the opening of the Reservation and a postoffice was established.

The Episcopal Church got permission to build a church and was given property on which to build. This was about one-quarter mile north of Randlett proper. This little church stands today but the parsonage burned down a number of years ago. The cemetery is a burying ground for Indians.

ERNEST WAUGH

Ernest Waugh was one of the early settlers of the Basin. Finishing business college in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, he followed his father, Robert Waugh, (who was agent of Indian Affairs) to Whitetocks.

When his father retired to private life in 1893, Ernest went to Ouray as a clerk in the Government Trader's Store, then owned and managed by L. W. Curry. This little trading post carried everything of necessity for the secluded life of the Indians and the few government employees. The Indians obtained these goods through actual trading for them with buckskins, hides of all kinds, and cattle and



Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard



INDIANS IN DRAGON

McCook, Mamie McCook and Alva Banks, Indians plowing, Alma Banks Chepeta, Karl Allen of Dragon, Shavanaugh, Keith Diddy, Carass, Indian Children.

ponies. It was one of the duties of Mr. Waugh to help move this stock to market, crossing country on horseback to shipping points where they encountered many exciting experiences of the "Wild West."

Mr. Waugh lived and worked on this Reservation until the spring of 1908, when he went into the general mercantile business in Myton with Hayden Calvert. At this time L. W. Curry went to Vernal as cashier of the newly-organized Uintah State Bank, and his brother, Matt Curry, took over the Trading Post at Ouray.

At the opening of the Reservation, white people began to settle at Randlett and in what is now called Ouray Valley. Mr. Moses Moore, Arthur L. Grey, and a Mr. Hamilton were among the first.

Two canals were built into the Valley. One, first called the Grey ditch and later the Colorado Park, was built by a group of Colorado people who located in the upper part of the Valley. This canal heads in the Uintah river and is about 20 miles long. A. M. Todd was the engineer. The other canal was built by Utah people, most of them from Vernal. Wm. H. Smart was the leader of the organization and J. Winter Smith was the engineer. The original plan was to bring water from Dry Fork in a tunnel through the mountain and drop it down Deep Creek. Because of opposition from the Canal companies of Ashley Valley, the state engineer refused to accept a filing on Dry Fork, so the plan was changed and the Whiterocks canal was enlarged and water was brought from White Rocks river. This company was called the Ouray Valley Irrigation Company. Before construction was completed, J. Winter Smith left and Byron O. Colton became the engineer. This canal is thirty-five miles long.

In 1937 these canal companies were consolidated and named the Ouray Park Irrigation Company. The water filing of both these companies was late so they have only a high water rate. Some years there has only been water a few weeks. In 1934, there was none at all. Until that time, under a court ruling, all the companies with secondary water rights, were given garden water from the Indian water. Because of the extreme drouth the Indians protested doing this and in 1935 the practice was discontinued. This made it very difficult for the settlers in Ouray Valley. These were also the depression years and while they had garden water they managed to get along, but without those regular gardens it was very difficult. At that time, a number of families left the valley, in fact, only about fifteen families remained here. The amount of water stock carried in the two companies dropped from about 6,000 shares to about 1500 shares. At present, it is about double that figure. The population is also about double.

Because of the general drouth in 1934, a drouth relief project was started on Leota Bottom on Green river. This project was sponsored by the county agent, E. Peterson. He persuaded the government to put in a pumping plant on the river. The owners of the land, Howard Stevens and E. D. Lewis, gave consent to use the land. Ditches were surveyed and dug, and people from all over the Basin were invited to come and grow corn for their stock and gardens for their families. People came from as far north and west as Altonah and Neola. Quite a group came from Davis ward in Ashley Valley. They camped among the trees along the river. The project was a success. Many tons of feed were produced.

The people from the little town of Leota did not return to their homes the next spring. Instead, they bought land from Mr. Stevens and Mr. Lewis and stayed there on the river. They have been quite successful in their operations. This year, 1947, Green river overflowed its banks. On May 8, the people had to move out. The county sent trucks and caterpillars to help move them out. They were given shelter in the buildings at Ouray.

As stated before, the first school for the Randlett district was held in one of the Indian school buildings granted to the school district by the government. School was held there until 1931 when the building burned to the ground. Then another one of the buildings was used until the year of 1935 when the new Avalon school was partly finished and school was held in the basement for two years. Then the children were transported to Leota for the two following years. By this time the school building at Avalon was finished. This school is the consolidation of the Brough, Willow Creek, and Leota schools, and part of the pupils who had gone to the Randlett school.

At first the Mormon people of Ouray Valley and Randlett held church gatherings in the Indian school at Randlett. After this building burned down it became necessary to hasten the building of a chapel in the Valley. The building was used for services in 1932 when partly finished and twelve years later was dedicated. This was done under Bishop Wahlquist's supervision. Bishop C. F. Wahlquist followed Bishop Wall. He became Bishop in 1928 and is still Bishop of Randlett ward. Until the chapel was finished enough to hold meetings, they were held in the Brough school building, so called because it was just across the road from Jesse S. Brough's house, on what was called the Bench, on the Ouray-Vernal road. This school was built by the patrons of the school. They went up in the mountains and got out the lumber to build it and then the school board gave them a teacher. Upon consolidation with the Avalon school, this building was moved to Leota and still stands there.

A few other of the older settlers were: Howard Stevens and family. Mr. Stevens came as a convert to the L. D. S. church. Upon coming to the Basin he bought one of the old Indian buildings at Randlett and then homesteaded out in the Valley. Jess Jensen has this homestead. Mr. Stevens and family have all moved away now.

Charles L. Knight has been a prominent character in the history of Randlett ward. He was ward clerk while Brother Wall was Bishop and was Sunday School superintendent for twenty-two years.

Marietta Harris and her family were also among the first settlers here. They came from Southern Utah and were very active in the early church organization. The first meetings were held in her home. The boys were active in construction of the canal systems.

Charles M. Larson, Lawrence L. Wall and Jesse S. Brough were early settlers here. They came from Lyman, Wyoming.

Tom Taylor homesteaded northwest of Randlett soon after the Reservation opened. He was from Vernal. Other early settlers were: Frank McMullin, Junius Jackson, E. M. Chandler, David Burgi, Ira E. Wilson, C. R. Wilson, Edmund Durfee, Pete Jensen, and Captain Stephen Abbott.

HISTORICAL ITEMS IN RANDETT WARD

Recommendation to readjust boundary lines between Uintah and Duchesne Stakes was approved by the First Presidency of the Church Aug. 1, 1917.

This action returned all of Moffat, Randlett and Leota ward areas to Duchesne Stake.

Only L. D. S. organization in any of this section prior to this time was a Sunday School organized and held in the home of Marietta Harris, east of the Abbott house on Duchesne river.

Minutes of the meeting of the Saints of Randlett, held at Sister Marietta Harris' home on Sept. 17, 1917. Bishop Mark M. Batty presiding: Singing, "Redeemer of Israel;" prayer by Irah L. Wilson; singing, "How Firm A Foundation." Bishop Batty stated that the object of the meeting was to organize a branch Sunday School. The following were selected and sustained as officers: Brother R. Gardner, superintendent, and Brother Irah L. Wilson as assistant; Sister Lila Harris as secretary. There were thirty-six in attendance. President Colton spoke words of encouragement to those present and urged all to be valiant in our work and keep our Sunday School alive. Brother Eaton urged the Saints to keep up their courage and not become discouraged.

Brother Gardner, Jr., of Spanish Fork, expressed his determination to help build up this country. Brother Re Gardner expressed his willingness to do

what he could to make the Sunday School a success. The naming of the Sunday School was deferred for future consideration. Time was set for the Sunday School to convene, 1 p. m., at Sister Marietta Harris. Services were drawn to a close by singing, "Come, Come Ye Saints." Benediction was given by Brother Ernest Eaton. Brother Siddoway acted as secretary.

Special District Conference was held at Randlett on Aug. 26, 1917. "This was the first meeting of its kind held in the territory lately taken into the Duchesne Stake from the Uintah Stake—in all, 121 souls were present" at morning meeting. At the afternoon meeting, 150 were present—from Ouray Valley 13 adults, Moffat 15 adults, Randlett 28. Adults from other places, including visitors, were thirty-five, the remainder being children.

Meeting at Randlett, Saturday evening, September 15, 1917:

"This meeting had been previously arranged as a feature of the Quarterly Conference to accommodate the people of this section." Present at the meeting of the General Authorities, Elders George Albert Smith and Anthony W. Ivins; President William H. Smart, Heber Timothy of the High Council, Stake Clerk Douglas M. Todd, Jr., and others, making a total of 81 present.

"Before the time of the above meeting, Elder George A. Smith, Elder Anthony W. Ivins and President William H. Smart made a trip into the upper end of the Ouray Valley and from a prominent point, viewed the greater part of the Valley. The visiting brethren expressed themselves as impressed with the possible future of this part of the Basin. Randlett ward reorganized Dec. 30, 1917. This meeting, as well as two former ones, were held in the large brick building at Randlett—the one south of the canal lateral—which also housed us for some time afterward.

Byron O. Colton, Jacob Jorgensen and Charles M. Larsen were sustained as the Bishopric and James C. Hacking as the ward clerk. The record membership for the annual report was 105 persons.

At the Ward Conference, Oct. 14, 1920, the ward was reorganized. Lawrence C. Wall, Howard Stevens and C. Rueben Wilson, the new bishopric, Charles L. Knight, ward clerk.

Moffat organized as an Independent Branch on the same date, with C. W. Bodily, John G. Hacking and Leo Christensen as the Branch Presidency.

Leota also organized as a Branch with John G. Ekker as Presiding Elder.

At this time the first World War was going on and from this ward were the following:



Bennett Ward Sunday School



Bennett Ward Chapel



*Bennett Ward
Group of old folks*



Rosilla Horrocks



Joseph Horrocks



John McKowen



Della McKowen



John Bennett



Janett Bennett



Sarah Jane Evans

258

William Stevern, Herbert Burns, Franklin Durfee, Thomas Shuster, Shuster, Russell Dudley, Chester Lyman, Stanley Dyer, Karl Springer, Alfonso McMichel, Alexander Moore.

BENNETT WARD

The ward was first named Quneal with Alonzo Mitchell as Presiding Elder. Eva Mitchell was the first Primary president; Hilma Streble, Relief Society president; Della McKowen, Y. L. M. I. A. president; Joseph Evans, Y. M. M. I. A. president; Andrew Streble, Sunday School president. Wm. G. Adams was the first postmaster.

In 1912, the ward was organized and John Bennett donated the ground. The name was then changed to Bennett ward in his honor. Joseph Horrocks was the first Bishop, serving until 1925. John C. Bolton served until 1941. Otis Horrocks is the present bishop.

The first school was held in a two-room log cabin with Mrs. Alice Bingham teaching all grades from first to eighth, inclusive. A few years later, a few more rooms were added.

SARAH JANE CASTO EVANS

Sarah Jane Casto Evans was born Aug. 31, 1850, and was the daughter of Mathew G. and Elizabeth D. Casto. She married Joseph Evans April 21, 1873, in Salt Lake City. She was very active in the church, serving as counselor in the Relief Society for thirty years in various parts of the state. In 19-- she was chosen to assist Helma Strebble in the Bennett ward, and in 1913 was made president of the ward. She spent endless hours helping with the sick and nursed many back to health. She died at the age of eighty-one years.

JOSEPH HORROCKS

Joseph Horrocks was born Dec. 7, 1873. He is the son of Roger Horrocks and Sarah Ann Taylor. He married Rosilla Broadhead, who was born Aug. 16, 1876, the daughter of Robert Broadhead and Alice Clegg. They were married May 19, 1897, and have fourteen children. Mr. Horrocks was Bishop in Bennett ward for twelve years and in Milburne ward, Wyoming, for ten years. Was also a counselor in the Vernal First ward. They are now living in the Lapoint ward.

JOHN BENNETT

John Bennett was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, on March 7, 1854, and came to Bennett ward, Uintah county, in the spring of 1907. He married Jeanette Cameron Bennett, daughter of John and Alice Perkinson Cameron. Jeanette Cam-

eron was born June 9, 1861 at Counucil Bluffs, Iowa while her parents were crossing the plains to Salt Lake City.

JOHN MCKOWEN

John McKowen came to Vernal in 1882 on the 10th of April. He took up a home in Naples the same year. In 1907 he went to the Reservation and settled in Bennett ward where he lived for thirty years, then returned to Vernal.

DELLA WEEKS MCKOWEN

Della Weeks McKowen, daughter of George Edwin Weeks and Elizabeth Hadlock, came to Vernal in 1888 and was married on Feb. 2, 1891.

HISTORY OF HILL CREEK AND WILLOW CREEK

Hill Creek and Williwow Creek were settled first by cattlemen in 1894. Among the earliest settlers were Adams Charley Hill, Webster City Company, Dove Kirk Cunningham and Carpenter, Oscar and Charles Turner. Claude Mays' father brought the first mower and rake into the country on what is known as the Hazelbush ranch. They brought them off Winter Ridge and down the hill by letting them off with ropes.

Among other early settlers were the Taylors, N. A. Joe, and others, Broomes, A. M. Myrup, Hatches, Robbins, Pete Nelson, Charles Brown, J. Halger. Hank Stewart carried the mail to the Webster City postoffice called Willows.

Some of the later settlers were Blanks, Wardles, Birchells, Thornes Bartholomews, Henry and Charles Fairbanks, James Luster, Earl Luck, V. Johnson, Rube Cook, Ruhe and Walt Squier, Harry Brown, Watts Thompson.

Until 1934 the only means of crossing the two rivers were by ferry on Green river or by White river on a swinging bridge which served the people until several years later.

Hill Creek was named for Charley Hill. Webster City Company owned parts, too, these they sold to Cunningham and Carpenter. They sold to N. C. Taylor and his brothers and cousin, who sold to A. M. Myrup. Later on, Gilbert Wild and Clave Sealey and others came in from Castle Dale. Among other earliest settlers were Doc. Kirk, Oscar and Charley Turner; Walt and Rube Squiers came in later. The Broomes were the first men to farm on the lower part of Willow Creek. Later on, quite a number of people came in and started farms along both creeks. Hatches, Tornes and Bartholomews, John Robbins, Peter Logan Nelson, Birchells, Wardles. Hank Stewart had the mail route up Hill Creek to Willow and Hill Creek.



Scenes from Hill Creek and Willow Creek

HENRY AND ELI LEE

Henry and Eli Lee came to Ashley Valley on Aug. 14, 1883. They were born in Tooele, Utah, Henry in 1869 and Eli in 1871. Their father, Isaac, came to Tooele about 1852 from Nauvoo, Illinois, as a member of the Mormon Independence Train. He operated the earliest sawmill, lath and shingle mills in that area (Tooele) and built the first city hall, a rock building which during late years was used as a public library. An uncle, Sam Lee, was a blacksmith. He began building wagons in Tooele about 75 years ago. As boys, Henry and Eli busied themselves by helping with the harvests in Ashley Valley, operating some of the early machines. Henry operated one of the first cradles for cutting grain that was brought into this area, also the dropper and self-rake, the latter arriving about 1886. Henry helped operate the first sorghum mill which was brought to the area by Bill Bealar. A great deal of cane was raised in the Valley at that time.

Henry Lee worked for Wm. Siddoway during the early 10's, at the latter's sawmill which was located about two miles from the government mill site. Henry built the first saloon in Dragon, about 1906. In 1908, he built a store there also, both of which he kept until about 1914. In 1911, he built a store in Watson. This he sold to W. H. Colthorp in 1913. During 1909 he and E. W. Davis bought the Gibson Hotel in Vernal. Mr. Davis had a furniture store, also. In 1919, Mr. Lee bought the Orpheus Theatre and sold it to the Mormon Church during that same year.

Captain Cooley was general manager and Denny Falvy was superintendent of the Uintah railroad from about 1906 to 1914. The railroad was built into Dragon about 1904.

Joe Warner brought the first Buick into the Uintah Basin country, during the early part of the



First Sunday School held in the Leota School House

Twentieth Century. These cars were used for a short time on the Uintah Line in place of wagons for freighting, but they lacked the power to pull up the hills, and were stalled by mud and winter weather and had to be abandoned.

In 1912 Mr. Lee went to Leeton which was named for him by Clyde Gebhart, salesman for Danials and Fisher of Denver. He built the first Indian Trading store there which he sold to Willford Whitlock about 1914.

LEOTA (INDIAN VIRGIN)

The above name was given to this little settlement by Vern Collett and President Wm. Smart.

The first family to move into this section was the Wm. Ellsworth family who came from Soldier, Idaho. They came in 1912 and were the only ones there for three years, then came James Hutchens, Marion Rogers, Elisha Bryant, Edward Bryant, John Henry Bryant, Floyd Bryant and Jess Bircher. They started the canal in the hopes of getting water for the land. At this time they were under the Glines ward in the Uintah Stake and Brother John J. Ekker was made their first Presiding Elder.

Other families that soon came into the community were Frank Jenkins, John Graham, John Henry White, and John McDugal.

It was in 1927 on Sept. 13, that the Leota ward was organized with Lester Ekland as Bishop, followed by I. S. Eklund. He moved away for one year and Ralph Durfee, first counselor, acted as presiding officers. James Hutchens was the first Sunday School superintendent and he was followed by Marion Rogers and then Frank H. Roberts. Oliver Jorgenson and Ray Barney. (13 years.) Austin Wardle is now Bishop.

The first Relief Society president was Melvina Jorgenson, followed by Matilda Ellsworth, Eva Roberts, Cora Eksund, Nora Miller, and Venice Durfee.



Old Folks in Leota

The Primary was presided over by first, Rebecca Burns, Annie White, Daphne Cooper, Erma Jensen, Venice Durfee and Florine Barney.

The first postoffice was opened by Frank Roberts.

The first public building was built in 1912 and was made of blocks and had a dirt roof. This was used for church and school.

The first school had fifteen students attending who ranged in grades from the first to the eighth and were: Forrest, Wayman, Harold, Dorothy, Birtcher and Dick, John, Edna, Ina, Florine, Alene, Bill, Ellsworth, and two others whose names are not mentioned. Miss Ruth Stienaker was the first teacher. The building was of rough, hewn logs, with one door and one window, and equipped with the old-style benches. A huge stove was used and the boys had to split wood and cut it into long pieces for fuel. When the pupils graduated from the 8th grade they left Leota and found homes in Vernal or Roosevelt where they could board and attend the high schools.

In 1915 a new frame schoolhouse was completed and this was used for all public gatherings until it burned down. A brick structure was erected by the county for the school and this was used for social and church gatherings.

Following are some of the teachers who have been employed for the Leota schools: Alton Calder, Miss Henderson, Ferry Hadlock, Maisie Jones, Earl Christenson, Hanna Richards and Virginia Noel Reynolds.

Leota was a garden spot of great beauty from about 1916 when the got the water onto the land, until the drouth completely burned them out. Many of the families moved away, but those that loved their home land the most, moved down on the Leota Bottoms on Green river and tried again to raise crops by pumping water onto the land. It was a hard life with alkali, floods and drouth to put up with, new homes to build, and fewer people to do the work. The old townsite is in 1947, completely deserted, and a once flourishing little village consists of a windmill and a lonely schoolhouse.

HISTORY OF BALLARD WARD

The old Alterra ward, with headquarters where the Alterra school now is, was made a branch of Bennett ward along about 1915 with Josiah Rudy as Presiding Elder. The branch was later organized into a ward known as the Alterra ward with Josiah Rudy as Bishop. He was succeeded by Charles P. Bingham who held the office until the ward was enlarged by adding parts of the Roosevelt First and

Second wards. On Feb. 22, 1926, the ward members voted to reorganize and bring the headquarters to what was then known as the Wilson District. Andrew Wahlquist was sustained as Bishop, Russell Todd and Joseph S. Raylings as counselors, and Lee Angus as ward clerk.

The Uintah school district permitted the ward to use the schoolhouse for church activities and all church functions were held there until the present chapel was erected in 1920. In the 1926 reorganization, Hilma Strehel was appointed President of the Relief Society with Mary Collins and Hannah Angus, counselors. Lee Angus was Sunday School superintendent with Leroy Goodrich and David Horrocks, counselors, and Francis Todd as secretary. Adelaide Harle was Primary president. Mutual was organized in 1927 with Lee Angus as head of the Y. M. M. I. A., and Ivo Seeley headed the Y. W. M. I. A.

Andrew Wahlquist was released and was succeeded by Elmer Jorgensen who held the office until his death. Russell Todd then became bishop and it was under his leadership that the present chapel was erected and the name changed to Ballard. The chapel was dedicated in 1930 by Apostle Ballard for whom the chapel was named. The present bishop is Arthur Wiscombe. His officers are: counselors, Jesse E. Hullinger and Erich A. Stolls; clerk, John A. Gardner. Relief Society president, Pearl Jenkins; counselors, Maude Anderson and Ellen Bracken; secretary, Julia Kettle. Sunday School superintendent, Eric A. Johnson; counselors, Duane T. Bracken and Leroy Anderson; secretary, Bonnie Hullinger. Primary president, Erna Solla; counselors, Verda Rasmussen and Nita White. The Y. M. M. I. A. president, Glen Allred; counselors, Fred C. Cook and Max Todd; secretary, Bert Angus. Y. W. M. I. A. president, Ivo Seeley; counselors, Norma T. Johnson and Lois Betts Cook; secretary, Larine Rasmussen.

HISTORY OF ALTERRA

In 1907 the first school was held at Indian Bench now known as Alterra. It was held in a two-room Indian cabin with the partition removed, on the canal bank south of the "Rice" home. It was also used as a church and recreation hall. Orin Jarvis was the first teacher, teaching all eight grades. This building served as a school for four years and then, because of destruction of the building by a fire, the school was held in a tent on the north of the Alterra high school. J. P. Rudy served as teacher to the eight grades, Mrs. Lila Bingham assisting with the smaller children. Robert Marshall, William Taylor and O. H. Bracken were trustees to the school during these years. The tent was used for one year.

being replaced by a frame building where the Alterra high school now is, and served until the county consolidated into what is now the Uintah school district. Earl Thompson was superintendent. Then a four-room brick building was erected which later was to become the original Alterra high school. Before it was converted into a high school, the building was unused, a bare, lonely sight, broken windows and curled shingles.

All high school students from the west side of the county were sent to Uintah high school, some to Roosevelt. This made it impossible for but a few students to get more than an eighth grade education. The school year of 1932-33 was an exceptionally wet year and the roads were very difficult to traverse for several months. It finally turned out that a mere handful of students were making the long hazardous trip to Vernal, taking advantage of a high school education. The majority of high school students on the west side were being left with no additional formal education above the eighth grade.

Roy Taylor of LaPoint, board member and also president of the board, thought of starting a high school on the west side. Through his diligent work, his idea became a reality. On the first Monday in September, 1933, he made a motion to the school board, and it was seconded by Russell Todd; it was passed unanimously by the board, and the next day the school board, consisting of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Todd, Mr. Maugham, Mrs. Whitmore, Mr. Goodrich, Supt. Olsen and Principal Reed Morrill, met at Alterra. The members of the school board found a dilapidated four-room brick building that had been abandoned for several years. Russell Todd was put in charge of the building. Material was brought from the Independence and Hayden schoolhouses. Some new material was bought, but nearly all the material used in building was brought from those two schoolhouses.

School began a few days later than the other schools in the county, with the following teachers: A. R. Morrill, Kent Johnson, Ella M. Wilson, J. E. Hullinger, Lillian M. Howard and Grant Morrill.

There were 190 students enrolled the first year and this did not include the LaPoint eleventh and twelfth grades. The year before this there had been about fifty high school students attending school. \$10.00 was charged for tuition the first year, the students being allowed to work out their tuition by working on the building. Thus classes began while the workmen were hammering on the buildings. All P. E. and athletics were outdoor classes for the first half-year. About Christmas time the gymnasium was complete enough so that it could be used, luckily in time to start the basketball season.

In the next years, and in order mentioned, shop building, and shower, and dressing rooms, were added. Shrubs were planted and equipment added to the kitchen. Sidewalks and tennis court were built, band room and enlarged dressing and shower rooms. The present fence around the south and east was presented as a 1939 class project. A seminary was added a few years later and stood as a symbol of divine inspiration to all, until destruction of the building by fire on Nov. 26, 1945.

In 1938, the Northwest Association of Secondary and High Schools certified that Alterra was an accredited high school. The Alterra high school has competed against Uintah and Roosevelt high schools in Music, Speech, and all events in Athletics, and has won her share of achievements. In 1941, the band participated in a music festival in Ogden; when they received a No. 1 rating. Speech has also followed closely, with representatives at both county and state activities. Some of the drama productions that have been presented have been outstanding.

In 1907 the first school was opened in an Indian house belonging to Win Taylor. This log building served the purpose of school, church, and amusement hall. The teacher was Orin Jarvis, who had in charge all eight grades. Orin Jarvis homesteaded the property known as Victory Park, and walked from there each day to teach school.

Some of the first students attending this school were as follows: Don Allen, Elzina Allen, Lillie Allen, Vindie Allen, Ava Allen, Bill Taylor, Jr., Annie Taylor, Pearl Taylor, Alice Bracken Florence Jones, Joe Eskelson, Lee Eskelson, Belya Eskelson, Ivy Harris, Josephine Harris. Some very enjoyable times were held in this building. Often the settlers would gather in the evening for dances, and there were always refreshments. Win Taylor and his son Win, Jr., furnished the music on a violin and bass violin.

The next school was held in a large double tent located north of the now Alterra high school. J. P. Rudy was principal and had the upper grades in charge while Lila Harris had the lower.

School was held in this tent only one winter.

The first settlers in this community were: Dave Eskelson and family, Pen Allen and family, Dick Buler and family, Robert Marshall and family, Jeff Mathews and family, Marietta Harris and family, Arlando Bracken and family, Dave Workman and family, Win Taylor and family.

HISTORY OF HAYDEN

The first settlers were Hyrum Gurr, I. N. Breden, Rube Miller, Joseph Sessions and Joseph Simms. The first meetings were held in an Indian house on an Indian lease, the home of John G. Davis. Later, a settler moved in and wished to es-

HAYDEN

IU

A Group
of Hayden
People



John Horrocks son of Roger Horrocks and
Sarah Ann Taylor was born in Heber, Utah
he married Della Lambert and they came
To Hayden on April 1, 1908, They have
Two Children Royal and Francis Bowen
They are active Church Workers

Hayden
Relief Society



establish a townsite farther west of Hayden, claiming the present site was too rocky to beautify. President Wm. H. Smart of Uintah Stake, had already designated the townsite so the older settlers refused to move to the new townsite of Packer. This brought on a diversion of the settlers, those desiring to move to Packer did so, and the rest remained at Hayden.

Joseph Simms built a dance hall north of Hayden and allowed religious services to be held there until a log house was erected in the town. This building was used for school and church.

Ephraim Lambert was made Presiding Elder of the whole Duchesne Valley until branches and wards were organized. Soon the Roosevelt Valley was organized into a ward with Dan Lambert as Bishop. Hayden Town and surrounding territory was then organized into a branch of Roosevelt ward. Chris Peterson was Branch president and Dan Larson was first counselor, James C. Peterson, clerk.

Quoting from Mr. and Mrs. John Horrocks: "We came here in April, 1908. There were about thirty families here then. By this time there was a postoffice started, with James C. Peterson as postmaster. He had also opened a small store."

The first auxiliary organizations were the Relief Society with Mrs. Christine Peterson, president, and the Sunday School. John Burgess was choir leader and his wife, Sadie, played the piano. In 1910, the first Mutual was organized with J. Wm. Workman, president. Isabel Sessions was president of the Y. W. M. I. A., with Elsie Dean Workman, assistant. In time, Roger Horrocks was made Branch president, with Erastus Bastian and John A. Olson as counselors. Harry Van Tassell was made president of the Mutual. Elsie Dean Workman was president of the Relief Society with Sarah Sheffer and Barbara Smithson, counselors. A Primary began, with Eliza Horrocks as president. Later, the Branch Presidency was made a Bishopric of the ward. John Horrocks was superintendent of the Sunday School.

A new survey put the Wasatch-Uintah county line through the center of the Hayden townsite so the trustees from both sides decided to build a joint schoolhouse.

The town of Hayden did not seem to prosper, quite a number of lots were sold and some houses built. In time a branch of the Church was organized at Neola, a new townsite two miles west of Hayden. It was better farming country and people soon moved that way. The Hayden country developed into a great grass country, more profitable for stock raising and too rocky to plow.

Dan Mitchell, Jr., was the last Bishop of Hayden ward, which was disorganized and joined to the Neola ward.

GUSHER

Gusher was first called Moffat and was settled in 1888. When the reservation was thrown open, schools were started and in 1939 they had the telephone service, the settlement grew up along the St. Lewis gilsonite strip, and was called Moffat in honor of David H. Moffat, railroad magnate. The name was changed in 1922 because of existence of Moffat, Colorado. The new name was given at a time when they anticipated an oil gusher, which failed to materialize.

One of the early settlers who helped a great deal to settle and build up the community was Mr. J. F. Colberth. He established the Colberth Hotel and was interested in other real estate. Mr. Colberth lived in Denver, when his first wife died he brought all of the silver and dishes they owned out to use in the hotel. It was finally sold and is now kept as souvenirs among the older residents of Gusher. The Colberth property was later sold to Bert Haynes and Woodhay, while several other purchasers bought small lots. The Hotel was purchased by Alex Duball, who razed it and rebuilt.

The Post Office under the Gusher name was located on the Colberth property in a tent, for three months, then it was moved into the Post Office building that burned about 1940. Mr. Haynew, the postmaster, then turned it over to Mrs. Stella Underwood, who acted during the war year. Mrs. Bonnie Dahlburg is the present Postmistress.

In 1917 Harvey Neilson started a grocery store and operated it for several years. He then sold to F. O. Lundburg, who later sold to Mrs. Stella Underwood. She has recently, in 1947, sold her grocery store and service station to Patrick Markey.

The Naylor Hotel was established in 1919 by Mary L. Naylor; it was during the oil boom and was a very busy place until 1923 when the oil men left. It was still used for banquets and special dinners, and the people came from Vernal, Roosevelt and other localities to enjoy the by now famous cooking of Miss Naylor, during the Uintah Basin Industrial Conventions held at Ft. Duchesne, the Hotel did a large business.

In later years, because of her mother's health, it was closed to the public and in 1946 it was sold to the present owner, Mr. Arthur Smith, and Miss Naylor moved to California where she has a lovely home in Hemet, but she often visits Gusher and recalls when she came from Portland, Oregon and settled first in Leeton on a farm where she stayed until she established her hotel.

Mr. James Eskelson started the first garage about 1920 in the present location. At first it was one room, but developed into a full-fledged garage.

At various times side attractions have been introduced there, being a dance hall, pool hall, and zoo of wild animals maintained for short periods of time.

At one time, on the Colbreath property, the Freighters maintained barns and corrals for their horses, and they made it a point to stay here overnight on the way from and to Price and Vernal, at this same time Wm. Donaldson and Tom Nichols ran the hotel, store and saloon, and it was one block south of the present highway. The men would stay at the hotel.

Mr. Albert Halen lived where the store is now located, he was a surveyor and worked on the Moffat and Ouray Valley ditch.

The first Post Office under the Moffat name was located in Mr. Donaldson's dry goods store and was discontinued about 1915 and they were without a postoffice until about 1921 or 1922 when it was established under the name of Gusher. At this time three names were submitted and Gusher was chosen. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhay were the first Postmasters under the new name.

It was about this time that Mr. Roan and his sons, Fred and Allen, came in to dig the first oil wells. One was drilled to the depth of 1200 feet and then abandoned. No churches were established for several years, when Mrs. George Young, a public-spirited matron, gathered the people in to organizations, and established the Relief Society, both L. D. S., and non-L. D. S. Ladies cooperated to make it a live and thriving institution and much was done to promote the welfare of the community under her capable leadership. It is said that every one dearly loved her and would undertake anything that she sponsored.

In the beginning, the people of Gusher belonged to the Randal ward with President Byron Colton as the bishop, and later they were organized under Bishop Chris Bodily, with John Hacking and Brother Davis as counselors and Mrs. Belle Hacking acting as Ward Clerk. Bishop Hacking is still acting in that capacity.

Mrs. George Young acted as Relief Society President for seventeen years. Her first helpers were Rachel Miles and Sister Amelia Cloward, with Sister Belle Hacking as secretary. Mrs. Young tells us that she had splendid help and that not only her officers, but all of the ladies, gave her assistance in the work they accomplished.

The old schoolhouse has been converted into an L. D. S. Chapel and the ward is a member of the Roosevelt Stake.

The Gusher Union Church was organized about 1935 and the first meetings were held at Ft.

Duchesne; after a few years the Albert Semkens house was occupied in Gusher, and at this time an united effort was made to erect a church and the present chapel was completed about 1941.

Rev. Harold A. Wilson, a government employee, organized this first branch and served about three years, when he moved to Arizona. Each year he returns for a visit with his friends in Gusher. Since his departure, there has not been a regular minister, but the members have carried on the Sunday School work, and occasionally a traveling missionary or visiting Reverend has held services for them. For three years, Frank Stickler, principal of the Alterra high school, lived in the Naylor Hotel and acted as Sunday School superintendent for the church, the membership then being about forty-five souls. At the present time it numbers around fifteen and is under the direction of Elsie Domgaard and her assistants, who hold meetings each Sunday.

The first school was held in a small log cabin standing where the present building now stands. Later, a schoolhouse was erected of brick, but this was discontinued and the students are now taken by bus to the Ft. Duchesne school.

The first settlers came into this section searching for farming ground, and at one time the George Dickson addition was laid out with city lots, alleys and blocks. This reached from the present highway up to the foothills and west about two miles from the present church property. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have two daughters.

W. H. Donaldson came in 1905 and ran a general merchandise store on the Colbreath property. He never married.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Domgaard and their three children came in from Manti and operated a sixty-acre farm, across from the Eskelson Garage. Mrs. Domgaard died in 1910 and Mr. Domgaard married a Miss Nelson from Manti. He died about 1921.

Albert and Charlie Semkens worked on farms and in the gilsonite mine while Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilson were interested in the Irrigation Company. Mr. Wm. Fufford was the organizer and president of the Uintah Irrigation Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Kotech came during the opening of the Reservation from Denver. Jos. Bodily was interested in the sheep business but sold out and moved to Vernal. Mr. and Mrs. Chris Bodily are interested in farming and the bee business.

Mr. Lorn C. Hendershot and his three daughters came in from Wheaton, Wyo., and Mr. and Mrs. Jess McCarroll, Jr., and family came from Vernal and settled on a farm. He was employed with the sheep for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harris have been interested in cattle and sheep. Chris Knudsen and family were among the early settlers. They moved to Vernal.

Utah's Honor Roll



VERNAL VETERANS OF FOUR WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

From left to right—I. Sander, 48th U. S. Artillery, World War I; Thomas W. O'Donnell, Teddy's Rough Riders, Spanish-American War; Dr. Harvey Coe Hullinger, age 101 years, member of Captain Lot Smith's troop, 1862; Daniel H. Minick, age 85 years, member 134th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 1861; Charles W. Hanna, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Spanish-American War; George R. Goodrich, Machine Gun Company, Fifth U. S. Marines, Second Division, World War I.

Hugh L. Richens, attached to the 14th Armored Division, World War II. He was seriously wounded in action on Jan. 17, 1945, at Ritterhoffen, France. Returned to home town in December, 1946, Vernal, Utah.

Casualty List

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."—John 15:13.

ANDERSON, Dennis		ARMY	MANWARING, Howard E.	Vernal	USMC
BARGER, James R.	Vernal	ARMY	MORRISON, Earl D.	Vernal	ARMY
BARSON, Valden A.		ARMY	OAKS, Francis E.	Vernal	ARMY
BENNION, Calvin S.	Vernal	ARMY	PARKER, Creede M.	Ouray	ARMY
BODILY, Lorenzo E.	Vernal	ARMY	RAMSEY, Dwight	Vernal	NAVY
BROCK, Harry		ARMY	RASMUSSEN, Jay		ARMY
CAMPBELL, Clyde		USMC	RUSSELL, Orvid		ARMY
CANDELARIA, Gabriel O.	Vernal	USMC	WANZITZ, Ansel		ARMY
DANIELS, Aaron	Ft. Duchesne	USMC	SEELEY, Max M.		ARMY
DEAN, Hugh J.		ARMY	SMITH, Alfred F.	Vernal	ARMY
FOX, John W.	Vernal	ARMY	STRINGHAM, I. R.	Vernal	ARMY
GADINER, Keith K.	Vernal	ARMY	TAYLOR, Martin V.		ARMY
GARDINER, Leland V.	Jensen		TIMOTHY, Paul R.	Vernal	USMC
HANSEN, Grant	Vernal	ARMY	TONEGATES, Nelson		ARMY
HARRISON, Ferris J.	LaPoint	NAVY	WAHLQUIST, Grant W.		ARMY
HARRISON, Orlan D.	Naples	ARMY	WILKINS, Paul J.	Vernal	ARMY
HATCH, Knolen		ARMY	WILSON, Ray	Duchesne	USMC
HATCH, Leland	Vernal	ARMY	WOOLEY, Cloyd	Tridell	ARMY
HAYNES, John E.	Vernal	USMC	ALEXANDER, Cecil G.		ARMY
HAZELBUSH, Walter R.	Vernal	ARMY	BINGHAM, Thomas	Vernal	ARMY
JOHNSON, Norman T.	Vernal	ARMY	SHIMMIN, Robert V.	Vernal	ARMY
KAREN, George I.	Vernal	ARMY	THOMAS, Edgar	Vernal	ARMY
KING, Wm. C.	Vernal	ARMY	HATCH, Clay	Calif.	
LIND, Farris R.	Vernal	NAVY	GALLOWAY, Wallace		NAVY
*LOPEZ, Joe M.	Vernal	ARMY	SLAUGH, Delbert		ARMY
*LUCERO, Candido		ARMY	STURGEON, Raymond	Roosevelt	NAVY
			JOHNSON, Charles L.		

* * * * *

There is a cross on Okinawa
That dearly marks the place,
That the blood of all Japan
Could not the dead erase.
There are thoughts in my thinking
My heart is goded deep,
And God, and God alone
Can console me while I weep.

* * * * *

It may be in this Life,
It may be in the one above—
But this I know, God will stitch the gash
With the golden thread of Love.
—Poem written by Lewis Timothy,
Maeser Ward.



Calvin Bennion
Grant Whalquist
Edgar Thomas

Raymond Sturgeon
Max Seeley
Clay Hatch

Thomas Bingham
James R. Barger
Robert V. Shimmin



Howard Manwaring
Knolen Hatch
Jay Rasmussen

Norman Johnson
Hugh J. Dean
Crede M. Parker

Paul Gene Wilkins
Nelson Tongates
Clyde Campbell



Leland Gardner
Lorenzo Bodily
Leland Hatch

Earl D. Morrison
Dennis Anderason
Ferris Harrison

Francis Eldon Oaks
Paul Timothy
Keith Gardner



Cloyd Wooley
Aaron Dannials
Alfred Smith

Irvin Ray Stringham
J. Weldon Fox
John E. Haynes

Walter Hazlebush
Wm. King
Ferris Lind



Arlan D. Harrison
Joe M. Lopez
Delbert Slaugh

Martin V. Taylor
Dwight Ramsey
Cecil Gale Alexander

George Karren
Grant Hansen
Wallace Galloway

This tablet is dedicated to those who made the supreme sacrifice for their country in World War I: This monument was erected by popular subscription of the citizens and school children of Uintah county. Nov. 11, 1924.

Raymond Bates, Herbert Burns, Alton Calder, Clive Coupe, Fred Demming, Alfred Hall, Amos Hoeft, Seth McConkie, Ralph Perry, George Peters, LeRoy Shaffer, Alden Witbeck, Evan Witbeck.

WORLD WAR ONE

Abplanalp, Edward F.; Abplanalp, Victor; Adams, David; Alexander, J. Monroe; Allen, Joseph M.; Anderson, Charles D.; Angus, Bruce; Arnold, George A.; Ashton, Rae; Atwood, Ivan W.;

Bascom, Rolland; Batty, Maruis I.; Bill, E. Herbert; Bennion, Merrill; Biglow, Marion D.; Bills, David L.; Bird, Vernon A.; Blayakis, George; Boan, Joe C.; Bowden, Charles E.; Bowes, Harry; Bowthorp, Harold F.; Brimhall, Harold M.; Brimhall, Joseph; Brith, George; Brooks, James F.; Bullock, Theo G.; Burlingame, Harry; Burton, Dallis; Burton, Gery; Burton, Lawrence W.; Calder, Zeph; Caldwell, David C.; Caldwell, Ezra; Caldwell, Francis; Caldwell, Horace; Caldwell, Thomas C.; Carroll, Daniel S.; Carroll, Frank W.; Carter, Charles H.; Case, Ralph L.; Chew, Ralph; Chew, Reine; Chicoup, William; Christy, George H.; Clark, Clyde S.; Clark, Elmer S.; Clark, Leo; Cloward, Thomas P.; Collyer, William E.; Colton, Rolland L.; Connaughton, Guy; Conner, Charles H.; Cooper, James E.; Cooper, Lawna E.; Corbit, Thomas; Coupe, Roy J.; Critchlow, Carlos; Cruikshank, George H.; Curry, David H.; Curtis, Martin R.;

Daniels, Clifford; Darling, Charles B.; Davis, Floyd; Davis, Lawrence B.; Davis, Paul J.; Davis, Sherdin; Demoisy, Gordon H.; Denhardt, Willis C.; Dieter, Eugene E.; Domgaard, Hyrum J.; Doss, W. Bailey; Duke, Darwin C.; Durfee, Edmund F.; Duvall, Lewis F.;

Eaton, Ernest V.; Elmer, William; Escher, Frank E.; Evans, Edward E.; Evans, George C.;

Farnsworth, George F.; Farr, Lewis J.; Fowler, Basil; Freestone, Charles R.; Freestone, Emery L.; Fusman, Wilkie C.; Gardner, Ruby H.; Gilligan, Willard G.; Goodrich, George R.; Goodrich, Wallace; Gray, Arthur; Gray, Harry J.; Gray, Robert E.; Green, Charles W.; Green, George W.; Green, James W.; Griffin, Conrad P.; Griffin, William C.; Grubb, Elmer W.;

Hadlock, Ferry; Hadlock, Richard; Hagan, James A.; Hall, E. Lyman; Hamaker, Owen D.; Hamblin, Ernest Hampton, Elliot B.; Hamrick, Floyd; Hansen, Lavern; Harris, Albert; Harrison, James A.; Harrison, Russell P.; Harvey, James B.; Harvey, Ned B.; Haslem, Joseph; Haslem, Melvin; Haslem, Will; Hatch, Clyde; Hatch, Golden; Hathaway, George H.; Hathaway, Guy F.; Haws, Jesse A.; Haws, Owen A.; Haws, William A.; Hendricks, Charles A.; Henry, Merrill; Herring, Andrew; Hersey, Miles L.; Hersey, Milton L.; Hiatt, James J.; Hislop, Warren; Hodgkinson, Fred F.;

James, Elmer; Jenkins, Robert; Jewett, Henry C.; Johnson, Charles H.; Johnson, Robert L.; Jones, Stanley Joseph; Jones, Emyl; Jones, Robert W.; Jones, Stanley N.; Jones, William R.; Justice, Ollie W.;

Karas, James A.; Karr, William F.; Karren, Loren G.; Karren, Merrell; Hayes, David H.; Killian, Clarence; Killian, Frank; Kimball, Chester C.; Kimball, Eiren R.; King, Thomas; Knudsen, George;

Larsen, Blaine; Lewis, Archie V.; Lewis, James D.; Litster, Henry; Lloyd, George; Long, Winfred, Lopez, F. A.; Luck, Pedlah M.; Lyman, Chester;

MacNeil, Bernard C.; Mantle, Charles L.; Mantle, Wellen; Martin, Ralph B.; Martinez, Alfredo; McCarrell, Ausburn; McCarrell, Theodor; McCarrell, Vern M.; McDermaid, Richard G.; McKee, Patrick J.; McKeachnie, John W.; McKnight, Crawford; McMichel, Alonzo; McNaughton, John E.; Mease, James; Meeks, Alfred J.; Melburn, John S.; Merkle, Parley P.; Merimon, Ralph S.; Miller, George; Mitchell, Glen L.; Mitchell, Marvin V.; Monaghan, James Moore, Alexander D.; Moore, Travis; Moosman, David D.; Morgan, Thomas P.; Morrill, Frank; Mowrey, Alvin B.; Mowrey, E. T.; Moysh, Joseph; Murray, William L.;

Napolis, Mike; Nash, George A.; Nash, Robert A.; Naylor, George A.; Nebaulakis, Emanuel; Nebeker, Washington R.; Neilson, Fred; Neilson, Peter C.; Nelson, Earl; Nelson, Marion H.; North, Edward J.;

Oakes, Martin E.; Odekirk, W. Leroy;

Pack, Francis S.; Pack, Leon L.; Palmer, Edwin J.; Paulson, Stephen A.; Penfield, Marion G.; Perry, Clive; Perry, Myron D.; Phillips, Miles J.; Pike, Lawrence W.; Pope, Franklin A.; Potter, James; Powell, John; Preece, John R.; Price, Otto D.;

Rasmussen, Grand; Redcap, James; Redden, Jackson; Reich, Ben; Reich, Fred; Reich, Orin; Reynolds, Carlyle; Reynolds, George L.; Reynolds, Raymond; Rich, Homer E.; Richens, Ervin O.; Rockell, Albert R.; Rose, Stephen L.; Rudy, Czar F.; Rudy, Owen;

Samos, Alex; Sander, Isabrand; Sarantinos, John; Searle, Lewis A.; Seaton, William H.; Shanno, Clarence H.; Shaffer, Barth E.; Shaffer, Calvin; Shaffer, Ernest; Shuster, Charles G.; Shuster, Frank L.; Shuster, Thomas G.; Slauch, George K.; Slauch, Leonard; Smith, Bruce V.; Smith, Frank F.; Smith, Samuel H.;

Smuin, George C.; Smuin, George G.; Snow, Ralph; Southerland, Earl; Springer, Earl V.; Stagg, John; Steinket, Frank R.; Stevens, William N.; Stringham, William; Swain, Harold S.;

Taylor, Lester; Taylor, Lynn; Thacker, Fred L.; Thomas, Edward; Thomas, William; Thompson, William; Thorne, Robert G.; Timothy, Joshua; Timothy, Lewis; Trujillo, Kenneth; Trujillo, William; Twitchell, Don; Twitchell, Rollin; Tyzack, Henry; E. Tyzack, Raymond G.;

Wall, Fred; Wall, Wallace; Wall, Wm. H.; Wallis, John A.; Wallis, Robert H.; Wallis, William B.; White, Walter W.; Wilkins, Ertin L.; Wilkins, John N.; Williams, Limon L.; Wimmer, John Paul; Winn, Lloyd J.; Workman, Sherman D.; Workman, William H.;

York, Asa; M. Young, Joseph W.; Zeigle, Ray.

UTAH NATIONAL GUARD, CO. B OF THE 115TH REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS

This unit was organized April 28, under the direction of Adjutant General W. G. Williams, commanding officer of the Utah National Guard.

National Guard officers at the mustering-in exercises on April 28, 1939, included Hugh W. Colton, captain and commanding officer of the unit; Frank W. Wright, second lieutenant; and T. R. Johnson, second lieutenant. Sixty-two enlisted men were placed on the unit roster. Their first encampment was Nov. 19 to Nov. 25. They stayed at the

Vernal CCC barracks and ate mess at the Community House. On Oct. 15, the number was increased to seventy-four, and in August of 1940 they were stationed at Camp Lewis, Wash., for three weeks' encampment and training. They made an enviable record for themselves while stationed at Camp Grand Mound, near Centralia, Wash.

There were 90 men given examinations and on March 15, they left for San Luis Obispo, Calif.

On March 3, 1941, the 115th Eng. Bn. (c) 40th Inf. Division, composed of Co. A, Springville, Co. B, Vernal, Co. C, St. George, and 145th Co. from Salt Lake City was inducted into the U. S. Armed Services.

The commissioned officers from Vernal in the Guard were: Captain Hugh W. Colton, 1st Lieut. Ted Johnson, 2nd Lieut. Frank W. Wright.

Captain Dr. John H. Clark of Vernal was also inducted into the Armed Services with the 145th Bn. F. A., also a member of the 40th Inf. Division.

Non-commissioned officers were: First Sergeant, O. A. Ross; Staff Sergeants: Joseph C. Milburn, Robert W. Johnston, George Stone; Sergeants: Clayton Findlay, Harry P. Hacking, John W. Powell, John S. Prockko, Maynard Willis, Paul G. Stringham, Frank S. Couture, Bruce L. Kelly, Corp. Gawin L. Goodrich, William C. King, George D. Millecam, Lynn M. Pope, Orval Sowards, Jep Oaks, Wilbur J. Murray, Karl H. Manwaring.

Regimental and battalion officers were:

Colonel William F. Weiler, commander of regiment; Captain C. O. Roskelly, Commander of 1st Bat., Maj. David B. Gottfredson, Reg. surgeon, and Captain Curtis, chaplain. Privates First Class: George R. Buscom, Raymond Hugh Caldwell, Garth Colton, George A. Hall, G. Calvin Martinson, Norval G. Massey, Harold D. Oaks, Clifton W. Richens, Howard G. Walker, Clayton W. Woolley, Gordon N. Stagg, William Harrison, Kent J. Jorgensen. Privates: Ferrell W. Abplanalp, Harold A. Abplanalp, Theron Abplanalp, Clifford D. Caldwell, Karl J. Caldwell, Boyd D. Chivers, Ferre Y. Colton, Kenneth W. Davis, Thomas E. DeJournette, Jack W. Barnes, Wilson Clair Fletcher, Leland F. Fox, Ashley Goodrich, George H. Harlan, Clive F. Hartle, Ivan D. Hullinger, Knolen Hatch, John W. Haws, Clayton W. Hislop, Ralph Hodgkinson, Lloyd W. Howell, Maurice E. Kidd, Harold D. Merkley, Earl D. Morrison, Garth B. Rasmussen, Glendon M. Swain, Francis Swett, Thorai Winward, Von Clark, Herman L. Bingham, Lorenzo E. Bodily, Charles Morrison, Henry Napper, Glenn A. Phillips, William Winward, Willis B. Abegglin, Isaac Attencio, George W. Baxter, Reed M. Birchell, Harry A. Brown, Jr., Doss Chamberlin, Gilbert E. Gill, Norman A. Hall, Lynn Jenkins, George W. Lee, Patrick H. Lopez, Elwin Merrill, Frank Merrill, Paul Melvin Rasmussen, David H. Rich, Gale B.

Slaugh, Alva Hatch Sundquist, Harry James Weber, Kenneth R. Workman, Ira Glenn Williams, Erwin Earl Winn, Vaughan Sowards.

HONOR ROLL

BENNION, Barbara		WAVE
CLAUNCH, Madge B.	Vernal	WAAC
COLLETT, Edith		
FLETCHER, Erma		
HUNT, Anna C., Myton		NNC
HAZELBUSH, Pauline	Vernal	WAVE
KING, Venna S.,	Vernal	WAVE
ODEKIRK, Kathryn C.	Whiterocks	AAC
MASSEY, Enid	Vernal	WAVE
NASH, Lola	Vernal	WAAC
PREAS, Elizabeth	Vernal	WAVE
PREAS, Marion	Vernal	WAVE
STANFIL, Genevive H.		
SWEATNAM, Lorene, LaPoint		WAAC
WEILAND, Lura L., Vernal		WAVE
WILSON, Mary Jane,	Vernal	WAVE
SIMMONS, Ardella		WAAC

HONOR ROLL—WORLD WAR TWO FORT DUCHESNE

BROUGH, Dee Wallace	ARMY
BROUGH, Robert	ARMY
BUMGARNER, Samuel Walker	USMC
BURSON, Dudley W.	NAVY
BURSON, Frank Kyle	
BURSON, Leonard R.	USMC
*BURSON, Richard	
BURSON, Robert G.	ARMY
BURSON, Weldon N.	NAVY
CATO, Akio G.	ARMY
CAUDELL, Ellis	NAVY
CHAPOOSE, Maxie E.	USMC
CHAPOOSE, Thomas	ARMY
CLARK, Gerald K.	ARMY
CLARK, Iseral J.	ARMY
CLARK, Jeremiah H.	ARMY
COLER, Louis A.	ARMY
CRUMBO, Daniel	ARMY
*CRUMBO, Hal	
CUCH, Henry T.	NAVY
CUCH, Jason	ARMY
CUCH, Wilbur	ARMY
CUCH, William	ARMY
CURTIS, Elbert R.	ARMY
*CURRY, William	
CURTIS, Elbert R.	ARMY
*CURRY, Don	

*No further information.

CURRY, Reginald O.	ARMY	FARNSWORTH, Lynn C.	ARMY
CURRY, Richard H.		FERGUSON, Hyrum G.	AAC
DANIELS, Albert Jr.	NAVY	FERGUSON, James L.	AAC
DAY, John B.		FERGUSON, Leonard	NAVY
DAY, Philip D.	NAVY	FERGUSON, Louis L.	ARMY
DENVER, Alvin R.	NAVY	FERGUSON, Marvin L.	USMC
DENVER, Ellis		FERGUSON, Scott	ARMY
HALLETT, Lloyd B.	AAC	KIMBALL, Aaron D.	ARMY
HENDRICKS, Bret C.	ARMY	RUSHTON, Charles W.	ARMY
HOLMES, Norman G.	ARMY	SARIS, John D.	NAVY
HOLMES, Robert E.	NAVY	SCHWOBE, Fred J.	ARMY
JOHNSON, Wilson		*SCHWOBE, Lester	
JUSTICE, Harold A.		WILKERSON, Thomas E.	AAC
KOLB, Tawannee	ARMY		
LAROSE, Kenneth C.	USMC	HAYDEN	
LAROSE, Norman C.	ARMY		
MAHEW, Ray C.	USMC	BISEL, Elliott D.	ARMY
MOORE, Bernard D.	ARMY	BISEL, Louis H.	ARMY
MURDOCK, Glen M., Jr.	NAVY	*COLTHARP, Ned G.	
NATCHEZ, Harvey	ARMY	COLTHARP, Richard M.	NAVY
PALMER, Wayne D.	NAC	GURR, Beryl	ARMY
PARRIETTE, Alfred	ARMY	GURR, Hyrum D.	ARMY
PATTEN, Frank E.	ARMY	GURR, Joseph E.	ARMY
PENFOLD, Chauncey E.	NAVY	GURR, Woodrow C.	AAC
PIKE, Loren J.	ARMY	PRESCOTT, Ralph	NAVY
PICKUP, George L.	ARMY	RUST, Keith E.	ARMY
PRATT, Alma P.	NAVY		
REDFOOT, Ned Lyon	ARMY	JENSEN	
REED, Charles T.	USMC		
REED, Glen V.	ARMY	AINGE, George O.	ARMY
REED, Julian	ARMY	AINGE, Grant	
REED, Louis B.	ARMY	*AINGE, Horace	
REED, Wilson J.	USMC	AINGE, Jack	NAVY
RICH, David H.	ARMY	AINGE, Shirley N.	USMC
SIXKILLER, Ruben	ARMY	AUMILLER, Lawrence N.	NAVY
SNOW, Wm.	ARMY	BAXTER, George William	ARMY
STENSON, George W.	AAC	BREWER, Frank A., Jr.	
STOCKS, Artie J.	USMC	*CAMPBELL, DeMarr	
STONE, Forrest D.	USMC	CLARK, Daniel	ARMY
SUTTEER, William	USMC	*CLARK, David H.	
UNCASAM, Calvin	ARMY	*COWAN, Howard	
WAGNER, Joe A.	ARMY	*CURFEW, Edmund	
WALKER, Arthur H.	ARMY	CURFEW, Jay E.	NAVY
WALLACE, Howard E.	USMC	CURFEW, John E.	ARMY
WINN, Earl A.	ARMY	*DAVIS, Glenn P.	
*WRIGHT, Mose L.		DAVIS, Roy L.	ARMY
WYASKETT, Budd	AAC	*DAVIS, Sam	
		FARNES, Jack W.	ARMY
GUSHER		FOWLER, Karl H.	ARMY
		*GARDNER, Dale I.	
BODILY, Ruel W.	ARMY	*GARDNER, Glenn M.	
BODILY, Vahl W.	NAVY	*GARDNER, Morgan R.	
*BRANDT, Eldrith		GARDNER, Ray D.	NAVY
*DUVALL, Alva L.		*GROSS, George	
DUVALL, Raymond	ARMY	*HATCH, Earl	
DUVALL, Lowell W.	AAC	*HATCH, Murray	
ESKELSON, Earl L.	NAVY		
FARNSWORTH, Eugene K.	ARMY		
		*No further information.	

CARRUTH, Philip L. Bonanza ARMY
WALKER, Elbert L. Greystone, Colo. ARMY
MECHAM, Robert L. Leeton ARMY
LARSEN, Edwin J. Neola NAVY
MATHEWS, Charles B. Upalco USMC
HATCH, Robert E. Willow Creek NAVY

MYTON

DAVENPORT, James H. USMC
DEAN, George W. ARMY
DEAN, Harry ARMY
*DEAN, Hugh J. ARMY
GILLEN, Keith P. ARMY
HEMPHILL, Robert G. ARMY
JENKINS, Earl H. USMC
JENKINS, Edward J. ARMY
MAJORS, Charlies ARMY
WINN, Ralph S. ARMY
WOMACK, Harold E. ARMY

OURAY

BIRCHELL, Reed M. ARMY
BROCK, Harry (died) ARMY
BROOME, Loyal H. NAVY
BROOME, Richard E. ARMY
BROWN, Gilbert L. ARMY
BROOME, Robert V. ARMY
BROWN, Harry A., Jr. ARMY
COMACOATS, Lloyd A. ARMY
GEORGE, Lane ARMY
MARTINEZ, Herbert NAVY
MYORE, Wm. B. ARMY
NAVANICK, Virgil NAVY
PAWWINNEE, Alfred C. USMC
POKERJACK, Lee J. NAVY
SANTIO, Lander NAVY
TOMLINSON, Alton E. ARMY
WILLIAMS, Andrew ARMY
WARDLE, Austin Lee NAVY

RANDLETT

ALLRED, George C. NAVY
ANKERPONT, Joseph ARMY
COLOROW, David ARMY
JARMAN, Ward F. USMC
JARRELL, Luther AAC
JENSEN, Virgil L. ARMY
JENSEN, Wm. E. ARMY
JORGENSEN, Kent J. ARMY
KANIP, Warren ARMY
McKINLEY, Francis ARMY
McMULLIN, Marriner F. ARMY
McMULLIN, Willard C. ARMY
MURPHY, Delale A. USMC
NAVANICK, George ARMY

NELSON, Cyrus E. ARMY
PICKUP, Grant C. ARMY
ROGERS, Norman ARMY
ROGERS, Rondle ARMY
TAYLOR, Ralph H. NAVY
TAYLOR, Thomas H. AAC
TROMLEY, John L. ARMY
WAHLQUIST, Charles P. NAVY
WAHLQUIST, Fderick P. AAC
*WAHLQUIST, Glen
*WAHLQUIST, Grant

ROOSEVELT

ALLRED, Clarence M. AAC
ALLRED, Jack ARMY
ALLRED, Quentin A. NAVY
BETTS, Clifford R. ARMY
*BETTS, Jay AAC
BETTS, Owen J. ARMY
BINGHAM, Walter J. ARMY
BOLTON, Charles G. ARMY
BOLTON, Gerald M. ARMY
*BOLTON, Jay R. ARMY
BOLTON, Leland ARMY
BRACKEN, Duane T. ARMY
BRACKEN, Guy E. AAC
BRACKEN, Karl G. ARMY
BRIGHTON, Glen H. ARMY
BRIGHTON, Laurence R. ARMY
CHRISTENSEN, DelMoine ARMY
CLARK, Lawrence NAVY
COOK, Fred G. ARMY
COOK, Jack H. ARMY
FORAKIS, Petro J. USMC
GARDINER, Denzil K. USMC
GINES, Ned L. ARMY
HAMAKER, LaVerne ARMY
HABAKER, Marvin J. ARMY
HANSEN, Carl M. Vernal USMC
HANSEN, Myrle NAVY
HARRISON, Marion A. ARMY
HASLEM, Acel
*HASLEM, Dean
HENDRICKS, Reed H. ARMY
JENKINS, Wm. R. NAVY
LONG, Norman W. ARMY
MARKER, Donald AAC
McKINNON, Anson C. ARMY
McKOWEN, Morrell E. NAVY
MITCHELL, Victor C. AAC
O'NEIL, Richard J. ARMY
PIKE, Lawrence A. ARMY
RASMUSSEN, Lenes D. ARMY
SEELEY, Ward A. AAC
SMITH, James ARMY

*No further information.

STOLLA, Enoch J. NAVY
 TODD, Keith R. NAVY
 TODD, Max R. NAVY
 TRYON, John V. ARMY

TRIDELL

BARTLETT, George O. NCG
 BARTLETT, Lester H. ARMY
 BARTLETT, Mark J. ARMY
 CUTCH, Russell MARINES
 HARVEY, Dennis NAVY
 *HARVEY, Jay D. NAVY
 HARVEY, Marlan D. ARMY
 HAUB, Halle H. ARMY
 KITCHEN, Melvin R. AAC
 KITCHEN, Ralph L. ARMY
 HOUSTEN, Johnny ARMY
 LAMOREAUX, Jesse L. NAVY
 McKEE, Devon J. USMC
 McKEE, Duane L. ARMY
 McKEE, Newell S. NAVY
 MORRELL, Ralph B. NAVY
 MORRELL, Davis B. NAVY
 MORRILL, Dellis I. ARMY
 MORRILL, Dwain R. NAVY
 RUSSEL, Rueben ARMY
 SESSIONS, Dean MARINE
 SIMMINS, Orvin NAVY
 SIMMONS, Donald ARMY
 SIMMONS, Elvis MERCHANT
 MORRILL, Horace L. NAVY
 MORRILL, Junior E. ARMY
 MORRILL, Max D. ARMY
 *MORRILL, Ralph B. NAVY
 MARRIOT, Jarves ARMY
 MORRILL, Shardon H. ARMY
 MORRILL, Verlan W. NAVY
 MOSSEMAN, Boyd ARMY
 MOWREY, Earl NAVY
 MOOSEMAN, Walter MARINE
 ROSS, Val Gene ARMY
 TRUJILLO, Jerald J. ARMY
 WILSON, Ben M. USMC
 WILSON, Carl G. AAC
 WILSON, Irvin ARMY
 WILSON, Melvin ARMY
 TWITCHEL, Morgan ARMY
 TWITCHEL, Lenord ARMY
 HOOPS, William ARMY
 HOOPS, Stanley MARINE
 SMITH, Chester ARMY
 WOOLEY, Herman ARMY

VERNAL

*ABEGGLEN, Louis
 *ABEGGLEN, William
 ABPLANALP, Clarence NAVY

ABPLANALP, Edward H. ARMY
 *ABPLANALP, Elwin H. ARMY
 ABPLANALP, Ferrell W. ARMY
 ABPLANALP, Jay F. NAVY
 ABPLANALP, John K. NAVY
 ABPLANALP, Theron H. ARMY
 ABPLANAP, Thomas L. NAVY
 ADAMS, Junior L. AAC
 *ADAMS, Leroy
 ADAMS, Lewis F. ARMY
 *ALEXANDER, Bonneer
 *ALEXANDER, Gail
 ALEXANDER, George B. ARMY
 ALEXANDER, Harold H. NAVY
 ALEXANDER, Jack D. ARMY
 ALEXANDER, William Alva AAC
 ALLEN, Archie K. ARMY
 ALLEN, Edmund W.
 AALEN, Henry L. ARMY
 ALLEN, Howard R. NAVY
 ALLEN, Merle R. ARMY
 ALLEN, Milo E. ARMY
 ALLRED, Charles M. NAVY
 ALLRED, Earl ARMY
 ALLRED, George W. ARMY
 *ALLRED, Glen
 ALLRED, Jack B.
 ALLRED, Lawrence ARMY
 *ALLRED, Ray
 ANDERSON, Arvol D. ARMY
 ANDERSON, Charles R. ARMY
 *ANDERSON, Chas. W.
 ANDERSON, Grant ARMY
 *ANDERSON, Jay
 ANDERSON, Melvin S. AAC
 *ANDERSON, Merle
 *ANDERSON, Merrill R.
 ANDERSON, Reed ARMY
 ANDERSON, Wayne D. ARMY
 *ANDERSON, Wm.
 ANDERSON, Nyal T. NAVY
 *ARRATS, Sams
 ARROWSMITH, Jerald J. ARMY
 ARTT, Sidney J., Jr. AAC
 ASHBY, Dale R. CG
 ASHBY, Eldon H. AAC
 ASHBY, Ralph H. USMC
 *ASHMORE, James
 ASHTON, Ralph L. ARMY
 ASHTON, Stewart NAC
 ATENCIO, Isaac ARMY
 ATWOOD, Delmore R. ARMY
 ATWOOD, Garth W. ARMY
 ATWOOD, Larvin A. ARMY
 ATWOOD, Melvin A. ARMY
 *AYCOCK, Kenneth R.

*No further information.

AYCOCK, Lavern W.	ARMY	*BRICKER, Paul E.	
BAKER, Marvin L.	ARMY	BRIMHALL, Alton Keith	AAC
BALDWIN, Wilburn A.	USMC	*BRYAN, Arthur E.	
BANKS, Claudius A.	ARMY	BULLOCK, Don	ARMY
*BARGER, Dale	USMC	BULLOCK, Raymond R.	ARMY
BARGER, Lester L.	USMC	*BULLOCK, Seth	
BARGER, Royce	ARMY	*BULLOCK, Welldon K.	
BARKER, Horace L.	NAVY	BULLOCK, Wayne K.	ARMY
BARKER, Kenneth S.	ARMY	BURGESS, David H.	ARMY
BARKER, Lavoy B.	ARMY	*BURKE, Howard	
BARNETT, William K.	NAVY	BURKE, Ted	NAVY
BASCOM, Cleo E.	ARMY	BURNS, Glen W.	ARMY
BASCOM, George E.	ARMY	BUTCHER, James A.	ARMY
BASCOM, Lawrence C.	NAC	BUTCHER, Lile T.	ARMY
BASCOM, Llewellyn P.	ARMY	BUTCHER, Perry A.	AAC
*BASCOM, Perry L.		BOWDEN, Walter S.	ARMY
BASCOM, Raymon O.	ARMY	BOWTHORPE, Leo N.	ARMY
*BASCOM, Sterling		BOWTHORPE, Marlo Z.	ARMY
BASTIAN, Derrill	AAC	BOWTHORPE, Rulon C.	NAVY
*BASTIAN, Golden		*CALDER, Clive	
BASTIAN, June	ARMY	CALDER, David H.	NAVY
BATTY, Paul M.	ARMY	CALDER, Don L.	NAC
*BEARD, Daniel B.		CALDER, Earl H.	ARMY
*BECK, Charles F.		CALDER, Glen H.	ARMY
*BECKMAN Ferdan		*CALDER, Grant	
*BECKMAN, Ferdinand		*CALDER, Harold E.	
*BEHRMAN, Francis		CALDER, Lloyd	AAC
BEHRMAN, Lowell W.	ARMY	CALDER, Paul H.	ARMY
BEHRMAN, Melvin O.	ARMY	CALDER, Sam	AAC
*BENNION, Roland		*CALDER, Blaine	
*BETTS, Mervin		CALDWELL, Clarence D.	USMC
*BIGELOW, Charles A.		CALDWELL, Clifford D.	ARMY
*BIGELOW, Lawrence R.		CALDWELL, Clive E.	AAC
*BIGELOW, Lynn D.		CALDWELL, Duane F.	NAVY
BINGHAM, Charles B.	NAVY	CALDWELL, Frank D.	USMC
BINGHAM, Floyd R.	NAVY	*CALDWELL, Hugh R.	ARMY
BINGHAM, Herman L.	ARMY	*CALDWELL, Ivan	
BINGHAM, Lyell R.	AAC	CALDWELL, Karl J.	ARMY
*BINGHAM, Melvin		CALDWELL, Kedric N.	ARMY
BLACKBURN, James B.	ARMY	CALDWELL, Larson H.	AAC
BLAKE, John A.	ARMY	CALDWELL, Laurence B.	ARMY
BLAKE, John A.	ARMY	CALDWELL, Lowell R.	NAVY
BODILY, Gordon D.	ARMY	CALDWELL, Paul D.	AAC
BODILY, Keith L.	NAVY	CALDWELL, Raymond H.	ARMY
BODILY, Melvin R.	ARMY	CALDWELL, Weston T.	ARMY
BOREN, Ervil	ARMY	CALL, Duane D.	NAVY
BOREN, Boyd L.	ARMY	*CAMPBELL, Clyde	
BOREN, Darel C.	ARMY	CAMPBELL, Floyd J.	AAC
*BOREN, Jack		*CAMPBELL, James	
BOREN, Marvin A.	ARMY	*CARROLL, Don	
*BOURNE, John B.		CARROLL, Joseph K.	NAVY
BOUY, Ralph L.	NAC	*CARROLL, Leland R.	
BOWDEN, Alvin G.	ARMY	CARROLL, Marvin J.	ARMY
BOWDEN, Claude W.	ARMY	*CHANDLER, Orvil	
BOWDEN, Emil J.	NAVY	CHENEY, Jesse L.	AAC
BRADY, Glen E.	USMC	CHEW, Dean W.	ARMY
BRADY, Keith	ARMY	CHEW, Hoyle E.	USMC
BRADY, Leon L.	AAC		

*No further information

CHIVERS, Boyd D.	ARMY	*ENGAR, Gerald	
CHIVERS, Lloyd E.	AAC	ENGAR, Phillip F.	USMC
CHRISTENSEN, Boyd L.	USMC	EREKSON, Dan M.	NAVY
CLARK, Don A.	ARMY	*ERICKSON, Bryce	
CLARK, Jesse L.	ARMY	ERICKSON, Dennis P.	ARMY
*CLARK, John H.		ERICKSON, Peter B.	AAC
CLARK, Von	ARMY	*EVANS, Azer	
CLARK, Wm. G.	AAC	EVANS, Charles R.	NAVY
CLOWARD, Teddy R.	NAVY	EVANS, Elmer O.	ARMY
COATES, Fred E.	ARMY	EVANS, Floyd T.	AAC
CODE, Mark R.	AAC	EVANS, Jack, Jr.	ARMY
COLLETT, Carl S.	AAC	EVANS, Wilford R.	ARMY
COLLIER, Don	NAC	*ENGAR, Gerald	USMC
COLLIER, Palmer	ARMY	FARRAR, Wm. E.	USMC
*COLLIER, Wayne		FAST, Alvin L.	USMC
*COLLIER, Woodard E.		FINDLAY, Clayton	AAC
*COLTON, Boyd S.		FISHER, Gene A.	ARMY
COLTON, Ferre Y.	ARMY	FLETCHER, Claire	ARMY
COLTON, Garth	ARMY	FLETCHER, Norman R.	ARMY
COLTON, Hugh W.	ARMY	FLETCHER, Wilson C.	USMC
*COLTON, Linford G.		*FORAKIS, Wm. O.	
COLTON, Milo L.	AAC	FORCE, Wm. O.	NAVY
COOK, Cal S.	ARMY	FOWLER, Joseph H.	NAVY
COOK, Clifton A.	ARMY	FOX, Leland T.	ARMY
COOK, Don R.	ARMY	*FOX, Weldon	
COOK, Harold H.	ARMY	FRAUGHTON, Harold K.	AAC
COOK, Jack N.	AAC	FREESTONE, Clyde T.	AAC
*COOK, Joseph R.		FREESTONE, James B.	USMC
*COOK, Lee		*FREESTONE, Jay	
COOK, Ray	ARMY	FREESTONE, Kenneth R.	NAVY
COOPER, Clinton Wm.	NAVY	FREESTONE, Norman H.	AAC
COOPER, Glenn H.	NAVY	GALLEY, Lawrence	ARMY
COOPER, Jay H.	NAVY	GALLEY, Lewis S.	
CORLESS, Howard V.	ARMY	*GARDINER, Carl D.	
CORLESS, Ronald J.	NAVY	GARDINER, Chester J.	ARMY
COUTURE, Frank S.	ARMY	GARDINER, Clyde	WARMY
*CROUSE, Franklin D.		GARDINER, Deloy E.	
*CURTIS, Martin R., Jr.		GARDINER, Don E.	ARMY
DAVIS, Edwin J.	NAVY	GARDINER, Carl D.	NAVY
DAVIS, Harold A.	ARMY	GARDNER, Gail W.	ARMY
DAVIS, Kenneth W.	ARMY	*GARDNER, Von L.	
*DAVIS, Mrythen, Jr.		*GILLMAN, Kenneth	
DEANS, David R.	ARMY	*GILLMAN, Leland	
DAVISON, Ralph T.	NAVY	GLENN, Leon, Jr.	ARMY
DEANS, George L.		GOODRICH, Clifton	ARMY
*DEJOURNETTE, Earl T.		GOODRICH, Ashley	ARMY
DEJOURNETTE, Thomas E.	ARMY	GOODRICH, Clinton	ARMY
DEVED, Charles L.	NAVY	GOODRICH, Frank	ARMY
*DEVED, Lawrence C.		*GOODRICH, Gawin L.	
DeYOUNG, Harold F.	NAVY	GOODRICH, Karl H.	ARMY
DILLMAN, Gerald T.	ARMY	GOODRICH, Kenneth A.	ARMY
DOW, Ray E.	ARMY	GOODRICH, Lowe	USMC
*DUDLEY, James		GOODRICH, Wayne	AAC
DURIN, Onesimo	ARMY	*GRADY, Leonard	
EATON, Joseph L.	ARMY	GRAY, Melvon B.	AAC
EATON, Lynn J.	NAVY	GRAY, Robert M.	ARMY
EATON, E. Wayne	USMC	*GRAY, T. R.	
EKLUND, Lewis K.	ARMY		

*No further information.

GREEN, Harold W.	ARMY	HATCH, George W.	AAC
*GREENHALGH, Heber J.		*HATCH, Glade	
*GURR, Clive		HATCH, Gus Lewis	USMC
GURR, Deloy	ARMY	*HATCH, Jack	
GURR, Earl	NAVY	HATCH, Leo H.	ARMY
GUTZMAN, Wilson C.	NCG	*HATCH, Lewis A.	
HACKING, Duane L.	NAVY	HATCH, Lloyd D.	NAVY
HACKING, Harry P.	ARMY	*HATCH, N. S.	
HACKING, John G.	NAVY	*HATCH, Quenton C.	
HACKING, Junius P.	ARMY	HATCH, Richard E.	NAVY
HACKING, Leo E.	ARMY	HATCH, Robert K.	NAVY
HACKING, Myron L.	NAVY	HATCH, Robert S.	ARMY
HACKLER, Frank J.	AAC	*HATCH, William	
HADLOCK, LeGrande	USMC	HAWS, Carl G.	ARMY
*HADLOCK, Leo E.		HAWS, Clifton M.	
*HADLOCK, Curtis		HAWS, Heber B.	AAC
HAIR, Vee B.	ARMY	HAWS, John W.	ARMY
HALL, Acel M.	AAC	HAWS, Leo D.	ARMY
*HALL, Boyd L.		HAWS, Sterling B.	USMC
HALL, Bruce B.	ARMY	HAWS, Varl	ARMY
HALL, Charles W.	NAVY	*HAYNES, Edward	
HALL, David B.	ARMY	HAZELBUSH, Charles R.	ARMY
HALL, Don Curtis	AAC	HEMSTREET, James C.	ARMY
*HALL, Gene R.		*HEMSTREET, Lavern	
HALL, George A.	ARMY	*HENDERSON, Ernest W.	
HALL, James R.	NAVY	HENDERSON, Royal B.	ARMY
*HALL, Jay		HISLOP, Clayton W.	ARMY
*HALL, Lloyd B.		*HODGKINSON, Grant	USMC
HALL, Lynn S.	ARMY	HODGKINSON, Melvin J.	ARMY
HALL, Marion	ARMY	HODGKINSON, Ralph	ARMY
HALL, Morgan	ARMY	HODGKINSON, Varian C.	ARMY
*HALL, Norman A.		HOLFELTZ, James J., Jr.	USMC
*HANCOCK, Sterling		HOLMES, Don W.	ARMY
*HANSEN, Grant N.	AIR	HOLMES, Lyle	ARMY
*HANSEN, Orville	USMC	HORROCKS, James	ARMY
HARDY, Charles H.	ARMY	HORROCKS, Ray Moon	ARMY
*HARDY, Harold		*HORROCKS, Wayne	USMC
*HARDY, Noel		HOWELL, Charles R.	NAVY
HARDY, Norwood C.	ARMY	HOWELL, Eugene W.	AAC
HARDY, Owen R.	ARMY	HOWELL, Lloyd W.	ARMY
*HARLAN, George H.		HOWELL, Roswell L.	
HARRISON, Charles W.	ARMY	HUBER, James J.	USMC
HARRISON, Daniel O.	NAVY	HULLINGER, Errol E.	
HARRISON, Ervin D.	ARMY	HULLINGER, Harold H.	NAVY
*HARRISON, Hayden C.		HULLINGER, Ivan D.	ARMY
*HARRISON, John C.		HULLINGER, Reuben O.	ARMY
HARRISON, Keith A.	ARMY	HULLINGER, William L.	ARMY
HARRISON, Norris N.	ARMY	HUNTING, Earl B.	ARMY
*HARRISON, William		HUNTING, Floyd S.	NAVY
HARTH, Cline F.	ARMY	HUNTING, Nathan H.	ARMY
*HARTLE, Clive		*IRATZ, Samuel	
HATCH, Alma L.	ARMY	*JACKSON, Andy S.	
HATCH, Alva L.	ARMY	JACKSON, Charles R.	ARMY
HATCH, Claud N.	ARMY	*JACKSON, Deess	
HATCH, David M.	ARMY	JACKSON, Donald W.	ARMY
*HATCH, Denzil A.		JACKSON, Elza L.	ARMY
HATCH, Dick	NAVY	JACKSON, Glenn W.	ARMY
HATCH, Earl E.	AAC		
HATCH, Eldred J.	AAC		

*No further information

JACOBS, Bert M.	ARMY	KITTRELL, Don N.	AAC
JACOBS, Clarence C.	AAC	KITTRELL, Frank R., Jr.	NAVY
JACOBSEN, Dell C.	NAVY	KNIGHT, Harvey M.	NAVY
JACOBSEN, Ivan O.	ARMY	KOLT, Farron A.	NAVY
*JAMES, Albert R.		LAIRD, Granville J.	NAVY
JAMES, Dallas	NAVY	LAMBERT, Dean A.	NAVY
JAMES, Elmer D.	ARMY	*LAMBERT, Donald.	NAVY
JAMES, Ivan E.	ARMY	LAMBERT, Doyle C.	NAVY
JEFFRIES, Orion M.	ARMY	LANGSTON, Kenneth W.	AAC
JENKINS, David L.	ARMY	*LAROSE, Frank	
JENKINS, George E.	NAVY	LARSON, Rudolph V.	ARMY
JENKINS, Lynn	ARMY	LEE, George W.	ARMY
JENSEN, Dale C.	ARMY	LEE, Morse W.	AAC
JENSEN, Don E.	ARMY	*LEE, Richard L.	
JENSEN, Donell	AAC	*LEWIS, Howard	AAC
JOHNSON, Carl H.	AAC	LIND, LLOYD C.	ARMY
JOHNSON, Clifton P.	NAVY	LIND, Rulon	AAC
JOHNSON, Clyde S.	NAVY	LITSTER, Robert B.	ARMY
JOHNSON, Donald R.		LONG, Denver C.	NAVY
JOHNSON, Duayne T.	NAVY	*LONG, Dorson A.	
JOHNSON, Eldred A.	ARMY	LONG, Eugene V.	ARMY
JOHNSON, Glendon C.	ARMY	LONG, George E.	ARMY
*JOHNSON, Norman T.		LONG, Porter W.	USMC
JOHNSON, Peter W.	NAVY	*LONG, Ralph	
*JOHNSON, T. R.		*LLOYD, Arthur A.	
JOHNSON, Venil P.	USMC	LOPEZ, Joe A.	ARMY
*JOHNSON, Wendell		LOPEZ, Louis C.	ARMY
*JOHNSTON, Bruce		LOPEZ, Patrick H.	ARMY
JOHNSTON, Robert W.	ARMY	*LOUPE, Elmer	
JOHNSTON, Tenney T.	NAVY	LUCK, Elden C.	AAC
JOLLEY, Bert C.	ARMY	LUCK, Homer W.	ARMY
JOLLEY, Joseph H.	ARMY	LUCK, Ronald	ARMY
JOLLEY, Stanley M.	ARMY	LUNDELL, Carroll B.	NAVY
JONES, Carl E.	USMC	*LYBBERT, Forest	
*JONES, Clark		LYON, George E.	AAC
JONES, David E.	ARMY	LYON, Lloyd B.	NAC
JONES, Douglas R.	NAVY	LYON, Myriel J.	AAC
JONES, Edgar C.	ARMY	*LYON, Paul E.	
JONES, Garr L.	ARMY	LYON, Wayne W.	USMC
*JONES, Guy C.		MANION, Thomas R.	ARMY
JONES, Marvin C.	ARMY	*MANWARING, Everett A.	
JUDD, A. Milton	ARMY	*MANWARING, Karl H.	
*KANISTANAUS, Benjamin		MARSHALL, James E.	ARMY
KANISTANAUS, Milton P.		*MARSHALL, Paul J.	
KARREN, Douglas		*MARTIN, Philip	
KARREN, Ivan J.	AAC	MARTIN, William L.	ARMY
KARREN, John H.	AAC	MARTINSEN, George C.	ARMY
KARREN, Karl D.	ARMY	MARTINSEN, Lyle J.	NAVY
KARREN, Lavar J.	ARMY	MASSEY, Burrel	ARMY
KARREN, Lyle L.	NAVY	MASSEY, Ferrel A.	ARMY
KARREN, Orvan M.	ARMY	MASSEY, Floyd L.	CG
KARREN, Robert J.	NAVY	MASSEY, Garth	AAC
KELLY, Bruce L.		MASSEY, Garnett N.	ARMY
KEMP, Lewis A.	ARMY	MASSEY, Joseph Z.	ARMY
KENDALL, Frank A.	NAVY	MASSEY, Julian A.	ARMY
KIDD, Arnold R.	NAVY	MASSEY, Norval G.	ARMY
KIDD, Maurice E.	ARMY	MASSEY, Odis	AAC
*KIRKENDALL, Arthur M.			

*No further information

*MASSEY, Zeph		MURRAY, Willbur J.	ARMY
MATHIS, Ralph G.	NAVY	MURRAY, William H.	ARMY
*McADAMS, Lanjo		*MURPHY, Alfred	
*McCARRELL, Arvil M.		*NAPPER, Henry	
McCARRELL, Lynn	NAVY	NASH, Alvin G.	NAVY
McCONKIE, Lynn L.	ARMY	NASH, Ray E.	ARMY
McCURDY, Harold D.	ARMY	NASH, Roy N.	ARMY
McGRIEF, Charles P.	NAVY	NICKELL, Dallis C.	
*McGUIRE, John W.		NICKELL, James C.	ARMY
McKEACHNIE, Glenn T.	NAVY	NIELSON, William C.	USMC
McKEACHNIE, Colton O.	ARMY	NOEL, Donald D.	CG
McKEE, William E.	NAVY	NOEL, Roan Chad	ARMY
McKNIGHT, Frank N.	ARMY	*NORMAN, Arthur	
McLEAN, Engene R.	ARMY	*NORMAN, Ernest	
*McNEIL, Dan		*NORMAN, John	
*MEACHER, Nicholas J.		OAKS, Dan L.	AAC
*MECHAM, Howard		OAKS, Eldon F.	
MECHAM, Lynn	NAVY	OAKS, Harold D.	ARMY
*MERKLEY, Arvid		OAKS, Ivan L.	
MERKLEY, Amos E.	NAVY	OAKS, Jep	ARMY
*MERKLEY, Don R.		OBERHANSLEY, Glenn R.	ARMY
MERKLEY, Douglas L.	ARMY	*OBERHANSLEY, Mark	
MERKLEY, Evert R.	ARMY	ODEKIRK, Harold D.	NAVY
MERKLEY, George W.		ODEKIRK, Thomas C.	NAVY
MERKLEY, Glindon M.	ARMY	OEHLER, Edward F.	NAVY
MERKLEY, Gordon R.	ARMY	OLDS, Owen W.	
MERKLEY, Harold M.	ARMY	OPENSHAW, Vard L.	ARMY
MERKLEY, Junior N.	ARMY	ORTEGA, Jesus M.	ARMY
MERKLEY, Joseph A.	ARMY	OSIEK, Leslie M.	NAVY
MERKLEY, Nelson D.	AAC	OSIEK, Densel L.	ARMY
*MERKLEY, Reed H.		PACK, Dee J.	ARMY
MERKLKEY, Roland L.	ARMY	PAINTER, Walter I.	ARMY
MERKLEY, Tad B.	ARMY	PATTERSON, J. Adolph	NAVY
*MERKLEY, Warren Geo.	USMC	PEMBERTON, Harold O.	
*MERKLEY, Woodrow	NAVY	PERRY, Clifton L.	ARMY
MERRELL, Charles	ARMY	PERRY, George W.	
MERRELL, Darrell	ARMY	*PERRY, Mark N.	
MERRELL, Grant	USMC	*PETERSON, Dean D.	
MERRELL, Leo A.	NAVY	*PITMAN, George	
MERRELL, Ray	ARMY	PITT, Carl E.	NAVY
MERRILL, Boyd	NAVY	PITT, Reuben	ARMY
MERRILL, Elwin	ARMY	POPE, Dallas D.	ARMY
MERRILL, Frank	ARMY	POPE, Ivan J.	ARMY
MERRILL, Newell K.	ARMY	POPE, Lynn M.	ARMY
MILBURN, Joseph C.	ARMY	*POPE, Reed	
MILLECAM, George D.	ARMY	POSTMA, Joseph	ARMY
MILLECAM, Henry B., Jr.	ARMY	POWELL, George K.	
MILLER, Thomas E.	NAVY	*POWELL, John W.	
MONTGOMERY, Clinton R.	NAVY	*POWELL, Lawrence H.	
MOORE, Clarence E.	ARMY	*POWELL, Norman L.	
MORGAN, William M.	ARMY	*PREAS, Robert	
MORRISON, Charles	ARMY	PREECE, Grant M.	ARMY
MORRISON, Ralph G.	ARMY	PRRECE, Erland N.	ARMY
MORRISON, Sydney S.	ARMY	PREECE, Ronald V.	ARMY
*MOTT, Roy		*PREECE, Ralph	
MOTT, Warren D.	AAC	PREECE, William S.	ARMY
MURRAY, Chester J.	ARMY	PRICE, Daniel Q.	NAVY
MURRAY, Joe B.	NAVY		
MURRAY, Lawrence	NAVY		

*No further information

PRICE, Duane C.	NAVY	RICHMAN, Melvin C.	AAC
*PRICE, Joseph E.		*RISK, Robert O.	
PROCHKO, John D.	ARMY	*ROADS, Duane G.	
*PROVANCE, Clete D.		*ROBB, Warren A.	
PROVANCE, Leo W.	AAC	ROBERTS, Burnett	ARMY
RAMSEY, William D.		*ROBERTS, CLARK L.	AAC
*RASMUSSEN, Alfred C.		ROBERTS, Dallas V.	NAVY
*RASMUSSEN, Earl G.		ROBERTS, Dave	USMC
*RASMUSSEN, Glenn M.		ROBERTS, Don K.	NAVY
RASMUSSEN, Garth B.	ARMY	ROBERTS, Louis C.	AAC
*RASMUSSEN, John H.		ROBERTS, Paul D.	NAVY
RASMUSSEN, Manfred T.	ARMY	ROBERTS, Ray J.	NAVY
*RASMUSSEN, Max B.		ROBERTSON, Homer W.	NAVY
RASMUSSEN, Paul M.	ARMY	ROBINSON, Herman E.	ARMY
*RASMUSSEN, Walter		RODEBACK, Clyde E.	ARMY
*READER, Don		*RODEBACK, Yorenzo E.	
RASMUSSEN, Willard H.	ARMY	RODEBACK, Shirley N.	NAVY
*READER, Frank		ROLFE, Boyd L.	ARMY
READER, John N.	NAVY	ROLFE, Ralph E.	ARMY
READER, Shirley R.	NAVY	ROOKS, Farral A.	NAVY
*REED, Charles		ROPER, Bernard G.	AAC
REEVES, Richard S.	ARMY	*ROPER, Morris	
*REMINGTON, Newell C.		ROPER, Oather R.	AAC
*REYNOLDS, Dean		ROPER, Ornal V.	ARMY
REYNOLDS, Deloss T.	ARMY	ROPER, Von S.	ARMY
RELNOLDS, Elmo F.	ARMY	ROSS, Carl	ARMY
REYNOLDS, Glen S.	USMC	*ROSS, Orval A.	
*REYNOLDS, Lorin		ROSS, Ray	NAVY
REYNOLDS, Nolan J.	ARMY	ROSS, Weldon L.	ARMY
RHOADS, Dewayne G.	ARMY	RUBY, Loel F.	ARMY
RICH, Arthur L.	ARMY	*RUSHWORTH, George E.	USMC
RICH, Kenneth G.	NAVY	SABEY, Thomas T.	ARMY
RICHARDS, Shirley R.	USMC	*SCHEURER, Ellis A.	
RICHARDS, Vernon L.	USMC	*SCHAEFERMEYER, Elmo	
RICHARDSON, Carl W.	ARMY	*SCHMID, Lawrence D.	
RICHARDSON, Clyde W.	ARMY	*SCHMIDT, Elmer P.	
RICHARDSON, Harold	ARMY	SCHOFIELD, Floyd H.	ARMY
RICHARDSON, Keith P.	ARMY	SCHOFIELD, Walter L.	ARMY
RICHARDSON, Ralph	NAVY	SCOTT, Bud	ARMY
RICHARDSON, Raymond J.	NAVY	*SCOTT, Enoch	
*RICHARDSON, Shirley		*SCOTT, George	
*RICHARDSON, Vernon L.		SCOTT, John W.	ARMY
RICHARDSON, Walter H.	NAVY	SEARLE, Alfred L.	ARMY
RICHENS, Archie E.	ARMY	SEARLE, Duane E.	AAC
*RICHENS, Arvil J.		*SEARLE, Floyd	
RICHENS, Clifton W.	AAC	SEARLE, Lawrence	ARMY
RICHENS, Clyde A.	ARMY	SEARLE, Milton H.	NAVY
RICHENS, Claud A.	ARMY	SEELY, Preston D.	USMC
*RICHENS, Francis A.		SESSIONS, Richard	USMC
RICHENS, Glen V.	NAVY	SHAUL, J. McKowen	ARMY
*RICHENS, Harold A.		SHAW, George T.	USMC
RICHENS, Hugh L.	ARMY	SHIMMIN, John R.	ARMY
*RICHENS, Lawrence H.		SHINER, Clifford N.	USMC
RICHENS, Lloyd L.	ARMY	*SHINER, Ellis A.	
RICHENS, Orval J.	ARMY	*SIDOWAY, Francis Y.	
RICHENS, Vern B.	ARMY	SIDENFADEN, Henry F.	NAVY
*RICHENS, Voit B.		SIMMONS, Elwin A.	NAVY
RICHENS, William A.	ARMY		

*No further information

*SIMMONS, Lavell		SUTTON, Lawrence Raymond	ARMY
SIMMONS, Willie Jack	NAVY	SWAIN, Glendon M.	ARMY
SIMPER, Harold V.	AAC	SWAIN, Lawrence B.	ARMY
SIMPER, Lyle	NAVY	SWAIN, Loren R.	NAVY
SIMPER, Orin M.	ARMY	SWAIN, Marion W.	AAC
SINGLETON, Robert M.	USMC	SWEATFIELD, Carl A.	NAVY
*SINGLETON, Verdin		SWEATFIELD, Edward A.	ARMY
SKELTON, William R.	NAVY	SWEATFIELD, Louis R.	ARMY
SLAUGH, Carmon	USMC	SWEATFIELD, Melvin L.	ARMY
SLAUGH, Clayton J.	ARMY	SWETT, Francis L.	ARMY
SLAUGH, Darrel C.	ARMY	SWETT, George E.	ARMY
*SLAUGH, Evan		TATMAN, Lloyd G.	ARMY
SLAUGH, Gale B.	ARMY	TAYLOR, Charles M.	NAVY
SLAUGH, George G.	ARMY	THACKER, Dale F.	ARMY
SLAUGH, George P.	ARMY	*THOMAS, Edgar O.	
SLAUGH, Ivan R.	AAC	THORNE, Larrie I.	ARMY
*SLAUGH, Ladell		THURMAN, Kay L.	ARMY
SLAUGH, Melbern I.	NAVY	TIMOTHY, Alvin	ARMY
SLAUGH, Ray B.	AAC	TROBAUGH, Ralph J.	NAVY
SLAUGH, Royal B.	ARMY	TRUJILLO, Andrew	ARMY
SLAUGH, Shirley F.	ARMY	TRUJILLO, Joe H.	USMC
SMITH, B. Maurice	NAVY	VARGAS, Fred P.	NAVY
*SMITH, Clifton	USMC	VAUGHN, Wilford A.	NAVY
*SMITH, Gordon W.		WALKER, Don M.	NAVY
SMITH, Marvin F.	ARMY	WALKER, Floyd M.	NAVY
SMITH, Orser B.	ARMY	WALKER, Howard G.	ARMY
SMITH, Vernon C.	USMC	*WALKER, Lowell K.	
SMITH, Willie	ARMY	WALKER, Marvin H.	NAVY
SMUIN, Alvin C.	ARMY	WALKER, Neldan G.	
SMUIN, Lloyd	USMC	WALL, Fredrick G.	ARMY
SMUIN, John O.	ARMY	WALTERS, Henry J.	ARMY
SMUIN, Wayne H.	ARMY	WANSLEY, Bryce E.	NAVY
SODERQUIST, Dwain A.	ARMY	WAMSLEY, Wamell J.	NAVY
SOUTHAM, Grant	NAVY	WARBURTON, Vern L.	NAVY
SOUTHAM, Marion G.	ARMY	WARBY, Albert E.	ARMY
SOUTHAM, Niles	AAC	WARBY, Kenneth L.	ARMY
SOUTHAM, Willis J.	ARMY	WARBY, Maurice A.	ARMY
SOWARDS, Kenneth H.	NAVY	WARDLE, Clifford D.	ARMY
SOWARDS, Orval L.	ARMY	WARDLE, Donnell E.	ARMY
SOWARDS, Shirey G.	AAC	*WASH, Ambrose	
SOWARDS, Vaughn C.	ARMY	WATKINS, Bruce	AAC
STAGG, Gordon N.	ARMY	WATKINS, Charles H.	NAC
STAGG, John D.	NAVY	WATKINS, LaVerle	NAVY
STALEY, Robert E.	NAVY	WATKINS, Lloyd H.	NAVY
STARCK, John W.	ARMY	*WATKINS, Joseph	
STARCK, Lester C.	ARMY	WEBER, Harold J.	ARMY
*STEELE, Charles		WEEKS, Don B.	ARMY
STEELE, Eugene F.	ARMY	WEEKS, Otis Heber, Jr.	USMC
STEVENS, Marvin J.	ARMY	WELLING, George A.	ARMY
STOIE, Arthur	ARMY	WESTOVER, Kenneth H.	AAC
STRINGHAM, J. Thoralf	NAVY	WESTWOOD, Ray C.	NAVY
STRINGHAM, Mark W.	NAVY	WHITE, Austin L.	NAVY
STRINGHAM, Ned M.	NAVY	WHITE, Eldon A.	ARMY
STRINGHAM, Paul G.	ARMY	WHITE, Henry M.	ARMY
*SUAZ, Jasper		*WILCOXSON, Joseph L.	
SUNDQUIST, Eugene K.	NAVY	WILKINS, Aaron A.	ARMY
*SUNDQUIST, Hatch A.			
SUNDQUIST, Kayle L.	ARMY		

*No further information

	NAVY	WHITEROCKS	
WILKINS, Faron V.		AARATS, Samuel	
*WILKINS, Melvin L.		ALHANDRA, Lee J.	ARMY
*WILKINS, Paul J.		BASTIAN, Dick E.	NAVY
WILLIAMS, Almon W.	AAC	BASTIAN, Shirley	NAVY
WILLIAMS, Francke R.	NAVY	BRINKERHOFF, Rex A.	ARMY
*WILLIAMS, Glen L.		CHAMBERLAIN, Doss	ARMY
WILLIAMS, J. Marion	ARMY	CHEGUP, Hugh	ARMY
*WILLIAMS, Lorin E.		CHRISTENSEN, Clarence	ARMY
*WILLIAMS, Perry		CUCH, Marion Ray	USMC
WILLIAMS, Thomas B.	AAC	CUCH, Russell	USMC
WILLIS, Dale H.	ARMY	GRANT, Floyd	ARMY
*WILLIS, Francis G.		HENDRICKS, Charles	ARMY
WILLIS, Maynard J.	ARMY	HENDRICKS, Dee H.	NAVY
WILSON, William C.	NAVY	HOMER, Homer G.	NAVY
*WINNER, Clay		HOOPE, Orvel S.	USMC
WINDER, Edwin J.	ARMY	*HOOPE, William	ARMY
WINN, Boyd E.	AAC	HOUSTON, George E.	AAC
WINN, Irwin E.	ARMY	HOUSTON, John H.	ARMY
WINN, Ralph J.	NAVY	JACK, Roger P.	ARMY
WINWARD, Don F.	ARMY	JOHN, Dorland F.	ARMY
WINWARD, Harold	USMC	JOHNSON, Charles L.	
*WINWARD, Irvin H.		JOHNSON, Ernest F.	ARMY
*WINWARD, Ivan		LAROSE, Loren F.	ARMY
WINWARD, Kenneth C.	ARMY	LARSEN, Lyle J.	ARMY
WINWARD, Leland	NAVY	MONTE, Howard	ARMY
WINWARD, Thorval	ARMY	MONTE, Thomas H.	ARMY
WINWARD, William	ARMY	MOOSMAN, Boyd L.	ARMY
*WOMACK, Henry E.		MOOSMAN, Walter D.	USMC
WOODS, Dalton N.	NAVY	MURRAY, John M.	
WOOLLEY, Clayton K.	AAC	MURRAY, Julius O.	NAVY
*WOOLEY, Cloyd		NEPHI, Fernando	NAVY
WOOLEY, Earl K.	CG	PIKUTARK, Bennie	ARMY
*WOOLEY, Evan		PRITCHETT, Ohya	NAVY
WOOLLEY, Herman D.	ARMY	RIDLEY, Richard	ARMY
*WOOLLEY, Tennyson		RUSSELL, Ruben L.	AAC
*WORKMAN, Dallas R.		SESSIONS, Dean A.	USMC
*WORKMAN, Ernest H.		SIRECK, Vincent	ARMY
WORKMAN, Harold E., Jr.	ARMY	SMITH, Chester F.	ARMY
WORKMAN, Horace D.	AAC	TALBOT, Arthur D.	NAC
WORKMAN, Howard J.	ARMY	TOM, Lawrence I.	ARMY
WORKMAN, Kenneth J.	ARMY	TWITCHELL, Leonard M.	ARMY
WOODARD, Lawrence H.	NAVY	TWITCHELL, Morgan W.	ARMY
WRIGHT, Frank W.	ARMY	UPCHEGO, Henry	ARMY
*WYLAND, Walter C.		WALKER, John H.	USMC
YORK, Asa W.	ARMY	WALKUP, John A.	AAC
YORK, Leo	ARMY	WHEELER, Seaton E.	AAC
YORK, Rex E.	ARMY	WOPSOCK, Henry	NAVY
YOUNG, Richard W.	ARMY		

Note—All available lists were checked. If any name has been omitted or incorrectly listed it has been from lack of information.

Fort Robidoux And Whiterocks

Another fur trader, Antoine Robidoux, a Frenchman, established a trading post near the Whiterocks river in about 1832, which he called Ft. Robidoux. This post was also called Ft. Winty (Uintah) by some. Here he engaged in trapping and trading with the Indians, white men and "breeds." He made a pack-horse trail across Taylor Mountain to Fort Bridger, Wyoming. Part of this historic trail is still used by cattlemen on the face of Taylor Mountain and part of it is the present wagonroad to Burnt Fork, Wyo. It was known as the Robidoux Trail.

There are many tales told concerning Robidoux and his fort. A carving on the wall of Book Cliff Mountain twenty miles west of Fruita, Colorado, was interpreted as follows: "Antoine Robidoux passed here Nov. 13, 1837, to establish a mission and bring law to the reservation on the Uintah." The "7" must have been a "2", for Kit Carson tells how he spent the winter of 1833-34 with Robidoux. The following is taken from the story of Kit Carson, dictated by the old Scout himself, to Blanche C. Grant: "In the latter part of October, 1833, we started for the mountains to find the trappers. We followed the Spanish trail that leads to California till we struck White river, took down the White river till we struck Green river, crossed Green river to the Winty, (Uintah) one of its tributaries, and there we found Mr. Robidoux. He had a party of some twenty men that were trading and trapping. The snow was now commencing to fall and we concluded to go into winter quarters. We found a place that answered every purpose near the mouth of the Winty. We passed a very pleasant winter." Mr. Carson told how he helped Robidoux some that winter and in the spring of 1834 he went to Snake river to find another trapper's camp.

A few years ago, some of the old Indians living on Uintah Reservation could point out the site of Fort Robidoux as it was shown to them when they were children. They say it stood on Big Tom's allotment, about one and a half miles east of Whiterocks postoffice. A dugout near there is said to be the winter quarters spoken of by Kit Carson.

According to some stories told of Robidoux, he was a cruel, unprincipled rascal, who traded not only in furs, horses and trinkets, but in human beings as well. He and his men are said to have traveled from one Indian tribe to another, trading horses, guns, etc., for young squaws, some of which they took for themselves, while the others were traded for valuable furs to unscrupulous white men and half-breeds. The young women were cruelly treated,

being forced to work hard, bear their master's children, and in return were often beaten and some even killed by the cruel traders.

Robideaux's name became known among the tribes as a symbol of slavery and cruelty and many red men yearned to get revenge for the injustice that they had suffered at his hands. Some historians think that it was too bad that Robideaux was absent from the Fort when a band of Indians descended upon it one night in 1844, and after killing the men and taking the women captive, burned the fort or trading post to the ground.

In 1851 the Uintah Indian Agency was established by Gov. Brigham Young who also held the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in the Territory of Utah, by appointment of the President of the United States. The Indian agent did not reside on the reservation at that time nor for many years thereafter. In 1865, a treaty was made with a member of the Ute tribe, whereby they agreed to move within one year to the Uintah Reservation, relinquishing their claims to all other lands of the territory. They were to receive compensation money from the U. S. government for sixty years thereafter. The first Indian agent to go directly to the Uintah Reservation was Lieut. Pardon Dodds, in 1867. Lt. Dodds was a Civil War veteran and was known to his associations as "Captain" Dodds. He established a government building in Farm Creek, a branch of the Upper Duchesne, and Rock creek. The walls of the latter building were still standing many years later.

One of Lieut. Dodds' first acts was to count the Indians. He found there were 4,500, not including the White River Utes. On Christmas Day in 1868, Agent Dodds, Col. F. H. Head (Supt. of Indian Affairs for Utah, Idaho, and Nevada), Interpreter Dimmick P. Huntington, as Indian guide, selected a new site for the agency, located near the base of the Uintah Mountains, on the west bank of the Whiterocks Indian Agency. The Agency was maintained there until Ft. Duchesne was abandoned as a military fort in 1911, when the Indian Affairs offices were moved to the fort. Whiterocks is not only the oldest settlement of white men in Uintah county, but also the oldest in eastern Utah.

During the year 1869, Pardon Dodds, with a party, went over the Uintah Mountains to the Union Pacific Railway in search of horse thieves. John Blankenship joined the Dodds party and accompanied it through Brown's Park to the mouth of the Yampa river. On this journey they fell in with the

eminent geologist, Professor Marsh, whose expeditions to this basin has been so important in the Dinosaur Monument history. Blankenship accompanied this party to the Ashley Valley, then to White river near Ouray, then over the Robidoux Trail to Evanston, Wyoming.

Major Powell of the U. S. Geological Survey, led an exploring expedition from the U. P. Railway at Green River City, to the mouth of the Grand Canyon in Colorado in 1869. Major Powell gave Split Mountain its name, visited Lieut. Dodds at Whiterocks, collected Indian relics, among them the skeleton of the noted Chief Black Hawk, which was placed in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C. One member of Powell's party, Frank V. Goodman, later became a settler in Ashley Valley.

Lieut. Dodds filled his own term of office and part of the term of the man appointed to succeed him before he was released in 1872. That same year Dodds came into Ashley Valley, built a log homestead and established a trading post. Dodds and Blankenship located the old Dodds-tourist road between Deep Creek and Ashley Valley in 1873. This old immigrant road over which most of the early settlers traveled to this valley, was the most used road until the Price road was opened in 1888.

FORT DUCHESNE'S BEGINNINGS

By Henry Flack

I shall try and give the story of Fort Duchesne as near as I can remember.

We were stationed, (I, K. F. and C Companies, 21st U. S. Infantry) at Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, at a point where the U. P. railroad crosses the North Platte river. The latter part of July, or early in August, 1887, at 9 o'clock p. m., our senior captain in command, Captain Duncan, received orders from the war department to abandon Fort Steele and proceed by special train and in all haste to Fort Bridger, Wyoming, and there await the arrival of Brigadier General Crook and receive further orders from him as to our destination.

At 11 o'clock p. m., that same night, we were on board of a special train under heavy marching orders, and started for Carter station, Wyoming, and from there we marched eleven miles to Fort Bridger, Wyoming. General Crook arrived in due time at Fort Bridger, handed our commander, Captain Duncan, a package of sealed orders, directed us to follow the road by way of Fort Thornberg and old Ashley, until we arrived on the banks of the Uintah river, there open our sealed orders and await his coming, which we did.

From Ashley to the Uintah river you had your choice of two roads, one was by way of Deep Creek

and the other, the regular traveled road, but much longer than the Deep Creek road. So our commander, always looking for short cuts, decided to take the Deep Creek road. Just before breaking camp that morning, which came nearly being another "Custer Affair," one "Captain Billey," Indian police, arrived on a foaming steed and warned us not to go near the Deep Creek road, because about 300 Ute braves were ambushed along some of the deep cuts along that road, bent on another massacre like the one just previous to our coming, at Fort Meeker, on the Lower Ouray, in Colorado.

We took the regular traveled road, marched about thirty miles without water or anything to eat, arrived on the banks of the Uintah river about four o'clock p. m., and so did General Crook in an Army ambulance, and confronted about 700 Indians, Ute and Ouray, in full war dress and paint, and hostile as hostile can be. Our first act was to throw out a picket line and the remainder of the tiny command started to dig in, or in other words, to dig trenches, a task we accomplished in a surprisingly short time. We stayed in the trenches for three weeks, short on ammunition and provisions, put on a bold front, displayed our triangle-shaped bayonets to the best advantage and succeeded in bluffing the Indians until the welcome approach of reinforcements in the shape of two companies of colored cavalry (B and C 9th U. S. Cavalry, Fort Washakie, Wyo., under command of Lieut. Col. Benteen) with plenty of ammunition, supplies, and best of all, two light field revolving cannons. Oh, what a joy in the camp that night! The big Indian out there was one, "Cole-row," the biggest thief of tobacco on earth, a very serious offense among soldiers, especially when they are 125 miles from any line of communication or base of supplies. Our first wagon train load of supplies came by way of Fort Bridger, in charge of a man by the name of John B. Millburn, civilian. Shortly after that we sent another wagon train for more supplies, to Fort Bridger under military escort, of which I had charge. We arrived at Fort Bridger all okey, and got back to Fort Duchesne unmolested by anyone, except a few coyotes keeping us from well-deserved slumber at night.

After that, we turned our attention to making our tents warm and comfortable for the winter, in which we succeeded very nicely, while another detachment was busy building a telegraph line to Price and also making the road to Price passable for teams to haul supplies from Price to Fort Duchesne. Shortly after the boys had finished the telegraph line, a bunch of young Ute braves promptly cut it down and made firewood out of the poles, with the results that cavalry herded them to the fort where they were confined to the guardhouse for a time, on a very wholesome diet of bread and water.

The coming spring we built a canal, diverting



Ellen Ebncezer as she was for a few years before death came—blind. She was an old lady in 1906 when early settlers came. She was known as Old Nattie.

2—Rose Daniels.

water from the Uintah river, and planting a large garden, large lawn, numerous shade trees, all of which are at the old Fort yet, besides building quarters for officers, enlisted men and animals. The government spent a great deal of money to keep Fort Duchesne up for a number of years and for no other purpose than to bring both the Ute and Ouray Indians under submission, after the Fort Meeker massacre, and they succeeded in doing it without very much trouble and no bloodshed, whatever.

The government paid fabulous prices for hay, grain, wood, and hauling of supplies from Price and Bridger to Fort Duchesne, but the project or program was mapped out and had to be carried out, no matter what the cost.

The commanders at Fort Duchesne in my days were Captain Duncan, 21st Infantry; Colonel Ben-teen, Colonel Hatch and Lieutenant Colonel James F. Randlett, all of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry. The four companies of the 21st Infantry were relieved early in 1889 by four companies of the 16th Infantry and were sent to Fort Sidney, Nebraska, where I was discharged.

UNCA SAM

Unca Sam who died in October, 1938, was thought to be the oldest Indian on the reservation. He was a White River Ute, and came to Utah when his tribe was banished from Colorado in 1881 after the uprising at Meeker. He had remained on the Uintah-Ouray reservation since that time and has been known for his quiet and peaceful life. Unca Sam spoke only the Ute language and said very little, so nothing is known of his family or early environment. Red Rock, the wife of Unca Sam, died several years ago in Whiterocks. He used to say

some of his best friends lived in Vernal and was often seen at the homes of Orson and Wm. Hall.

RED CAP

Was one of the Whiteriver Utes' leading men. He was born in the early '60's, and always wore his long braids and dressed as neatly as he could afford. The town of Red Cap upon Lake Fork river was named for him, but has been changed to Arcadia. He was the son of Nevada and his brothers were Antelope, Douglas, Johnson, Colorow, Jack, Schwitz and Bennett. After their father died there was a quarrel among them for the leadership of the White-river tribe. The government agents appointed an outsider, Ouray of the Uncompahgres, and gave him a salary of \$1,000 a year for several years following 1869. The young chiefs never were contented about his selection and their discontent grew into real war at the time of the Meeker war.

TECUMSEN

Tecumsen, whose Indian name is Nauhan, claims to be 106 years old, according to an article written by Harold H. Jenson, and that he came to Whiterocks from Spanish Fork when Brigham Young was acting Indian agent for Utah, and asked the Indians of that section to move onto the Uintah reservation. Nauhan's father was the famous Chief Tabby, friend of the white people. He had uncles who also were famous chiefs, such as Anthro and Walker. His mother was a fine, intelligent Indian who instilled the virtues of cleanliness and pleasant characteristics in her child.

"After living first at Hanna, and then moving to Rock Creek, he moved with his family to White-rocks in 1870 or 1871. He remembers that they drove a cedar post to mark the place before they all moved.

"Rock Creek was too cold and the area not large enough for them all to have suitable homes for the agency and the Indian people. Whiterocks is rather milder in the winter than the surrounding country.

"Nauhan tells the meaning of all the places and why the Indians called Heber Red Rock, because of the red rocks. In his little cabin near White-rocks, he has made fire sticks with the warning that fire comes fastest from a patient person—it will not burn for a quick-tempered one."

When he talks of Fort Robideaux, he calls it the old Place of Reeds. He said one could see buffalo hides for miles drying in the sun on the meadow.

He says that he is a Mormon and was baptized when a boy at Provo, he tells about the time when President Young healed him. No one is sure how old he is but they all agree that he could be of chief-tain lineage for he is every whit the character.

THE UTE INDIANS

If it appears that our Ute Indians are unpredictable people, and we fail to understand why during the past 100 years they have not made greater progress, it is generally because we have failed to read the various treaties that the Federal Government had with the Utes in earlier days, and have failed to appreciate the extent to which these simple, harmless-sounding little pieces of paper began immediately to push around and change a great tribe of American Indians.

In 1861, President Lincoln issued an executive order which by its terms appeared to fix for all time the rights of Indians to their land, which not only included Uintah county but great estates adjacent thereto and which anticipated the fixing of a landed interest of the Utes of Utah. At first, such Acts by our Government were in a sense Protective Acts. Later, the Government passed from this type of legislation, treaties, and executive orders, to those of control and adjustment, and recently legislation protective to Indians and their property appear necessary. Changing conditions created problems that made it difficult for the Government to meet its obligations created by treaties, and the appearance of large numbers of non-Indians within the Reservation boundaries were evidences of broken faith on the part of the Federal Government.

In 1863, 1868 and 1874, treaties appeared that so affected the Colorado Indians that in 1880 it resulted in moving two groups belonging to the state of Colorado, the Uncompahgres and Whiterivers, entirely out of the state of Colorado and locating them in the Uintah Basin. The Uncompahgre band, however, came to rest on their own reservation to the south of Green River with their reservation headquarters at Ouray, Utah. They were not confined within the boundaries of the area set aside by the Executive Order of 1861 as were the Whiterivers. In the meantime the Uintah Indians located in the Spanish Fork country were persuaded by Brigham Young, the Indian agent, to move into Uintah county.

In 1878, silver was discovered near Leadville, Colorado, precipitating a rush of emigrants to this district similar to 1849, to California. In fact, so many came that they overran the Ute reservation lands. These settlers thought that the Indian Lands were rich in the new-found metal, so wished to obtain possession of these lands by fair means or foul.

Before this the Utes as a whole had been comparatively peaceful. The U. S. Government had made a treaty with them, giving them their native lands in western Colorado as a permanent home. In 1868, another treaty had added more land for the seven tribes. Shortly after this treaty went into effect, the emigrants of the Silver Rush began to in-

vade the Ute Lands, and in spite of an order from the government, refused to move.

The good old chief, Ouray, tried to settle the dispute by offering to cede a wide mining strip in San Juan and Miguel counties, Colorado, to them, provided the lines of the strip did not cut off any of the Uncompahgre Park, but the Indians were cheated in this deal, even the Government failing to pay them the \$35,000, the annual amount agreed upon, and the miners occupying some of their hitherto richest farm lands and threatening to precipitate an Indian war if they were interfered with. The Utes were finally persuaded to part with more of their rich lands but most of them were soured on the white man's way of dealing. Then Indian Agent Meeker moved the Agency fifteen miles farther down the river, which angered the White River Utes. Unfortunately, he then tried to play one Indian faction against another. The Utes resented this (what they felt was treachery). Chief Johnson would have killed Meeker then but for the interference of his employees. Meeker immediately sent a request to the Governor for military aid. Red Jacket Jane, an Indian girl working in the home, carried this message to Colorado, explaining that the soldiers were coming to kill the Indian people, 160 cavalrymen under Major Thornburg had marched immediately from Fort Fred Steele, Colorado, toward the reservation. The Indians felt that the troops were unnecessary, and begged their commander, Major Thornburg, to turn back. When he refused, they went to Col. Meeker and he sent word to Thornburg to encamp outside the reservation and come in with an escort. Before this word reached the Major, the troops had already entered the reservation at Red Canyon. Indians, ambushed behind sagebrush, began firing as soon as the soldiers entered the canyon. About thirteen were killed, including Major Thornburg, and forty-eight were injured. The Indians also turned on the agent whom they felt had dealt treacherously with them and he, with the remaining men of the agency were killed, while the women who escaped death were taken captive. The agency was completely wrecked.

Chief Ouray, who was out hunting while this fighting was going on, hurried back to Los Pinos and sent an order to the White River chiefs to cease fighting. They obeyed and the troops under Col. Merritt marched on to the agency. They were horrified by the ruins and desolation they found there. Every building had been burned except one, and mutilated bodies covered the ground. However, the captive women were recovered, unharmed. The culmination of the affair was the moving of the White River Utes to the Uintah Reservation in 1880.

The white settlers of the valley were warned by the friendly Indian chiefs, Arapine, Yanks and Tabby, that most of the Utes of this Basin were



DINNER ON THE CAMPFIRE

Chief Atchee

John Duncan

Chief McCook

anxious to join their White River cousins in a general massacre of all white people living in this section. The Utes were given separate reservations, according to their bands and those of the White River were placed under the jurisdiction of the Uintah Agency in northeastern Utah.

Peace prevailed for about twenty years, and then the storm of land adjustments began to show on the horizon. Water was taken out through private ditches rather than irrigation systems. The Indians themselves were not affected very much by these allotments of land, or understood at that time the meaning of individual land ownership. Some of the leaders were Tabby, John Duncan, Sowitte, Yellowstone, as well as many others who left impressions on the lives of hundreds of Indian people.

Fort Thornburg was first begun north and east of Ouray at the point of a hill between Green River and White river. Rock was hauled and foundation begun, but the site was abandoned and they moved it over near Ouray Agency (1880). Late in 1881, it was moved to Ashley and after about three years the soldiers left and the fort was vacant until soldiers returned via Fort Bridger and moved it to Fort Duchesne in 1886.

Fort Duchesne is located on the Uintah river about ten miles above where it joins the Duchesne river. It is really a pretty spot but probably is the most expensive post ever erected in America as all the materials for its construction had to be freighted from Price after paying high freight rates on the mountain railroads. It was founded by General Chaffee and is a literal descendant of Ft. Thornburg.

After Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, then a Major in the Ninth cavalry, (He led the relief expedition to Peking in the Chinese trouble), other commanders were: Major Benteen, Co. Hatch; Major Randlett, Lieut. Col. Hough, Capt. Wright, Capt. Parker, Major Godfrey, Capt. Wickmeyer, Major Illey, Lieut. Koebler, Capt. Guilfoyle, Major Hught, James Watts, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Dallan, and Major R. I. Page Wainwright.

Fort Thornburg served its day. Its successor, Fort Duchesne, did likewise. During its history, detachments of soldiers were used to help quell Indian riots. In the Colorado trouble, soldiers were sent to the Colorado line in behalf of the Indians who were maltreated. Since its abandonment in 1912 as a fort, little change has taken place in its structure. The government has wisely concentrated the Ouray and Uinta agencies in this centralized location, and the Civil Administration has taken over the grounds and buildings of the War Dept.

The century drew to a close with the three Indian groups, comprising the northern Utes, living within a basin and not too thickly congested with non-Indians and under conditions that gave

prominence and purpose to Indian life and civilization within the state, and with little disturbance on the part of the Indians to their future in the enjoyment of unlimited land-use privileges, and the opportunity to pursue as Indians their own inclinations on the road to happiness.

Then, with the turn of the century, came the broad cataclysms of confusion, adjustment and unhappiness brought on by the invasion of all the realms of Indian thinking, collective or individual, in the reapportionment, distribution and readjustment of every right that they had pertaining to their vested rights in land holdings, which in their thinking was secured to them "so long as the rivers flow and the grass grows."

HEAVY EARTH

"The streams, the land, and the timber upon the mountains, you cannot take that away. These things, they are a part of the earth and they are heavy, you can't move them or lift them, I don't care how big you are." So spoke Red Cap to Inspector McLaughlin when he was informed in 1903 that the Act of 1902 had passed, making allotments to Ute Indians and authorizing the opening of the Reservation to homestead the surplus lands. It had passed Congress the previous year. The conference continued over five days during which leading Indians of all three bands expressed their protests to the Allotment Act and the legislation that eventually restored surplus land over and above Indian allotments and grazing reserves to homestead entry by non-Indian persons. It was the reversal of the community life they had previously enjoyed. The legislation and subsequent legislation tended to tear apart that pattern of Indian life from large communities in which they had been accustomed to live located on unpartitioned large areas which they were privileged to roam, hunt, farm, build their houses, take water from the flowing streams for irrigation purposes, cut firewood, and run their livestock without being hampered by observation of land section corners or other land subdivisions. Due to the resistance of the Indians to the allotment act, the task of allotting was not completed by the Government until 1905 when the allotting work was completed on July 18, 1905. Then followed immediately the opening of the Reservation by which all surplus agricultural lands were made available to homestead, and subsequently some 40,000 acres to purchase, aggregating over one million acres. Also the President's proclamation setting aside 100,000 acres to be added to the National Uintah Forest Reserve, all of which resulted in a checkerboard pattern of land ownership in which lands of the Northern Utes and the lands of the Non-Indians were apparently checkmated to each other as to acreages, and which

ratio does not vary greatly from this proportion at the present time.

Then followed what was intended to be one of the final steps in Reservation planning which was the establishment of the Irrigation System under which a total of 77,195 acres were made susceptible to irrigation and 28,000 additional acres added at a later date. This included practically all of the allotted lands of the Ute Indians and in the final allocation of water rights the 28,000 acres added to the system including acreages that had been patented. In this planning program it needs to be remembered that the theory upon which the planners worked was to the effect that the Utes would assimilate with the non-Indians and that the individual apportionment of their lands would permit them to prosper as individuals, building up estates that could be passed on from father to son, making them self-supporting and independent. None of these things apparently resulted from the attempt to individualize the properties and social habits of the Ute Indians.

Schools were established and efforts were made to intermingle the affairs of the Indians with the affairs of the non-Indians with leasing of Indian lands, partnership of non-Indians with Indians, encouragement of the attending of public schools by both non-Indian and Indian children. All had their place during this period in the plans proposed and supported by the Federal Government.

In 1918, a large number of Indians were given free patents to their lands and they were allowed to sell them, that they would no longer remain wards of the Government and would take on a status of full citizenship. It is difficult at this time to know what the benefits or damages of this particular policy has resulted in. Unquestionably, it has resulted in the loss of land to most of them.

The Irrigation System did not carry through as planned. The program for the construction of homes throughout the lands individually owned was at one time fairly successful. The Indians accepted the isolation of building homes far away from their relatives, and from 1905 to 1930 a large number of homes were built through the allotment act of 1902. This was of the first generation, and included some of the best lands of the Reservation, some of which has since passed from Indian ownership.

In the late '20's, there was an apparent decline in industry and effort. In the early year of 1930, a settlement of \$1,000 per capita was paid for a portion of the Forestry rights, and they were restimulated to some extent.

In reviewing the first thirty-four years of the century, we need to note certain definite trends. First, the Ute Indians moved hesitantly and under protest from community life, to individual ownership and action. It is difficult to say definitely that the program as to this was any more than an experi-

ment which probably will prove that the first state of being was normal and reasonable to their culture. Also, it needs to be observed that the philosophy of Indian and non-Indian groups was incorrect for the most part, although there is a slight increase of mixed-blood individuals among the Uintah band. For the most part, the ratio of full-blood and mixed blood continues throughout the three bands four to one, respectively. It needs to be likewise observed that the Indians have not entered into full working relationship either socially or economically with those of non-Indian blood, although the ratio of Indian and non-Indian within the Basin is about one Indian to ten non-Indian blood.

The year 1934 finds the affairs of the Ute people in a somewhat critical condition. Lying within the Basin is 217,000 acres of undisposed-of lands, the ownership of which is in doubt. Homes built upon allotments, for the most part, have been abandoned or allowed to deteriorate. Farming programs carried on in the past by original allottees of the Act of 1902 have definitely changed due to the apprehension of the descendants of those original allottees as to land titles and security upon the states of their forebears. It was June 18, 1934, that the reorganization Act passed Congress and we entered upon a new era for the Ute Indians of Utah.

The passage of the act of June 18, 1934, the so-called "Wheeler-Howard Self-Government Act," marked the beginning of the new period the Indians will be given a chance at governing their own affairs, to some extent, and certain powers have been bestowed by a charter on their Tribal Governing Body. These powers include power to levy taxes upon their own members, to regulate law and order, to charter subordinate organizations for economic purposes, to regulate domestic relations, to employ legal counsel when necessary, to borrow money as a corporate enterprise, and many other responsibilities and privileges of Government.

In population they enjoyed a steady increase from 1376 of the census rolls in 1900 to 1472 on the census roll as of May 14, 1946, an increase of 96.

The newly-elected Business Committee, representing the Tribal Governing Body, has adopted an aggressive policy and recently many claims have been made to try and reclaim the privileges they were at one time entitled to. These claims apply to Grazing rights, Reservation locations, Cash sales of land, shale oil, Mismanagement of Tribal Trust Funds, Mesa Verda, Strawberry lands and water rights, etc.

In 1940, \$100,000 was borrowed by the Ute tribe to make individual loans to the Tribal members, 90% of the fund has been profitably loaned. The Ute people have also adopted a domestic relations code, and the Business Committee of the Tribe has definitely assumed responsibility for the admin-



Ute Indian-owned Cattle
Upper Campus, Uintah and Ouray Agency
Meeting of Ute Indian Veterans, World War II
Uintah and Ouray Hospital, Fort Duchesne, Utah
Bear Dance

Beginning Group, Whiterocks Boarding School
Graduating Class, Whiterocks Boarding School 1947
Administration and School Building, Whiterocks
Boarding School
Bear Dance
Lower Campus, Uintah and Ouray Agency

(Continued on page 200)

istration of law and order, marriage and divorce has been stabilized, a study of wild life and its conservation is being made. The livestock industry in cattle has expanded from 2,581 to 5,610 head since 1934, there are over 7,000 individually-owned sheep. The most significant push forward has been the outstanding progress and success of the Livestock Associations. In 1934, they first organized the Uintah and Ouray Livestock Ass'n., which covered the entire reservation. In 1945 two additional cooperative livestock associations were organized, the Myton Livestock Association and the Ouray Livestock Association. The original association continues to function as the Whiterocks Livestock Association.

Progress has been made in range improvement practices, establishment of co-relationships in land use. Satisfactory progress is recorded along the educational lines, 200 are enrolled in the Whiterocks Boarding School, ranging from beginners up to and including the ninth grade. Most of this number are full-blood; from childhood the full-blood instinctively seek the companionship of each other. It has been a futile effort to assimilate them socially and economically with those of another race, but certain lines of difference and distinction have materially disappeared and have become the natural trend of changing conditions. In World War I, due to the

absence of a policy or requirement of law, Indians were not made subject to selective service and were not encouraged or invited to enlist in the armed forces of their country while a state of war existed. As a result only three members of the Ute Tribe (John Harper Nick, James Redcap, and Lawrence Pike) were privileged to take part, and this of course was through voluntary, unsolicited enlistment. No casualties resulted from the services rendered by these three Ute Indian men.

In the present World War the Government did not make that distinction, and imposed upon the Ute Indians the obligation of serving their country in the same fashion as all other citizens of the United States. This was perhaps due, in part, to the Act of 1924 which made all Indians citizens. The effect of this law and policy in the matter of permitting Indians to serve with all others, has been one of the stimulating effects that have given rise to perhaps the greatest step forward by the Indian race over a century of time. Among the Utes the response was quick and instantaneous and from this comparatively small group came ninety-seven Indian boys to serve their country. Of this number, five boys paid the supreme sacrifice in battle. Their names on the Roll of Honor are Orvid Russell, Nelson Tonegates, Ansel Wanzitz, Charles L. Johnson and Aaron Daniels. Of these ninety-seven boys, sixty-three enlisted in the regular Army, twenty-one in the Navy, two in the Coast Guard, and eleven with the Marine Corps. Many were cited for outstanding service. To Harvey Natchees, a Ute Indian, came the honor of being the first man of the Allied Armies to enter the City of Berlin during the invasion of Germany. During this recent-day period, we observe marked progress in the intelligent approach they are making to their economic problems as well as adjustments of their social problems.

Six thousand acres of their irrigated land is used and cultivated by the Indians. Surplus irrigated land has been leased to non-Indians, thus increasing their family income. 217,000 acres of grazing land has been restored to Tribal ownership; 100,000 acres formerly leased to non-Indians has been taken over into Indian use. An interest in gas and oil has resulted in 4,000 acres of land being leased and an income of \$15,000 has been received.

Pursuant to the determination of a revitalized Tribal Governing Body, the tribe has recently turned its attention to the great problem which has baffled both them and the Government for a period of years, which is the confused and involved status of all their allotted acreages still held in Indian ownership. 1902 was a long time ago and death, broken families, exchanges, and various other causes have split those original parcels of land into innumerable fractions, through heirship interest and divided ownerships. The problem is one of almost impossible adminis-



James Redcap Appanara

tration and has created for the Indians a position in which the young man of the age group who is able to till the soil and establish agricultural and livestock enterprises is barred from doing so for the reason that his age group owns no land, and if he had inherited interests they are so divided that it is under the control of no one. To correct this, the Tribal Governing Body has recently appropriated \$75,000 for the purchase of these allotted lands into Tribal ownership, the government added an additional \$25,000, and in the event of increased Tribal incomes, annual budgets for land purchases will be made by the Tribal Governing Body as a continuing policy for the purpose of (1) repurchasing all allotted Indian lands into tribal ownership; (2) segregated for lease to non-Indians as well as Indians, and to mixed-bloods if they desire this type of operation; (3) construction of homes and community centers with modern sanitation, permitting the Indians to operate their land from common community centers.

The Tribal Governing Body is increasing its staff and the salaries of those hired to function in this capacity, they are also assuming more power and authority so they can deal with more problems.

A form of taxation on their members is being considered for administrative costs. They are facing a complex situation but are indicating that with time, wise guidance, and more freedom to let them find their own natural way of life among their own people, they yet will become a happy and successful people. Perhaps the greatest assurance we have of the fine qualities of Indian citizenship was that given us during World War II when, assailed by a danger that threatened the peace and prosperity of everyone, we found the Indians not wanting in those qualities of devotion to their country, to their people, and to all of the civilized world.

Through the century we have on record the following Administration of Indian Affairs in Utah dating from 1850 to the present date:

SUPERINTENDENT AND AGENTS UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY

Fort Duchesne, Utah

1850 to 1947

- 1850—Administered by J. S. Callioan, Indian Agent, from Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- 1850—Administered by Brigham Young, Supt. of Indian Affairs, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 1850-1856—J. H. Holeman, Indian Agent, and Garland Hurt, Indian Agent. (Specific dates of each administration not on record).
- 1857-1859—Jacob Forney, Agent and Supt. of Washington Territory, but responsible for reporting on Utes.
- 1859-1861—A. Humphreys, Supt. of Indian Affairs, Territory of Utah.

1862-1863—James Duane Doty, Supt. of Indian Affairs, Territory of Utah.

1864—Agent Mann

1865—Supt. Irish, superintendent of Indian Affairs, Territory of Utah.

1866—Thomas Carter as Agent in Utah, and Major S. W. Rhodes as Agent in Uintah.

1867—F. H. Head, Supt., and D. W. Rhodes as Agent at Uintah.

1868—F. H. Head, Supt., and Pardon Dodds as Agent at Uintah.

1869-1871—Lt. George W. Frattam, agent in charge

1871-1883—J. J. Critchlow as Indian Agent (1882-1883 J. F. Minnis, Agent at Ouray).

1884-1885—Elisha W. Davis, Agent at Ouray.

1886—Eugene E. White, Agent, Uintah and Ouray Agency, Whiterocks, Utah, with Wm. Carson as Special Agent and referred to as predecessor, William A. McKewen, Clerk in Charge at Sub-agency, Ouray, Utah. (Col. F. W. Benton set up first temporary headquarters at Fort Duchesne, Utah, on Aug. 19, 1886, Executive Order, dated Sept. 1, 1887, established Fort Duchesne.

1887-1890—T. A. Byrnes, Indian Agent.

1891-1893—Robert Waugh, Indian Agent.

1894-1897—Major James F. Randlett.

1898—Captain George A. Cornish relieved Captain Wm. H. Beck of the 10th Cavalry from July 10, 1897 to Oct. 1, 1898.

1899-1902—H. P. Myton, Indian Agent.

1903—Captain W. A. Mercer, Indian Agent.

1904-1911—Captain C. G. Hall, 7th Cavalry, Indian Agent.

1911-1915—H. J. Breese, C. G. Early, Jewell D. Martin, and Agent Rosecranz. (Specific dates of each administration not on record).

1915-1925—Albert H. Kneale, Supt.

1925-1927—Fred A. Gross, Supt.

1927-1932—Henry A. Tidwell, Supt.

1932-1936—Walter Page, Supt.

1936-1943—C. C. Wright, Supt.

1943—Knute Hill, Supt.

1944—(First six months) Mrs. E. B. Jermak, Acting Supt.

1944-Pres.—Forrest R. Stone, Supt.

Note: The above does not include agents who were in charge of the Piute Reservation located in Southern Utah and Northern Arizona. These reservations, namely: Kiabab, Koosharem, Indian Peaks, Kanosh, Shivwits, and Cedar City, were placed under the jurisdiction of this Agency in July of 1938.

The above information is furnished by the local historian, Mrs. Mildred M. Dillman.

TRIBAL DANCES OF THE UTE INDIANS

BEAR DANCE

One of the dances of the Ute Indians that goes far back into their history is the "bear dance." This dance is described better by John Victor, a tribal member, who says: "The old Indian people say that the Bear Dance originated from the first thunder in the spring. When this thunder comes, the bear that has been asleep all winter wacks up and comes out of his den. He then starts moving around, and running back and forth to a tree and scratches on the bark of the tree. What it means is that Spring has come and the bear feels good because he knows that grass is going to grow and that there will be plenty of food for him to eat. This is what the Indians follow in their bear dance, and they follow the actions of the bear when Spring comes. They gather in late March or early April and they imitate the scratching of the bear by the drawing of a notched stick over a surface that gives out a deep scratching-rumbling sound. The Indians sing in harmony with their songs which they make up themselves regarding the season of Spring.

"The women select their partners, usually their sweethearts, and then line up, the women on one side and the men on the other. As the song continues, these two rows sway backward and forward, backward and forward, up toward each other, nearly touching each other and then dancing backward, then forward. The dance pauses at intervals for the dancers to rest for short periods. The dance continues for three days and three nights and is concluded by a big feast on the last day, representing again the bear eating after his long fast."

SUN DANCE

Another dance that is common among the Ute people is the Sun Dance. While the origin of this dance is somewhat in dispute, many of the Ute Indians say that it came originally from the Shoshone group. This dance is dedicated wholly to the worship of the sun, or the Great Spirit, and is participated in by men. With few exceptions, women are barred from taking part in the Sun Dance. Previous to the ceremony, the dancers go into the mountains and bring a tall pole which is established on their ceremonial grounds as the Sun Dance Pole. The ceremony of raising this pole the day before the Sun Dance begins is part of the Sun Dance ceremony. On the pole is placed many offerings and sacrifices to the Sun, usually a bison head is included.

Around the pole in a radius of about fifty feet, a brush fence is usually constructed. Twelve poles form the framework of this structure and when completed, the structure gives the appearance of a great round lodge. On the day the dance begins, the dancers circle the lodge three times, blowing sundance whistles, which are made of bone and decorat-

ed with medicine feathers. The period of the dance is four nights and three days, during which period the dancers take no food. The drums keep up a steady tom-tom, accompanied by a large number of singers, both men and women. The dancers are stripped from the waist up, often their legs are bare also, their feet are bare, and as a rule their heads are bare. Their bodies are highly painted. The actions of the dancers is for them to form around the outside circle of the lodge and then proceed toward the Sun Dance pole to the tune of the music and the beat of the tom-tom in short, chopping steps, and then backward to the outside circle of the lodge. This action is continued while the dancers keep their eyes constantly on the Sun Dance Pole. In doing this, the dancers assume a position of their heads thrown back as if constantly gazing upon the sun. Priests of the dance frequently stop certain dancers at the pole and with a feather brush go over his entire body, from head to foot, murmuring prayers to the sun that the dancer may be pleased and made useful. Oftimes the priests bring in the sick and tortured and offer prayers over their condition, in what is termed "making medicine for the correction of such a person's condition."

The last day of the dance is the Sunrise Ceremony in which all of the dancers move out of the lodge and face the sun. A long period of prayer is held. The Sun Dance closes with a feast in which all members of the tribe participate.

The Sun Dance is one of the great ceremonies participated in by the Shoshone, Bannock, Ute, and Crow Indians, the latter tribe recently adopting the ceremony from the Shoshone Indians.

BRIEF HISTORY OF SCHOOLS IN THE UTAH BASIN

(Taken from material assembled by Mildred Dillman from Government and Historical records.)

It was not until 1874-75 that the first school was officially established on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation for the Ute Indian children. A sister-in-law of Agent Critchlow opened a one-room school at Whiterocks. By 1877, a report of this school was included in the Government report for the Indians at Whiterocks.

In 1881 it was reported that the school buildings at Whiterocks were completed. The new buildings at a cost of \$2,000 were erected. These buildings are still standing today and are in use as commissaries. When completed these buildings accommodated forty boarding students and school was not opened until January of that year. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions took a prominent part in teaching and administrative activities at that time. The teaching staff was composed of three teachers, the principal, one assistant, and one cook.

In 1887, the report of Agent Byrnes from Ouray in a Government report states that "there is no school at the Ouray Agency. A very small one-story building was put up here for school purposes a few years ago; it was plastered this spring; it was never used as a school, and never will be until suitable buildings are erected for that purpose. A day school at this Agency would not be a success as the Indians live great distances from this Agency."

Early in 1890, school buildings, constructed of brick, were put up at Randlett. A boarding school was then opened with Kittie Wade Owens as matron. This school was for the Uncompahgre Indian children. After the withdrawal of Fort Duchesne as a Military Post in 1912, the school was combined with the Whiterocks School. (Note: These old school buildings stand as a ghost city at Randlett today.)

The Boarding School at Whiterocks has continued to grow and has enjoyed continuous operation to the present day. The enrollment today is 213 and is operated by a staff of 24 employees. Of this enrollment, 135 are boarding students and the remainder are day-school students and are brought to the school each day by bus. The present plant as of today, equipped with modern equipment, is valued at \$225,789.26. A dairy herd and beef herd are maintained at the school for meeting a portion of the support of the school.

Records of school attendance fluctuated greatly from 1874 to about 1897. From that time until the present, however, a sustained interest has continually developed. Of the scholastic population of the Ute Indian tribe today, which amounts to 384, 213 attend the Whiterocks Boarding School; 136 attend public schools; and the few making up the difference in the total number of the scholastic population are either married or physically unable to attend school. Education is highly acceptable and popular with the Ute Indians. While most of them do not go into advanced school work, a small percentage complete their high school training. The records show that two Ute Indians have taken university degrees.

INDIANS OF UINTAH BASIN

Many archaeologists and students of Indian lore have studied the Indian cultures of Uintah Basin from prehistoric up to modern times, and they differ in their opinions as to how many cultures of the ancient tribes there have been and the characteristics of each, but all seem to agree that the "Basket Makers" is an appropriate name for the first culture who left traces that would interpret their lives and works for us. In many caves and pits, baskets, pottery and ropes, attributed to the Basket Makers, have been unearthed by white men, and placed in museums to be preserved. Some of the ropes were made

into what seemed to be snares for catching wild animals. Nearly all the relics dug up had been carefully packed in grass and juniper branches and covered with several feet of earth.

The stone carvings or petroglyphs attributed to the Basket Makers, are rather simple in form and design. In some places other cultures have placed their carvings over the older pictures.

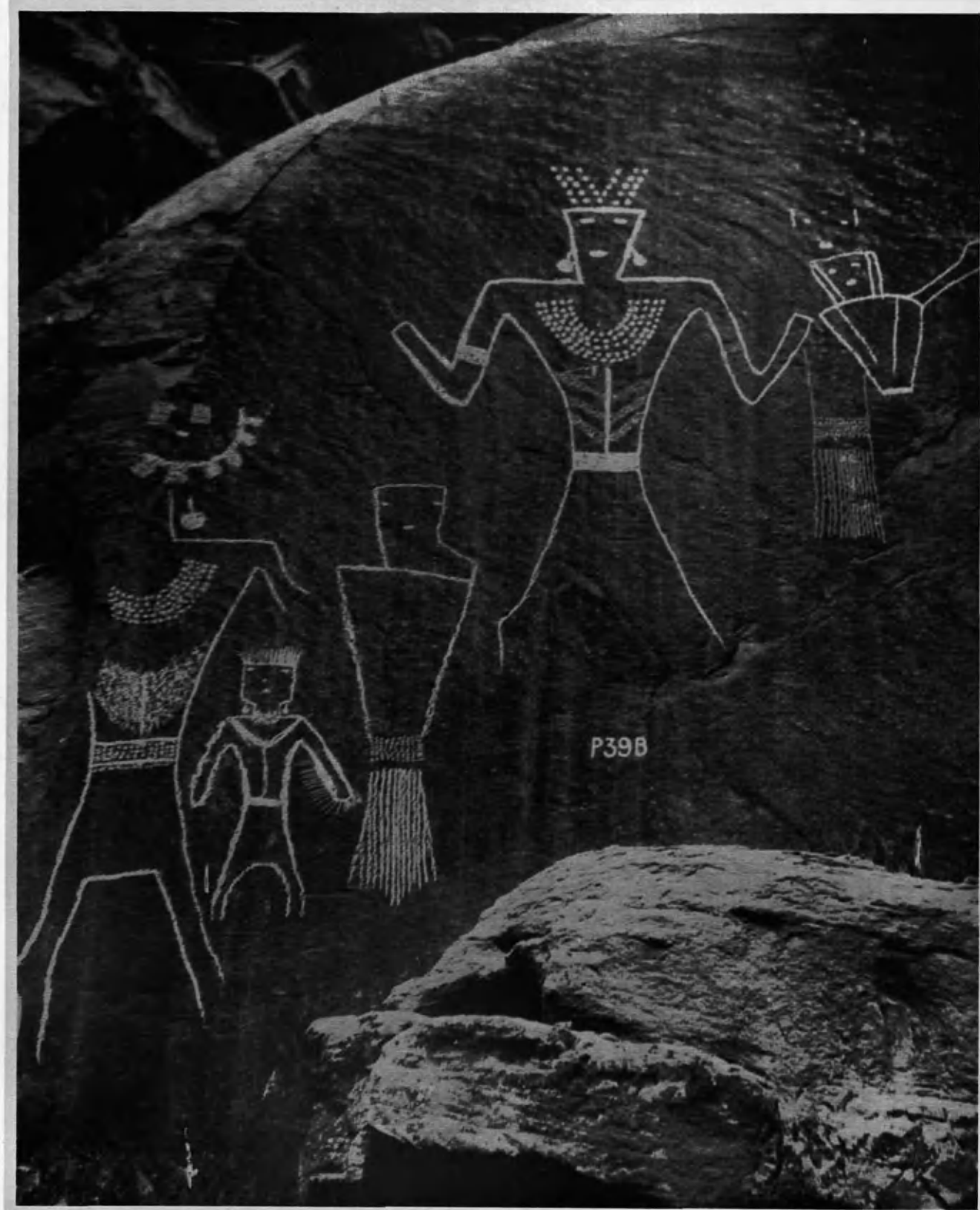
The second culture believed to have inhabited this Basin were the Pueblos, who took their name from their sun-dried clay dwellings. The Pueblos seemed to be for the most part, farmers and home builders. Near Ouray in Florence and Chandler canyons, ruins of many granaries used by the Pueblos have been found among the rock ledges and irrigation ditches used by these same peoples have been traced to the flats where they accidentally raised at least corn and pumpkins, for seeds of these two were found in their granaries.

There were also ruins of villages, forts, and towers south of Ouray which were probably once inhabited by the Pueblos. The petroglyphs evidently carved by this culture, are round-bodied drawings to represent people, carving of animals, weapons, weather symbols, etc. Some of the human figures are adorned with necklaces, headdresses and other ornaments. A rich and powerful tribe of Headhunters probably descended upon the Pueblos, and either absorbed them by intermarriage or drove them from the Basin.

Among the best petroglyphs found in North America, are the ones thought to have been carved by these warriors. There are literally thousands of these stone pictures made by all three cultures scattered over the cliffs of Uintah Basin, with perhaps the longest continuous belt extending from about twenty miles along the walls of Ashley Gorge and Dry Fork canyon. These carvings, cut into the solid rock with flint chisels, are ranging from very simple drawings to the most intricate of colored designs, and placed from the height of an average man's head as on the Rockpoint Cliffs north of Vernal, to forty feet or more upon the perpendicular face of a cliff, as in the Merkley Park, northwest of Vernal.

Among the figures pictured are: contour maps, their chiefs, their game, medicine men, and some even seem to picture their tribal dance. The most wonderful set called "Warrior-with-Shield" group, is considered by many as one of the finest petroglyphs in North America, because of the many intricate details pictured, such as: headdresses, necklaces, various ornaments, feet with toes and hands with fingers on the human figures.

This groups shows a large central figure, evidently a chief, adorned with elaborate headdress, necklace and other ornaments, and carrying a large decorated shield and what appears to be a human head. By his foot, a small human figure which is



near by, is tied to a stake. He appears to be a captive or a slave. Other braves adorned with ornaments are on either side of the big chief but are far less elaborately attired. This group is in an almost inaccessible location, but were photographed with much difficulty a few years ago by Leo Thorne and a group of scientists who came to Vernal for that very purpose. This group is on a cliff in Dry Fork canyon, across from Shindy Hollow.

The Uintah Indians are probably descendants of these early cultures, mixed with a few Shoshones that drifted in from the north and other Ute tribes from surrounding territories.

The earliest Uintahs were for the most part a tribe of nomadic hunters and warriors, rather than farmers, living chiefly upon game, fish, wild berries and herbs, and making their clothing of animal skins. However, they have always loved adornment and been able to make artistically decorated clothing, necklaces, headdresses and other ornaments, using shells, bones, animal teeth, porcupine quills and bird feathers before the white man came with beads and metals. They have known of and used both mineral and vegetable dyes for painting their bodies and dying clothing long before the white men came.

The present Utes still enjoy making elaborately beaded gloves, moccasins, belts and other clothing from deer and other hides which they tan, themselves. They develop skill in drawing, music and penmanship with little training.

The unique tribal dances and other native customs to which most of the Utes still cling are very interesting. Although we now see many of the young girls wearing silk hose, having permanent waves and using cosmetics, yet they still wear brightly colored shawls, bead belts, and occasionally beaded buckskin moccasins. The braves still wear feathers in their high-crowned hats, wear bright-colored neckerchiefs, beaded accessories, and many still wear their hair in two long braids.

The tribal dances are much enjoyed by every member of the tribe. For some time before one of these is to occur, the adult members make elaborate preparations by preparing brightly colored shirts and shawls. Especially is this true of the Bear Dance which is a combination of welcome to spring and mating time for the young. All the dances have a greater significance to the Indian than non-Indians can appreciate or understand.

Quoting Dr. Reagan: "The word Uintah is derived from the Ute word, Uimpahugump (the stream of water at the edge of the pine) said to refer to the dwelling place where two mountain streams come together at an angle, making a point of land between the two streams, where the long-needled pine grows, north of the present town of Whiterocks. Thus the band of Utes who lived at this place came to be known to the other Utes and later to the white man

as Uintahs. The river took the same name, and was at first known as Winty and Tewinty, and later Uintah, by the whiteman."



Ouray

Chepeta

CHEPETA

One hundred and three years ago June 10th, a little Indian girl was born to the Tabeguache tribe. Not much is known of her childhood except that it was spent near what is now known as Conejos, Colorado. She developed into a very beautiful Indian girl. When she was sixteen, Ouray, a young brave on the trail, chanced upon Chepeta while she was drawing water from a nearby creek.

Ouray, a proven warrior, came from Toas, New Mexico, country. His association with white people gave him an unusual background of culture. Nor was Chepeta an ordinary Indian maiden, so their superior qualities drew them together.

Soon this young couple were married and spent their years together in association with the Ute tribe as Ouray, with his father, had affiliated with them in their tribal wars against enemies. Ouray became chief of his tribe and with Chepeta wielded a great influence with his people to the everlasting benefit of the whites. Her friendship for the whites led her to many acts of kindness and sacrifices, but her outstanding act which has handed her name down in history and will forever endear her to friends of the pioneers, came in about 1879 at the time of the Meeker Massacre.

Both Chepeta and Ouray were amazed when they heard of the uprising of the Utes and their depredations at Meeker. Chepeta flew into action. She mounted her pony, swam the Gunnison, a turbulent, treacherous stream at flood time, and delivered her warning to the settlers, thus saving many, many lives. This act was not enough. She went on. For four days and nights this Indian woman rode to rescue the women and children now held by the Utes as hostages from the Meeker Massacre. Silently an old Indian squaw led Chepeta to the tent where the captives were being held. She took the Meeker family under her special protection. Let us quote from Miss Meeker's own account:

"Chief Ouray and his wife did everything to make us comfortable. We were given the whole house and found carpets on the floor, lamps on the tables and a stove with a fire brightly burning. Mrs. Ouray shed tears over us."

Undoubtedly, one of the big events in Chepeta's life was her official visit to Washington with her husband, Ouray, in her thirty-seventh year. The purpose of this trip was to make peace between the government and the Utes.

President McKinley said of Ouray, "He was the most intellectual Indian I have ever conversed with." In official conversation, Ouray's talk was quite different from that of the ordinary Indian chief. He spoke like a man of higher order of intelligence and of larger views, who had risen above the prejudice and aversions of his race. Both he and Chepeta showed the greatest interest in their new surroundings. They were immensely interested in a large crystal chandelier which was suspended from the ceiling. They wanted to know the cost and how they might secure one for their own home.

In spite of Ouray's and Chepeta's pleadings at the Washington conference, the Utes were told they must move to the Utah reservation.

Ouray and Chepeta then returned to their little farm on the Uncompahgre river. Ouray was a sick man. He wanted little else but peace and quiet. There, in 1880, before he could see the accomplishments of his peace treaty, he passed away.

Chepeta, now left alone, continued with the tribe. A report from Newton Castle, an early pioneer, throws further light on her life. While he was traveling near Delta, he chanced upon a band of Indians who told him Chepeta was with them. He hastened to their camp. As always, Chepeta welcomed her white friends. After a visit, she was presented with some chickens to eat on the trip. Several springs later, some Ute squaws called on the Newton Castle family. They reported that Chepeta had carefully carried the chickens back home, established a real flock, and wanted to send thanks.

After the Utes were removed to their Utah reservation, the government promised to provide her with a home such as she had enjoyed in Colorado. In this, the government failed. The house was lathed, never plastered. No irrigation water was available, but when rations were issued, Chepeta was always generously remembered. She never complained but was always gently grateful for what was given.

In Chepeta's later years, she made her home in the neighborhood of her brother, McCook's allotment on Bitter Creek, about twenty-five miles from Dragon, Utah. There in her tepee she died, August 17, 1924, of chronic gastritis.

Her relatives buried the body nearby in a little sandwash where soon the remains would have been washed away. Some years later, interested persons told Chepeta's brother, McCook, that the burial place would not be permanent. Through his efforts, the work of the D. A. R., and other interested organizations, the body was transferred to Ouray Memorial Park where a suitable mausoleum had been erected. Her tribesmen attended these last rites in a body; they gave their "goodbye" service, and placed tokens of their love and affection upon the casket. Thus Chepeta found her last resting-place in the country she and Ouray not only deeply loved, but so faithfully served. It is fitting that there be a spot where the passerby may pause and pay silent tribute to this couple who did so much for people, not only those who were theirs by blood but theirs by generous adoption.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE PEOPLE APPEARING IN PICTURES ON PAGE 193

Whiterocks Boarding School, Beginning Group: Extreme back—Mrs. Laura T. Wapsock, instructor. Back row, left to right—Richard Sireech, Gilbert Gardner, Tillie Tapool, Alvina Frank, Julia Sireech, Kenneth Cuch, Helena Compench, Mae Lee Quitchapoo, Francis Pikyavit, Joan Poowegup, Edwin Chegup, Mary Chimburis, Venita Tapool, Elean Fita Root, Marilyn Jim, Woodrow Appawoo, Nellie Mart, Robert Tapool, Phylis Redfoot, Alleta Chegup, Anna Marie Redfoot.

Front row, left to right—Stacy Reed, Jr., Robert Jack, Phylis Nepht, Kathaleen McKewan, Donnie Jim, Floyd McCook, Rex Marry, Johnnie Cottonuts, Larry Jack, Adolph Bush, Cecelia Cornpeach.

Graduating Class Whiterock Boarding School, 1947—Back row, left to right—Alfred Root, Emily Hendricks, Mary Ann Quiyagh, Esther Patterson, Dan Santie. Front row, left to right—Robert Jenck, Christine Shavannah, Ruthie Nepht, Louise Pawwjinnee, Fredrick McCook.

Meeting of the Indian Veterans, World War II: Back row, left to right—Calvin Unra Sam, Joseph Ankerpoint, Vincent Sireech, Floyd Grant, Dorlan John, Roger Jack, Fernando Nepht, Franklin McAdams, Robert Butson, David Colarow, Jason Cuch, Howard Mantex, Oylusa Pritachett. Front row, left to right—Lee Allhaudre, Russell Cuch, Ray Cuch, Wilbur Cuch, Kenneth LaRose, Julius Murray, Fred Canetah, Lane George, Rex Curry.



UINTAH STAKE TABERNACLE

STAKE PRESIDENCY



BYRON GOODRICH
First Counselor

ARCHIE JOHNSON
President

UEL HUNTING
Assistant Clerk

LAWRENCE FOX
Clerk

JESSE A. HAWS
Second Counselor



D 4063 Stake House and Curfew Bell.

History of Uintah Stake

In the spring or early summer of 1877, Elder Thomas Bingham, Sr., together with some of his sons and a few others, left Huntsville in Weber county, Utah, to explore the northeastern corner of Utah. Sometime in September of that year they reached the Ashley Valley and finding an abundance of good land and water, and but a few straggling ranches along the Ashley creek, they determined this would be a good place to found a colony.

Returning to Huntsville, Elder Bingham reported his trip to President John Taylor, presiding over the church, who gave Elder Bingham permission to gather up his sons and daughters, and others willing to join them, and plant a colony in the new territory. On Nov. 7, 1877, Elder Bingham and his relatives and friends left Huntsville, Utah, and coming by way of Fort Bridger and Brown's Park, they arrived on the Green river, in the lower end of Ashley Valley between the mouth of Brush Creek and Ashley Creek, on the 7th day of December, 1877, having made the journey in just 30 days.

The company was composed of Thomas Bingham, Sr., who was in charge, Caron Holliday Bingham, his wife, son, and daughter, David W., and Phoebe C. Bingham, Enoch Burns, who gave his name to the bench above the Green river where the first camp was made, which name the bench has always borne, and his son, Jacob Burns, Frederick G. Williams and Mandy Burns Williams, his wife and one child; Alma Taylor and two children, Rose and William Taylor, Joshua Chell Hall and Lola Hall, his wife, and one child, Sally Hall; Orson Hall, Charles Allen, Charles A. Nye, Osborn R. Nye, John Nielson, his wife and one child, Ben Lofgren and Charles Jensen. These were joined at Evans-ton, Wyoming, by the following non-Mormons, who made the balance of the journey with the colony: Albien Beatty, George Carrey, Richard Veltman and "Bill" Bummell. Elder Bingham found that a few people had preceded him in reaching the valley. Those who claimed membership in the church were: Robert Snyder, Mary Snyder, his wife, (said to be the first white woman to enter Ashley Valley and subsequently married to William Preece) and daughter Ida, Alfred Harvey Westover and Clara Westover, his wife; William Gibson, Mary A. Gibson, his wife, his son, James Lambert Gibson and daughter, Mary Eliza Gibson.

William S. Powell, Capt. Pardon Dodds and a few other non-Mormons, were also located in the valley. Thomas Bingham was the first Presiding Elder of the Ashley Valley.

The Ashley ward of the Wasatch Stake was incorporated Dec. 27, 1884. The first Bishopric—Jeremiah Hatch, Sr., Bishop Nathan C. Davis.

Jensen Ward (Riverdale) was organized August, 23, 1885, with Nathan Hunting as Acting Bishop.

Wasatch Stake, of which the present Uintah Stake was a part, was organized July 14, 1877, by Elders John Taylor and Franklin D. Richards of the Twelve Apostles, at Heber, Utah. Abram Hatch was chosen President of the Stake, Thomas H. Giles was First and Henry S. Alexander was Second Counselor. An interesting side-note is recorded as follows:

"First Priesthood meeting held first Saturday in September, 1877, 2 p. m., President Hatch presiding, but he and Counselor Henry S. Alexander left the meeting to attend the funeral of President Brigham Young in Salt Lake City.

Ashley Valley was divided into three wards on June 1, 1879, being "Incline Ward," with Fred G. Williams as Presiding Elder; "Ashley Center Ward" with Jeremiah Hatch, Sr., as Presiding Elder, and "Mountain Dell," or "Dry Fork," with Thomas Bingham, Sr., as Presiding Elder and with Brother Joseph H. Black acting as clerk.

Uintah county was created Feb. 18, 1880.

Ashley Valley was organized into two wards, named "Ashley," and "Mountain Dell," on September 11, 1881. Jeremiah Hatch, Sr., was installed as Bishop of Ashley Ward on Sept. 10, 1881. Also, Thomas Bingham, Sr., was installed as Bishop of the Mountain Dell Ward and S. Jerome Merrell and Thomas Bingham, Jr., as his Counselors.

Mill Ward (or district) was created July 2, 1882 with William Shaffer as Presiding Elder, Robert Bodily as First Counselor and J. Belden Reynolds as Second Counselor.

In January, 1883, Merrell's Branch was set off from Ashley Center Ward with Porter William Merrell as Presiding Elder.

The Primary of Mill District was created on March 4, 1883, and Abigail Oaks was made President. Lucy Bankhead was president of the Ashley Central Ward Primary at the same time.

In September of 1883, the Stake Presidency of Wasatch Stake made Jeremiah Hatch, Sr., their representative until a permanent organization could be effected. Fourth Ward was created Sept. 15, 1884, with James Harvey Glines as Presiding Elder.

Jeremiah Hatch, Sr., was sustained as Bishop of the First Ward and as President of the wards of

Ashley Valley in Uintah County on Sept. 20, 1885, with Nathan C. Davis and Israel J. Clark as Counselors.

Uintah Stake was created July 13, 1886, with Elder Samuel R. Bennion called to be President of the Uintah Stake, and set apart July 24, 1886. The following is copied from page 75 of the Historical Record Book "A" of Uintah Stake:

"On July 24, 1886, Samuel R. Bennion was set apart in Salt Lake City under the hands of President George Q. Cannon and Angus W. Cannon as President of the Uintah Stake of Zion, the same to embrace Uintah county, Utah.

"President Bennion left his home in Taylorsville, Salt Lake county, for Ashley Valley, Aug. 2, 1886. Arriving in Ashley Valley, accompanied by his younger brother, Hardin Bennion, he met the people and was well received.

"Bishop Jeremiah Hatch received him kindly and introduced him around to the people.

"Returning home, President Bennion proposed to move his second family, consisting of his wife Agnes and three children, to his new field of labor.

"While present in the valley on Aug. 11, 1886, a meeting of the Saints was called by Bishop Hatch and President Bennion was formally accepted by the people as President of the Uintah Stake of Zion. The term used at this time, however, was the "Ashley Stake of Zion."

On Sept. 25th, President Bennion left Salt Lake county and arrived in Ashley on Oct. 3, 1886. He purchased a 40-acre tract of land adjoining the new townsite of Ashley and at once assumed active charge of affairs in his new field of labor. However, the organization was not completed until May 7, 1887.

Following is a list of officers sustained Nov. 7, 1886 at the First Conference of Uintah Stake:

Samuel R. Bennion, President of Uintah Stake. (Note: President Bennion did not have Counselors or a High Counsel at this time.)

Jeremiah Hatch, Sr., Bishop of Ashley Center Ward. Nathan C. Davis, 1st Counselor and Israel J. Clark, 2nd Counselor in Ashley Center Ward.

Silas Jerome Merrell, Bishop of Mountain Dell Ward; Mark M. Hall, 1st Counselor and C. W. Caldwell, 2nd counselor of Mountain Dell ward.

William Shaffer, Bishop of Mill Ward; Robert Bodily, 1st Counselor and George A. Glines, 2nd Counselor of Mill Ward.

George A. Davis, Bishop of Merrell Ward; Joseph H. Gardiner, 1st Counselor, and Wm. H. Perry, 2nd Counselor of Merrell Ward.

James H. Glines, Bishop of Fourth Ward; Peter Peterson, 1st Counselor and Thomas Mantle, 2nd Counselor of Fourth Ward.

Joseph H. Black, Bishop of Union Ward, Harley Mowrey, 1st Counselor Wm. Riley Green, 2nd Counselor of Union Ward.

Nathan Hunting, Bishop of Riverdale Ward.

High Priests' Quorum—

Joseph H. Black, President; Archibald G. Hadlock, 1st Counselor; Wm. P. Reynolds, 2nd.

Elders Quorum—

James Hacking, President; Robert Bodily, 1st Counselor, Jos. H. Gardiner, 2nd Counselor.

Sunday School—

George Freestone, Supt.; James Hacking, 1st Assistant, George D. Merkley, 2nd Assistant.

Relief Society—

Sarah Pope, President; Aurilla B. Hatch, 1st Counselor, Elizabeth Mitchell, 2nd Counselor.

Y. M. M. I. A.—

Phillip Stringham, President; James Hacking, 1st Counselor, David H. Bingham, 2nd.

Y. L. M. I. A.—

Roxana Remington, President; Henrietta Hatch, 1st Counselor, Amanda Rasmussen, 2nd.

Primary—

Abigal Oaks, President; Elizabeth Bingham, 1st Counselor, Anna M. Hacking, 2nd Counselor.

*Stake Chorister—*George Wardell

Indian Missionaries—

Jeremiah Hatch, Israel Clark, Thomas Karren, Jeremiah Hatch Jr., Geo. A. Glines, Thomas Bingham, Jr.

At this Conference it was announced that "round" dances would be abandoned in this Stake of Zion. Other dances were to be allowed in moderation.

This, the first Conference of Uintah Stake, was held in the little log schoolhouse of Merrill's Ward (Naples Ward.)

Nov. 10, 1884—David Johnston conveyed to Jeremiah Hatch, Sr., in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, all of block 6 in town plot of Ashley, Uintah County, Utah, same being a part of SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 Section 23, Township 4 S or Range 21 E SLM, containing 4.18/80 acres. Consideration \$110.00.

Spring of 1887. "Rock was also hauled and Father Harley Mowrey, who had lived with the Prophet Joseph Smith, and who worked on the Nauvoo Temple for three years and received his endowments therein, built a neat little rock tithing office on the southeast corner of lot 3, block 6, while a new frame meeting house was erected on Lot 3 of the same block and completed in the spring.

February, 1887—Total population 1080.

In May, 1887, the first Conference was held in the new Stake House (now torn down but was situated just west of where the Commercial Hotel now stands.)

May 9, 1887—Reuben S. Collett ordained as High Priest and set apart as First Counselor to President Samuel R. Bennion by Apostle John Henry Smith. James Hacking ordained a High Priest and set apart as Second Counselor to President Samuel R. Bennion by Apostle John W. Taylor.

July 14, 1887—President Abraham Cannon organized the 97th Quorum of Seventy with Mathew Caldwell, Joseph H. Gardiner, David H. Bingham, and George W. Hislop as Presidents.

Sept. 15, 1888—The Stake Board of Education was organized with the following members: R. S. Collett, C. C. Bartlett, George P. Billings, Phillip Stringham, and Henry A. Woodruff.

The Church School began on Nov. 2nd, 1891. Elder Henry Peterson was President of the Uintah Stake Academy. The building was on Uintah Avenue just above J. R. Workman's new building to be. On Oct. 1, 1892, Nelson G. Sowards was called to preside over the Uintah Stake Academy.

In the fall of 1886 the people began to change the name from Ashley to Vernal, and a Fort was established on Uintah river, called Fort Duchesne. This Fort was to have been on the Duchesne river but the Colonel in charge chose the site from geographic error. Many of the materials in old Fort Thornburg were transferred to the new site. This opened a new road to Price, Utah, replacing the route over the mountains to the north."

On the 5th of January, 1887, Elder R. S. Collett arrived from Arizona to become a Counselor to President Bennion.

Until this time, Blithe E. Mitchell was the only mercantile business in the new town. On Jan. 10, 1877, an organization calling themselves the Ashley Valley Co-op. was completed and a part of the church property was leased to construct a business institution. A log building was constructed and sales began in February of 1887.

Nov. 7, 1893—At an election, the county seat was changed from Old Ashley to Vernal.

Feb. 12, 1899—Excerpts from a Stake Conference:—

James Hacking 2nd Counselor in the Stake Presidency, stated, "we have had considerable sickness during the past three months, more than has ever been known in the same length of time in the history of our Stake. Consequently, quite a number of fatalities recorded."

Jan. 6, 1900—Excerpt from a General Priesthood meeting. R. S. Collett, 1st Counselor in the Stake Presidency, stated:—

"We have commenced a Stake Tabernacle, hence we must work in harmony, as no Stake needs a building more than we."

And as to the progress made on this building, President Samuel R. Bennion stated on Nov. 10, 1900: "Brother Lycurgus Johnson and Waldimer C.

Lybbert have worked faithfully in pushing the work, but we still need material and labor. We desire to have the foundation of the Tabernacle finished this fall."

Feb. 22, 1903—Bishop George Billings of the Jensen Ward said, "We have sustained a heavy loss of late in the burning of our meeting house."

June 3, 1906—An honorable release was made of the Stake Presidency and High Council, after which the following brethren were presented:

President of the Uintah Stake of Zion—William H. Smart. High Council: Orin Daniel Allen, Geo. Davis Merkley, Hardin Bennion, Reuben S. Collett, Horace W. Woolley, Joseph Hyrum Hardy, Don Byron Colton, William H. Siddoway, Ephraim Lambert, Silas D. Smith, Joseph W. Musser, Charles B. Bartlett. On Sept. 2, 1906, Hardin Bennion and Thomas Smart were sustained as Counselors to William H. Smart in the Stake Presidency, and James Hacking and William J. Snow were called to the High Council.

Aug. 22, 1907—For about eight years the people of Uintah Stake had worked and sacrificed in building the Tabernacle. It was a tremendous problem to raise the money. Men worked, the record states, night and day in completing the building. Then on Aug. 22, 1907, a company from Vernal drove to Green River to meet the stage from Dragon, and greet President Joseph F. Smith and his Company. They camped at the river and had lunch, then traveled by horse and buggy the balance of the way. Bishop Shaffer of the Naples Ward, and about 150 children met the party and sang for them. President Smith shook hands with each one.

In connection with the dedication of the Tabernacle, on Aug. 25th, Hardin Bennion and Thomas Smart were released as Counselors to President William H. Smart, and Don B. Colton and Joseph E. Hardy were sustained in their places.

President Joseph F. Smith stated at this time that he would not be surprised if a Temple was built here some day.

Jan. 13, 1907—Stake Religion Classes were organized with Nelson G. Sowards as superintendent and James Hacking and Andrew T. Johnson as Assistants.

February, 1907—The Uintah Abstract Co. was organized for the benefit of the citizens. Samuel R. Bennion was president, E. F. Harmston, vice-president; Herbert Tyzack, secretary and Hardin Bennion treasurer and general manager.

During this period the Uintah Basin Colonist Bureau was formed to invite people into the Uintah Basin, with Wm. H. Smart as chairman.

March 2, 1907—The Milling and Power Co., and the Telephone Co. was organized.

Aug. 27, 1907—President Joseph F. Smith and



Rock Tithing Office

Co. visited the Reservation and organized a Ward at Theodore, with Alva M. Murdock as Bishop.

April 15, 1908—A free public library was opened in Vernal with 276 volumes, with Nina Pack as librarian.

Jan. 1—The Stake and Ward Tithing office fixtures and property were moved to the new Stake office building. The building was not completed but two rooms were used temporarily. High Counselor Orin D. Allen, Bishop John N. Davis and Stake Clerk George A. Davis moved the fixtures over to the office, Brother Allen furnishing the team and sleigh. The High Council meeting held on this day was the first High Council meeting held in the new building. At this meeting a call was made on the Bishops and Relief Societies for aid to relieve suffering in Roosevelt and Theodore Wards and it is reported that they responded and quite an amount of food, clothing, etc., was gathered and placed in the home of the Stake President for this purpose. William H. Siddoway and David Bennion were appointed to assist in its distribution.

Jan. 19, 1909—The note in favor of the Bank of Vernal to close up the cost of the erection of the Tabernacle was reported to have been paid by donations of the brethren.

Sept. 3, 1909—President Don B. Colton reported that President Smart had spent a day on the Upper Duchesne with the Bishop and the parties interested in selecting a townsite for that section of the country. A selection was made, situated on the old

farm of Indian Chief Tabby, and to be called Tabbyville.

Nov. 13, 1909—On account of the smallpox, the Stake Conference scheduled for this date was set aside.

Feb. 10, 1910—President Smart reported what had been done in the banking situation, stating that it had been decided to organize a State Bank, the name to be "Utah State Bank."

May 20, 1910—Liberty Branch was organized.

Sept. 3, 1910—President Smart received an appropriation of \$25,000 from the government for the erection of a steel bridge at Myton.

Sept. 14, 1912—Dedicatory services for the Uintah Academy were held with Pres. Don B. Colton presiding. The opening prayer was by Nelson Merkley, the Dedicatory prayer was given by Apostle Francis M. Lyman, and the Benediction was pronounced by Joseph W. McMurrin.

Dec. 31, 1914—The Stake Presidency was changed at this time and Don B. Colton was sustained as President of Uintah Stake with David Bennion as First Counselor and Ernest Eaton as Second Counselor, Nelson Merkley and Samuel R. Bennion as Patriarchs and with George A. Davis as Stake Clerk.

Jan. 4, 1917—Nelson Merkley was appointed to act as a special Counselor to the Stake Presidency while President Don B. Colton was away attending the legislature. At this meeting it was decided to turn over to the Duchesne Stake the southwest part of the Uintah Stake, including Ouray Valley and Moffat, but not including LaPoint and Tridell.

Aug. 20, 1917—The first Temple excursion to the Salt Lake Temple started on this date.

Sept. 21, 1919—David Bennion was released as 1st Counselor to President Don B. Colton. Ernest Eaton, who was 2nd Counselor, was sustained as 1st Counselor, and Albert G. Goodrich was sustained as 2nd Counselor in the Stake Presidency.

At this time, it was announced that because of drought and the hard winter that the Relief Society wheat would be loaned out to the people and was to be paid back this next fall.

Nov. 2, 1920—President Don B. Colton was elected as representative to the U. S. Congress and on Sept. 4, 1921, he was released, with his counselors and Wallace Calder was sustained as President of the Uintah Stake, with Ernest Eaton as First Counselor and Albert G. Goodrich as Second Counselor.

March 1, 1923—A discussion was had as to the advisability of selling the Uintah Academy to the school board and by Sept. 18th of that year, it was decided to sell.

May 31, 1925—Adam S. Bennion was to make a survey of the Seminary to see what was being accomplished, and on Aug. 9th, it was decided to erect

a building on the east side of the Tabernacle for a Seminary building. This was completed on Aug. 27, 1927, the total cost being \$4628.64.

July 28, 1929.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Uintah Stake. The celebration was held in the Tabernacle. Reuben S. Collett and Don B. Colton related incidents in the early history of the Stake. George Albert Smith also spoke on this occasion.

During the summer of 1929 natural gas was piped from a well ten miles southeast of Vernal. On Sept. 1, 1929, the first jets were opened and the use of gas commenced.

May 10, 1931.—President Wallace Calder was released as President of the Uintah Stake, together with his counselors, and Hyrum B. Calder was sustained as President with Archie Johnson as First Counselor and Hugh W. Colton as Second Counselor; Charles A. Hardy, Stake Clerk, and John N. Davis as Patriarch.

1931.—The end of the March 31st quarter marks the ending of one of the coldest long, drawn-out winters in the history of this country, following as it did the driest season known here. It occasioned a very heavy loss in all kinds of livestock. The sheep industry was the hardest hit, many owners losing from 30 to 40 percent of their herds.

March 17, 1932.—The Stake Relief Society gave a dinner at the Imperial Hall at which they entertained all the officers of the Stake. There was a large crowd at the dinner and also at the ball in the evening, marking the 90th anniversary of the Relief Society.

May 8, 1932.—Frederick G. Bingham was sustained as Stake Patriarch, and ordained on that date by Apostle Stephen L. Richards.

HISTORY OF UINTAH STAKE

April 25th, 1943.—Hyrum B. Calder was released as President of the Uintah Stake, together with his Counselors Archie Johnson and Byron Goodrich, and Stake Clerk H. Grant Vest.

Archie Johnson was sustained this same day as President of Uintah Stake, with Byron Goodrich as First Counselor and H. Grant Vest as Second Counselor, with Jesse A. Haws as Stake Clerk.

Feb. 9th, 1947.—H. Grant Vest was released as Second Counselor in the Stake Presidency, and Jesse A. Haws was sustained in his place, being released as the Bishop of the Vernal First Ward for this purpose.

List of officers as of Feb. 9, 1947—

Archie Johnson, President; Byron Goodrich, 1st Counselor; Jesse A. Haws 2nd Counselor.

High Council—

Karl B. Preece, Harold E. Hullinger, Carl R. Richens, Harold M. Lundell, Warren D. Richardson, Ashel Manwaring, W. Davis Morrill, Arthur D. Curtis, Lester Bingham, Wm. C. Whittaker, Lavell Manwaring, Leslie Anderson.

Stake Clerk—

C. Laurence Fox
Assistant Stake Clerk—
Uel C. Hunting

Patriarch—

Fred G. Bingham

Presidency of High Priests Quorum—

Wallace Calder, President; Arthur Manwaring, 1st Counselor; Harvey Hullinger, 2nd Counselor; Blaine Lee, Secretary.

Presidents of 97th Quorum of Elders—

Wm. B. Wallis, Loren Ross, Newell McKee, Clair R. Hopkins, Glen Oaks, Arza Adams, Lyle Glines, Grant Parrish, Secretary.

Presidency of the First Quorum of Elders—

Hyrum C. Toone, President; Harold Twitchell, 1st Counselor; Earl Schmidt, 2nd Counselor; Grant McCoy Preece, Secretary.

Second Quorum of Elders—

Hyrum Slaugh, President; Ashel Haws, 1st Counselor; Orval Dudley, 2nd Counselor; Lowe Goodrich, Secretary.

Assistant Stake Clerk—Uel C. Hunting

Presidents of 336th Quorum of Seventy—

Edgar C. Jones, Clarence Palmer, LaMond Tullis, H. Arvene Cooper, Dee Manwaring, Lyle Remington, Harland Hodgkinson, Uel C. Hunting, Secretary.

Third Quorum of Elders—

Bryant Roper, President; Norman Fletcher, 1st Counselor; Sterling Bodily, 2nd Counselor; Cleo Bascom, Secretary.

Fourth Quorum of Elders—

Milton Woolley, President; Thurmer Rasmussen, 1st Counselor; Forest Goodrich, 2nd Counselor; Shardon Morrill, Secretary.

Fifth Quorum of Elders—

Aubra Hodgkinson, President; Lynn Murdock,

1st Counselor; Bryce Erickson, 2nd Counselor; Walter Busch, Secretary.

Stake Melchizedek Priesthood Committee—

Archie Johnson, Chairman; Members: Byron Goodrich, Karl B. Preece, Ashel Manwaring, Lester Bingham, Wm. C. Whittaker, Uel C. Hunting, Secretary.

Stake Committee for Adult Members of the Aaronic Priesthood—

Arthur D. Curtis, Chairman; Members: Davis W. Morrill, Leslie Anderson, Secretary.

The Stake Mission—

William B. Wallis, President.

Stake Board of Education—

Archie Johnson, Byron Goodrich, Jesse A. Haws, J. Wallace Johnson, C. Laurence Fox,

Relief Society—

Muriel S. Wallis, President; Evelyn G. Richardson, 1st Counselor; Emma M. Allen, 2nd Counselor; Melba Tullis, Secretary.

Sixth Quorum of Elders—

J. Raymond White, President; Orval Allred, 1st Counselor; Clark Larson, 2nd Counselor; Glen Lambert, Secretary.

Stake Aaronic Priesthood Committee—

Jesse A. Haws, Chairman; Harold E. Hullinger, Executive Chairman; Members: Lavell Manwaring, Harold M. Lundell, Leslie Thacker, Warren D. Richardson, Secretary.

Stake Committee on Ward Teaching—

Byron Goodrich, Advisor; Ashel Manwaring, Executive Chairman; Robert Alcock, Uel C. Hunting, Secretary.

Sunday School—

Alvin E. Weeks, Supt., Ralph Siddoway, 1st Assistant; Thomas E. Caldwell, 2nd Assistant; Isabelle Angus, Secretary.

Young Men's Mutual Improvement Ass'n.—

J. Wallace Johnson, Supt., Frank Walker, 1st Assistant; Merrell Anderson, 2nd Assistant; John Powell, Secretary.

Young Women's Mutual Improvement Ass'n.—

Gwendolyn Vest, President; Mildred Hacking, 1st Counselor; Glenda Landon, 2nd Counselor; Eva Mergley, Secretary.

Primary Association—

Mazie S. Christensen, President; Lucille Calder, 1st Counselor; Clara C. Hall, 2nd Counselor; Stella Thacker, Secretary.

Genealogical Committee—

Karl B. Preece, Chairman; Joseph A. Parent, 1st Assistant; Deverre Carroll, 2nd Assistant; Member: Jennie Weeks.

Chairman Stake Campaign Committee—

Edgar C. Jones

Assistant Chairman Stake Campaign Com.—

Clair R. Hopkins

Stake Building and Grounds Committee—

Carl R. Richens, Chairman; Members: Albin E. Anderson, Leslie Anderson, Charles A. Hardy.

Music Committee—

Byron Goodrich, Chairman; Gilbert Childs, Music Director; Mary P. Slaught, Stake Organist; Mable Stagg, Stake Pianist; Harold Bodily, Assistant Stake Pianist.

Committee for Latter-day Saint Girls—

Stella Oaks, Chairman; Alta Gardiner, 1st Assistant; Clara Perry, 2nd Assistant; Ezma Goodrich, Secretary.

Stake Welfare Committee—

Archie Johnson, Byron Goodrich, Work Director; Members: Harold E. Hullinger, Wm. C. Whittaker, Muriel S. Wallis, Emma M. Allen, C. Laurence Fox, Secretary.

Agricultural Committee—

Wm. C. Whittaker, Chairman; Members: Fred G. Bingham, Lyle Remington.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In 1901 the cornerstone of the Episcopal church was laid in Vernal, Utah, by Mrs. George E. Adams. Mr. Ostenson was sent here as the first minister to organize the church. The building still stands as a monument to the church and is owned and maintained by the Episcopal church. Anna Forrest, a sister of Mrs. George Adams, named the church St. Paul's, after her church in Washington, D. C.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church began its activities in Uintah county with the periodical visitations of Father Alfred Giovannoni in March, 1917. From the humble beginnings of these monthly journeys through the Uintah Basin, the Catholic church has increased its membership sufficiently to warrant resident priests both at Roosevelt and at Vernal who serve in addition, twelve smaller communities in the area.

Father Alfred Giovannoni came to the intermountain area from his native Italy, filled with characteristic zeal to serve in the vineyard of the Master in a new land. Undaunted by the hardships he must have known were in store for him, the youthful Italian priest was stationed at Price, and from that point he travelled throughout Uintah basin, serving the people of his faith as well as possible under difficult circumstances. Although he drove an old Ford car, it became necessary on a number of occasions to lend the machine additional help in the



Rt. Rev. Duane B. Hunt Bishop of Salt Lake City

Monsignor A. F. Giovannoni

Father Blase Schumacher

form of a team of horses hitched to the front of it. Indeed, he must have created quite a picture coming down the road driving a team and steering the unfaithful Ford, simultaneously. But these difficulties did not slow his pace, and Father Giovannoni is still actively engaged in the work of his Divine Master, for he is at this writing stationed as chaplain at St. Mary's of the Wasatch in Salt Lake City. Besides his work at the Academy he attends to missions at other points as well. The church recognized his untiring zeal by granting him the title of Monsignor. His journeys took him principally to Duchesne, Roosevelt and Vernal, but he made stops also at Myton, LaPoint and other towns where Catholics resided. He continued these journeys for approximately five years, offering the Mass whenever possible, on occasion in the homes of his people.

Mass was often celebrated in the homes of N. J. Meagher and Gus Raemer. In 1922 the first resident priest came to Vernal in the person of Father Duane G. Hunt, now Bishop of the Salt Lake City diocese.

Bishop Hunt was ordained to the priesthood by Joseph S. Glass in the Cathedral of the Madeleine, Salt Lake City, on June 27, 1920. Before his decision to enter the Catholic priesthood, Bishop Hunt served on the teaching staff of the University of Utah in the Department of Speech. Two years after his ordination, in July of 1922, he was sent to Vernal as the first resident pastor. He was to serve, not only Vernal, however, but the adjoining mission as well; consequently his assignment took him throughout the Uintah Basin wherever Catholic people could be found. With untiring energy and

apostolic zeal, however, the young priest set to the task of visiting, instructing and baptizing. Wherever he went, he was always received cordially, and he acquired a host of friends throughout the Basin.

While stationed at Vernal, Bishop Hunt entered wholeheartedly into the life of the community. He is remembered by many people at Vernal by the numerous interests that were his. He was a capable singer and joined with groups about town in that capacity. His interest and exceptional ability in tennis brought him into contact with many youthful enthusiasts of that worthwhile pastime, and not a few were very definitely assisted by his directions and coaching. His wide interest in people of all faiths often brought him to the bedside of the sick and dying, whether members of his flock or not. But his stay in Vernal was brief, and he was recalled to Salt Lake City in April, 1923.

After Bishop Hunt left Vernal, several other priests resided here, but all of them for rather brief appointments, and for a number of years there was no resident priest at all. But in 1938, the Paulist Fathers of Oak Ridge, New Jersey, came to the Uintah Basin and established their headquarters at Vernal. The superior of this group of three was Father Robert Murphy, who remained five years. Among those who assisted him were Father Fitzgerald, Father Mitchell, Father Jelnick, Father Jackson, and Father McFarland.

The Paulist Fathers are largely a missionary organization, seeking to make converts in those areas of the United States where the least number of Catholics are to be found. While in the Uintah Basin they had their own trailer chapel which they used throughout the area for the celebration of Mass and outdoor lectures. With the aid of this chapel and the sound equipment attached to it, the Paulist Fathers did much to interest non-Catholic people in the Catholic church. They also conducted Catholic vacation schools with the aid of the Holy Cross Sisters of Salt Lake City. Many young people had the opportunity to become acquainted with the Catholic Sisters through the medium of these summer vacation schools, and there is no doubt that many will recall the pleasant hours spent with these good religious teachers. In July of 1943, Bishop Hunt requested the Paulist Fathers to move into Davis county to continue their good work in that area, and at this writing they are still residing at that location. Father Murphy, however, is at present engaged at Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

To replace the Paulist Fathers in the Uintah Basin, Bishop Hunt called upon the Benedictine Fathers of St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn. The Benedictine Order has a long, continuous history, and this year celebrates the 14th centenary of the death of its founder, St. Benedict. It was early in the Sixth century that this great Roman

saint established the Order of Saint Benedict atop well-known Montecassino, the age-old monastery which was totally destroyed during the recent World war. Having been destroyed several times before, the famed abbey is sure to rise again, and already it is in the process of reconstruction.

With an apostolic background of more than 1400 years, the Benedictine Order came into Utah in late June, 1943, with the intention of establishing themselves permanently among its people. Already the beginnings of a foundation have been made, land for the establishment of a monastery having been acquired in Ogden.

Representing the Order in Utah at the outset were Father Wendel Luetmer of Roosevelt and Father Blase Schumacher of Vernal. Together these two Benedictines arrived in Roosevelt on the eve of the feast of Corpus Christi, in June of 1943. They began immediately to organize their work, planning their efforts for the good of souls and the betterment of those who needed assistance. Father Wendel has since interested himself greatly in the Indians of the reservation at Ft. Duchesne, caring also for Catholics at Myton, Duchesne and Hanna. Assisting him later were Father Maurice Hurdle, Father Quentin Dittberner, and Father Urban Weckwerth. Father Blase has since his arrival devoted his time to those of his faith at Vernal, Bonanza and Jensen. He is now in the process of building the first Catholic church at Vernal, since up to the present there has been but a small house chapel. The building will be 32 by 64 feet, seating approximately 150 people. Although the increase of the Catholic population in Ashley Valley has not been large, it has nevertheless grown sufficiently to make present accommodations for divine services inadequate. It is the hope of the Catholic people of Vernal to have the building completed by Christmas of this, the centennial year of the coming of the brave pioneers to the intermountain region.

SUMMARY OF EARLY SUNDAY SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS OF UTAH STAKE

The first Sunday School in Utah Stake was organized at Vernal by Bishop Jeremiah Hatch in May, 1878, with Joseph H. Black as superintendent with no assistants. In the fall of 1879 Elder James Hacking was put in as assistant to Brother Black. It continued thus until the organization of the ward in 1881, when George Freestone was chosen superintendent with James Hacking as First and C. C. Bartlett as Second Assistants.

The second Sunday School in Ashley Valley was organized in Old Ashley, a non-sectarian Sunday School conducted by Alf Johnson and Ed Ayers.

Mountain Dell Sunday School was organized in the year of 1878 by Thomas Bingham, Sr., with Mark M. Hall as superintendent.

In December of the year 1879, Acting Bishop William Shaffer appointed Philip Stringham to preside over the Mill Ward Sunday School; it continued thus until reorganized Jan. 21, 1882, by Bishop William Shaffer, with Philip Stringham, Superintendent, Charles Glines, First Assistant, no second assistant.

Merrill Ward Sunday School was organized Feb. 15, 1885, by Bishop George A. Davis, with Bradford Bird as superintendent; William H. Gagon and James M. Shaffer, assistants.

Glines Sunday School held its first session at the home of Bishop James H. Glines on Sept. 21, 1884, with Peter Peterson, superintendent.

Riverdale Sunday School organized in 1885, with M. M. Meham superintendent.

The ward divided. Jensen with David Timothy as superintendent, W. F. Billings, First Assist., Andrew Dudley, Second Assist.

Pleasant View Sunday School (now Davis) organized July 6, 1890, with George A. Davis as superintendent.

Union Sunday School organized May 13, 1882, with Joseph H. Black superintendent, and W. R. Green, First Assistant.

STAKE OFFICERS

July, 1887—Joseph H. Gardiner, Supt., Wm. H. Gagon, 1st Assist., Edward Longhurst, 2nd Assist.

September, 1888—James Hacking, Supt., A. N. Timothy, 1st Assist., T. J. Caldwell, 2nd Assist.

1891—James Hacking, Supt., J. P. Rudy, 1st Assist., C. B. Bartlett, 2nd Assist.

James Hacking was released in August, 1901. August, 1901—C. B. Bartlett, Supt., J. P. Rudy, 1st Assist., Joseph Christensen, 2nd Assist., E. J. Winder, Secretary.

November, 1901—J. P. Rudy, Supt., E. J. Winder, 1st Assist., Lauritz Sorenson, 2nd Assist. to 1903, Fred Wood, Secretary, Ralph Hacking, 2nd Assist.

1907—F. G. Bingham, Supt., J. P. Rudy, 1st Assist., E. J. Winder, 2nd Assist., Frank Watkins and Charles Colton.

1908—E. J. Winder, Supt., J. P. Rudy, 1st Assist., May, 1910—Wallace Calder, Supt., Charles H. Colton, 1st Assist., George A. Slaugh, 2nd Assist., A. T. Johnson, 2nd Assist.

June, 1911—George A. Slaugh, 1st Assist., James C. Hacking, 2nd Assistant.

November, 1911—James C. Hacking, 1st Assist., Anton Strebel, 2nd Assist.

Sept. 4, 1921—A. T. Johnson, Supt.

Dec. 4, 1924—I. Sander, Supt., George Larsen, Jacob N. Lybbert, John Stagg, Antony Cannon, Don McConkie.

1934—H. Walter Woolley, Supt., Marion Shaffer, 1st Assist.; Wallace Johnson, 2nd Assist.

1940—Harold H. Smith, Supt., Alvin E. Weeks, 1st Assist., Wendell Johnson, 2nd Assist., Golda M. Carroll, Secretary.

1941—Alvin E. Weeks, Supt., Wendell Johnson, 1st Assist., Ivan Perry, 2nd Assist., Isabell Angus, Secretary.

George C. Davis, 2nd Assist., Victor Bingham, 1st Assist., Thomas E. Caldwell, 2nd Assist., Ralph Siddoway, 1st Assist.

STAKE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Wm. H. Smart was sent to preside over the Uintah Indian Reservation and that vast country from LaPoint on the east to Fruitland on the west, was placed under the supervision of Uintah Stake. Missionaries were sent to the newly-settled country the second winter to determine what the temporal condition of the people was. Every home was visited, and many received assistance. The following summer, President Smart and others of the Stake Authorities, among them E. J. Winder who at that time was Stake Sunday School Superintendent, made a tour of the whole country. Seven Sunday Schools were organized. This laid the foundation for the greater work which followed where branches, wards, and stakes have now been organized. A much greater work on the part of the Sunday School board had to be performed to give the necessary assistance to the new organizations. Much letter-writing, and long trips in the horse and buggy days were required to keep them in touch with the growing needs. New Sunday Schools were organized as conditions warranted.

UINTAH STAKE RELIEF SOCIETY

In the year 1947 the Mormon people began to settle in the West. Salt Lake Valley was teeming with excitement while the Ashley Valley lay quiet.

In the spring or early summer of 1877, Thomas Bingham, Sr., together with some of his sons and others, left Huntsville to explore the northeastern corner of Utah. Some time in September of that year they reached their destination and found an abundance of good land and water—and but few ranches along the creek. They decided this would be a good place to found a colony. Mr. Bingham reported his findings to John Taylor, President of the L. D. S. Church, who gave his permission for Mr. Bingham to gather his sons and daughters and others willing to join them, and return to the valley to establish a colony in the new territory. They began their journey on Nov. 7, 1877, and arrived at a place they called Incline, later called River-



RELIEF SOCIETY PRESIDENTS

Sarah Pope, Sarah M. Colton, Nancy Colton, Mary Stringham, Permelia Batty, Elnora Vernon, Mae T. Johnson, Muriel Wallace, Evelyn Richardson, Nellie Allen, Melba Tullis.

dale (now Jensen). Mr. Bingham lived here for some time and was Presiding Elder of this first branch of the L. D. S. Church in Ashley Valley. Later, he moved to Ashley Center and then to Mountain Dell—at which time Jeremiah Hatch was made Presiding Elder of the entire valley, which was then a part of Wasatch Stake.

Great distances separated these early families. Their only method of transportation and communication was by team and wagon, or on foot. They were poor in worldly goods, yet rich in spirituality. Inspired by the knowledge that "man cannot live by bread alone," they sought to improve their social life, religious training, and educational advantages. In accordance with this desire, the first Relief Society was organized with seventeen members on Jan. 2, 1880, under the direction of the leadership of the Church. Anna K. Bartlett was president, Aurella Hatch, 1st and Sarah Bird, 2nd counselors, with Mary B. Henry, secretary.

This first organization commenced with twenty-five cents in the treasury. On account of the scarcity of wheat raised in the valley, these women did not ask for donations, but went into the fields and gleaned the first wheat that the organization owned, which was five bushels. The following year they loaned it to the men to plant for seed.

As the population increased, it became advisable to organize the women of Mill District (now Maeser). This was done Oct. 2, 1882, with Mary Ann Shaffer, president; Harriet Bodily and Melissa Reynolds, counselors; and Ella Reynolds, secretary.

On Dec. 4, 1884, the Merrill Relief Society (now Naples) was organized, with Lydia Remington, president; Sarah H. Bird and Juliett Perry, counselors; and Roxanna Remington, secretary.

The Glines Relief Society was organized Dec. 21, 1884. Lurilla Mantle was chosen president; Mary E. Peterson and Susan O'Neil, counselors, and Emma Woodruff, secretary.

Riverdale, now Jensen, was organized June 3, 1886, with America Orser, president; Elizabeth Hunting and Amanda McCarrell, counselors and Deantha Worsley, secretary.

The women of Mountain Dell (now Dry Fork) were also organized with Mary Hall, president; Lydia Merrill and N. M. Caldwell, counselors. This made a total of six organizations when the Stake Relief Society was organized under the direction of Samuel R. Bennion on Aug. 11, 1886. Sarah Pope was chosen president, Aurilla Hatch and Elizabeth Mitchell, counselors, and Addie Longhurst, secretary. During these early years the meetings were held in the homes of members. The spirit of unity, love and testimony were present. The offerings were meager, but were freely given. They consisted of a spool of thread, a few eggs, a quilt block, a bit of calico, or ten cents in cash. These offerings were used to help those in need. It was not uncommon to clothe the dead from the scanty wardrobes of the members, and to help make caskets. They taught and practiced thrift, home industry, cleanliness, and charity. And through sharing with one another, these women were drawn closely together in this early pioneer community.

On April 1, 1888, the first conference of the Relief Society convened in Ashley Meeting House. The first visiting teachers appointed were Ann Hacking, Abigail Oaks, and Henrietta Hatch, in 1889.

In December, 1894, \$3.50 was sent to the General Board in Salt Lake City as the first annual dues.

After serving eighteen years as president, Sarah Pope was released. On May 29, 1904, Sarah M. Colton was sustained as president, with Nancy A. Colton and Agnes Bennion, counselors, and Phoebe Merkley, secretary.

During 1904 the first outlined lessons were prepared by Ada Winder, Flora Collett, and Anna K. Bartlett, and sent to all organizations in the stake. This fine work begun by these women was carried on by others for nine years before formal lessons were published in the magazine by the General Board. Uintah Stake was one of the first stakes in the Church to do this.

After four years of service, Sarah M. Colton was released. On Nov. 22, 1908, Nancy A. Colton was chosen president, Anna K. Bartlett and Mary H. Stringham were her counselors, and Phoebe A. Merkley remained secretary.

On Dec. 16, 1909, the Vernal ward was divided and First Ward Relief Society was organized, with Katurah Merkley, president; Mary A. Gibson and Louisa Rich, counselors, and Priscilla Hartle, secretary.

Hannah Odekirk was sustained president of Vernal Second Ward Jan. 3, 1910, with Mary B. Henry and Jane Pope, counselors, and Clara Bennion, secretary.

During 1909, rugs were furnished by all wards and the stake supervised the making of a carpet to place on the floor of the prayer room in the new stake office. In 1911, they raised funds to help with building of the stake academy. And in 1912, they made carpet to place in the aisles of the tabernacle.

On Jan. 5, 1913, Davis was organized with Margaret Watkins, president; Florence Willis and Mary Kolb, counselors; and Clara Watkins, secretary. The Reservation was part of Uintah Stake at this time. Two Relief Societies were organized there—one at Roosevelt, and one at Theodore (now Duchesne.) Nancy A. Colton was released September 19, 1914, and the same day Mary H. Stringham was sustained president of the stake, with Minnie J. Davis and Permelia Batty, counselors, and Phoebe A. Merkley retained as secretary.

Under this presidency, Ashley was organized on Feb. 7, 1915. Mary Lambert Gibson was sustained president, Priscilla Hartle and Sarah Adelaide Evans, counselors, with Jane Morrison, secretary. In 1915 the members donated toward the purchase of an organ for the stake. In 1916, the

"penny fund" was established for the benefit of temple-building.

LaPoint was organized on Oct. 22, 1916, with Dorothy Thompson, president; Roxa Taylor and Elizabeth Nebeker, counselors, and Lillie Bigelow, secretary. During 1917 the first visiting teacher books published were used.

The stake was reorganized on June 3, 1917 with Permelia Batty, president; Minnie J. Davis and Mary H. Stringham, counselors; and Ethelwynne Collett, secretary.

During World War I the Relief Societies in Uintah Stake gave their full support to the government of the United States. Work was directed principally toward conservation and Red Cross work in many fields. Liberty bonds were purchased liberally by individual members and by Relief Society organizations. The culmination of aid came in 1918 when all the wheat which had been garnered and stored by the Relief Society organizations since 1880 was taken over and paid for by the United States government. The \$9,799.00 received from the sale of this wheat was put in a trust fund and the interest used for maternity and child welfare work.

The first printed minute book was used in 1921.

In 1923, plans were made and \$600.00 raised to be used at a suitable time to help equip a maternity ward in a local hospital.

In 1924 the Relief Society contributed \$5.00 to the Soldiers' Memorial monument fund.

On Jan. 31, 1926, Permelia Batty was released and Elnora Vernon chosen as president, with Minnie J. Davis and Agnes Ellen Calder, counselors, and Mary F. Hall, secretary. The first piano for the stake Tabernacle was purchased in 1927. The Relief Societies of the Stake donated \$150.00 to this cause.

On July 24, 1929, the Uintah Stake celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Ashley Valley. Home-coming was the theme. The Relief Society was given the responsibility of housing all visitors and of furnishing badges for all the old pioneers. At noon, they served a dinner to 250 men and women over 65 years of age.

In 1932, Richard Jensen made a beautiful cover for the tabernacle pulpit from leather given by the Relief Society for this purpose.

Under the Church Welfare Plan, which was instituted in April of 1936, the Relief Society co-operated in collection and conditioning of great quantities of clothing, making of dozens of quilts, weaving of rugs, production of hundreds of pieces of new clothing, canning and drying of fruit, and in distribution of the same to the needy.

On July 25, 1937, Mae T. Johnson was chosen to succeed Elnora Vernon as president, with May H. Calder and Maysie S. Christensen, counselors, and Leonia Hall, secretary. On Oct. 22, 1940, the Whitterocks Branch Relief Society of Tridell Ward

was organized, with Madena Smith, president, Mildred Moosman and Erma Sessions, counselors, and Nora Christensen, secretary.

Many fine programs were sponsored during the centennial of the Relief Society in 1942. To commemorate this important event, each Relief Society planted a Colorado Blue Spruce tree near their ward chapel. The stake tree was planted on the Tabernacle grounds. During the winter of 1943 the Valley Hospital made a plea for canned fruit to use in care of the sick. The Relief Societies of the wards collected and delivered 320 quarts of fruit in response to this request. Through the cooperation of the ward leaders, every issue of the Relief Society magazine since its first publication in 1915, was collected, put in binders, and placed in the public library in 1944.

On March 18, 1945, Vernal Third Ward was created by dividing First and Second wards and the Relief Society was organized with Lelia Merkley, president, Milda Jones and Rowena Lambert, counselors, and Stella Pack, secretary.

Bonanza Branch Relief Society was organized April 22, 1945, with Ella Goodrich, president, Zora Gurr and Juanita Ellsworth, counselors, and Enid Divine, secretary. In 1945, the Stake Presidency announced plans to erect a Stake center. At this time a contribution of \$500.00 was made by the Stake Relief Society to the building fund to be used to help equip a Stake Relief Society room in the new building.

In World War II the Relief Society women cooperated in the war effort by purchasing bonds, individually and by Relief Society organizations, sewing for Red Cross, helping in salvage campaigns, and producing and preserving food. At the close of the war, the Relief Society members of Uintah stake donated and helped to collect and pack, 41 quilts, 4,480 articles of clothing for shipment to the needy members of the Church in Europe.

On Feb. 28, 1946, Muriel S. Wallis was chosen to succeed Mae T. Johnson, with Laura H. Perry as first counselor and Evelyn G. Richardson as second counselor, and Melba Tullis as secretary. On Sept. 26, 1946, Evelyn G. Richardson was sustained as first counselor and Emma M. Allen as second counselor. Under the direction of this presidency, a sewing center was opened at the stake office in

December of 1946. The purpose of this sewing center is two-fold: to furnish a place for work leaders to give demonstrations in the art of sewing, and a place for supervised welfare sewing.

On Jan. 16, 1947, the Stake Singing Mothers' chorus of 100 women, was organized with Eileen Pearce, president; Kate Slauch, vice-president; and Stella Dustin, secretary. Through its century, the Relief Society has been actively interested in the care of the sick and has sponsored nurses' training for its members—also courses in charity and relief work. Zina Searle Howard, Doris Abplanalp, Jennie Weeks, and others, have been sent and financed by the Stake Relief Society to receive instructions in Salt Lake City and Provo along welfare lines. Upon their return, classes were conducted by these leaders for ward welfare leaders.

The Relief Society has cooperated at all times with the Red Cross in giving first aid and home nursing instruction to its members. In May, 1931, a "well child" clinic was organized and the Relief Society donated \$350 toward operating expenses for forty-two children who needed tonsils removed. They have assisted with infantile paralysis and cancer drives each year and have worked in close harmony with the doctors and nurses in the clinics held. In February, 1942, 513 were immunized for smallpox and 83 for diphtheria. This is only an example of the work sponsored by the organization.

During the course of the years, the women have also worked and sacrificed to build Relief Society homes in which to meet. These have been sold in later years and the funds turned toward the erection of new chapels and the placing of furnishings and equipment in the Relief Society rooms which are provided in every chapel. The Relief Societies of Ashley Valley have grown consistently with the communities from one organization with seventeen members in 1880, to eleven ward organizations and two branches with a membership of 676 in 1947.

The women still sew for the needy, still follow outlined courses of study for their growth and development. They still sing to bring joy to others and development to themselves. They seek to do good and raise life to its highest level.

The spirit and genius of Relief Society will always live in the hearts and acts of its members.

Uintah Stake Primary



PRESIDENTS OF UINTAH STAKE PRIMARY

Abigail Oaks, 1886; Annie M. Hacking, 1903; Ethelynn Collett, 1911; Sarah B. Bingham, 1916; Ruth Bennion, 1921; Clara Hacking, 1924. Present Stake Primary officers—Mazie S. Christenson, president 1943; Lucile H. Calder, first counselor; Clara C. Hall, second counselor; Stella Thacker, secretary.

"And they shall also teach their children to pray and to walk uprightly before the Lord."—D. C. 68:22

This commandment given by revelation to the prophet Joseph Smith, found its realization in the Primary Association of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The story of the Primary in the Uintah Stake is a story of women brave and true, women who have not counted the hours nor the cost of toil; women who have looked for their rewards in the lives and characters of the boys and girls they have served. Some of these women have passed from this life. Others walk among us today, great souls whom we delight to honor. The lives of many children, touched by the message of truth borne by these sisters, have become as a light upon a hill to guide the weary traveller in his search for truth.

Under the direction of the first Uintah Stake Presidency, Samuel R. Bennion, Reuben S. Collett and James Hacking, the Stake Primary organization was brought into being. On May 9, 1886, in stake conference, Sister Abigail Oaks was sustained president, with Sisters Elizabeth Bingham and An-

nie M. Hacking as counsellors and Caroline Stringham, secretary. These women accepted the call to service in humility and with a burning desire in their hearts to accomplish the work of the Lord, to the best of their ability. The path was not an easy one. The sisters lived in pioneer homes, widely separated from each other. They labored in the fields with their husbands to provide the meager fare for their families. They traveled over almost impassable roads, in fair and stormy weather in order to organize and carry the message of the Primary to the various wards of the stake.

In 1903, under the hands of Apostle A. O. Woodruff, Sister Annie M. Hacking was set apart as President of the Uintah Stake Primary. She chose Sisters Ethelwynne Collett and Rosella Calder as counsellors and Flora E. Collett, secretary.

As the riverlet flowing down the mountainside gathers strength as it is joined by other streams in approaching its destination, so the Primary of Uintah Stake gathered strength and courage as it reached out during those early years and enlisted the support of noble women in its effort to impart a

testimony of the living God to every child in this domain. On Feb. 11, 1911, Sister Ethelwynne Collett became the President of Uintah Stake Primary. Her counselors were Sisters Sarah B. Bingham and Jean Merkley and Mary Wilson, secretary. The growth of the Primary during this period was astounding. Sister Collett had a clear vision of the possibilities of our Stake in leading and guiding the boys and girls, and with the help of her board, practical plans were formulated in making that vision real. Much stress was placed upon the importance of the play hour, and that children learn many lessons of life through this channel. Sister Collett spent six weeks in Salt Lake in intensive training and was diligent in giving this work back to the ward workers upon her return. For many years following her release as Stake Primary President, she served as Trail Builder leader in the Maeser ward, and was dearly loved by the boys in her classes.

One of the great joys which comes to those who labor in the organizations of the Church, is the association they are privileged to have with persons of integrity and charms, people who, besides meeting life's many challenges, find time and energy to develop unseen and undreamed-of intelligence in the lives of growing boys and girls. Such a character is Sister Sarah B. Bingham, the fourth president of Uintah Stake Primary, who with her counselors, Ruth Bennion and May T. Johnson, and Margaret Bartlett, secretary, carried the Primary to new heights of achievement. They took their offices on March 12, 1916.

"Sister Bingham was especially interested in the boys. Her vision of the potentialities was complete. With humility and rightness of purpose, she set about to perfect her plan. Her program, for the boys under her direction was an inspiration to the Primary General Board, who later worked out and inaugurated the present Trail Builder plan of the Church where boys pursue the trails of Spirituality, Health, Service, and Knowledge. They are thus prepared to become teachers and leaders in the Church".

Not always are good women with loving hearts privileged to bear a family and rear it in this life. Sister Ruth Bennion is such a woman, yet she literally mothered hundreds of little children during her term as Uintah Stake Primary President. Both by word and deed she implanted seeds of honesty, truth, integrity and faith in the hearts of the children. There is more than a sermon in her life. Having known and labored with her is to be more serious in accepting responsibilities, more courageous in trials and more trusting in the Divine. Serving with Sister Bennion from the year 1921 were Claire C. Hacking and Vilate Bennion, counselors, and Louise Woodbury, secretary.

Having been a member of the Uintah Stake Primary Board for upwards of twenty years, and

part of that time a counselor, Sister Claire C. Hacking was well prepared for the call to office of President. She assumed the duties of this calling in the year 1924, with Sisters Sarah Bingham and Ethel Rich as counsellors, and Ona B. Woolley, secretary.

People who are willing to be dutiful followers in the Church organizations, who respect authority and who magnify their calling, however small it may be, inevitably find themselves rising toward leadership. Such is the story of these women. There was no room in their lives for pettiness, but always through grim determination and hard work, they built bit by bit toward the desired result. The Primary made rapid strides under their direction, until some thousand boys and girls were enlisted as members. Someone has said, "A true friendship is creative in its power. It calls out power in us that we scarcely knew were there." To those who worked with her, Sister Claire C. Hacking was this type of friend. She builded on a sure foundation and she builded well.

On Nov. 7, 1943, Mazie S. Christensen was chosen president of the Uintah Stake Primary association. She was set apart to do this work under the hand of Brother Nicholas G. Smith. Sisters Orel Tenny and Birda Merkley were chosen to act as counselors, and Stella Thacker as secretary. Ill health in the family of Sister Merkley and the fact that Sister Tenny moved away, made it advisable to release these capable women. Both of them returned to the board later. Sisters Lucile H. Calder and Clara C. Hall are serving as counselors at the present time. (1947)

As we look back over the more than sixty years of Primary in the Uintah Stake, we realize that the past has been good; that those sisters who have gone on before really touched the lives of officers and children alike. Their influence did not cease with their release from office, but will live on through eternity. And this was the desire of their hearts, to build into each pupil that fibre of nobleness which would endure through the years. They held high the torch of their mission as they understood it; the task to equip souls for the service of the Master. It is for us who would follow in this work to study and to pray, that the example they so worthily set may be a beacon light to guide us onward and upward, that the future of the Primary may likewise be rich.

Other Stake Board members include: Orel Tenny, Birda Merkley, Maurice Cooper, Gay Johnson, Verla Walker, Bertha Richards, Blanche Smith, Katie Horrocks, Alice Fox.

UINTAH STAKE Y. W. M. I. A.

Uintah Stake was a barren wilderness where lived some hardy pioneers and a few roaming savages when the first Mutual Improvement Association



Gwen Vest, Mildred Hacking, Mrs. Doyle Landon, Eva Merkley.

tion was organized. On Nov. 7, 1886, the initial stake board was organized in Vernal with Roxana Remington Iverson, president; Henrietta Hatch and Amanda Remington, counselors. There were already three small settlements in Uintah county: Vernal, Mill (Maeser), and Merrell (Naples) wards.

Sept. 24, 1894, Cora I. Johnson was sustained as president with Esther Young and Caroline A. Stringham as counselors. A traveling library was instituted, and the books brought a great deal of pleasure to this isolated community.

On Sept. 22, 1911, Jane Bennion was made president with Catherine Calder and Flora E. Collett as counselors. While far from the general headquarters of the Church, they still carried on the outlined program which had been sent to them by the General Board. On Aug. 3, 1912, Catherine Calder was sustained as president with Pearl Larson (Eaton) and Zora M. Colton (Poulson) as counselors. Sister Calder was an enthusiastic, energetic worker for ten years and her term of office was cut short by her untimely death in March, 1922. During the first World War the Y. L. M. I. A. was active under her leadership in doing Red Cross work.

In June, 1922, Mrs. Robt. Sainsbury was chosen president with Pearl Eaton and Rosella Calder as counselors. Mrs. Sainsbury's term of office was brief because she chose to make a new home in Arizona.

From September, 1923, to January, 1925, Pearl Eaton, Rosella Calder, and Elfreda Davis (Bryson) were the officers of the Stake Y. L. M. I. A. During these years contests in the cultural activities were introduced in the M. I. A.

When the Stake M. I. A. was reorganized on Jan. 25, 1925, Jean Merkley was selected as presi-

dent, with Cornelia Peterson and Myrtle Erekson to assist her. These leaders carried on activities in the Church-wide contests in drama, music, dancing, and storytelling.

In 1932, Jean Merkley moved to Salt Lake and Muriel Wallis, Vella Smith and Mary Manwaring were chosen to lead the Stake M. I. A. During their time more emphasis was being placed on recreation throughout the Church. The contest work was carried on, the Gold and Green Ball became an outstanding event, and road shows became very popular. The budget system was put into operation for stake and ward events. After eight years of service as president, Sister Wallis was released.

In May, 1940, Merle Merkley, Mary Noble, and Gwen Vest were sustained as officers of the Stake Y. L. M. I. A. In the fall, Mrs. Merkley moved to Salt Lake, and Mary Noble, Gwen Vest and Idonna Call were selected to carry on the program.

In September of 1941, Gwen Vest, Idonna Call, and Emily Keetch became the leaders. The competitive program had been replaced by courses designed to give a fuller knowledge and appreciation of the cultural arts, and to encourage individual development in these fields.

The Stake organization was changed again in November, 1943, when Mildred Hacking replaced Idonna Call as activity counselor. In November, 1945, Emily Keetch moved to Ephraim, and Glenda Landon was chosen to fill the vacancy of class work counselor in February of 1946. The officers of the Uintah Stake Y. W. M. I. A. in March, 1947, are Gwen Vest, president; Mildred Hacking, activity counselor; Glenda Landon, class counselor, and Eva Merkley, secretary.

The aim and purpose of the M. I. A. is the same as it was when organized. "To plant and make grow in the hearts of the members a testimony of the Christ and of the Gospel, of the divinity of the mission of Joseph Smith and of the Church, and to bring the people to order their lives in accordance with the laws and principles of the restored Gospel and priesthood." The class program includes all age groups: Special Interest, Gleaner Girls, Junior Girls, and Bee Hive Girls. In these groups the courses of study are of a religious nature which help to develop an active faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The Cultural Arts program includes activities in the following fields: drama, music, dancing, and speech. Both programs work together and help to develop each individual mentally, physically, and spiritually. Special attention is given to produce activities of the highest standards in the Cultural Arts program, as on the M. I. A. rests the responsibility of directing the recreational program for the people. The M. I. A. now aims to provide a flexible program which may be adapted to the desires and abilities of each ward or community.

KINGSBURY CHURCH AND WILCOX SCHOOL

The Congregational Church of Vernal was organized in 1903 under Dr. Kingsbury. The church being completed, the dedication took place on October 22, 1905, and "at a meeting on July 10, 1905, the members voted unanimously to call the church "The Kingsbury Congregational Church, in honor of our beloved Superintendent."

The church has been served by the following pastors in the order named:

Joseph M. Babcock, George W. Rose, H. G. Miller, R. S. Nickerson, H. C. Tracy, Ludwig Thomsen, Oliver B. Loud, George A. Downey, Frank S. Tucker, Charles E. Sebold, George E. Guild, Willard Spence, Martin Fout, Jasmes W. Hailwood.

Under the auspices of the Congregational church, the Wilcox school began in an office building on Main street with Mrs. Chance and Miss Guernsey as teachers. In 1904, the west half of the lot owned by the church was deeded to the Congregational Education Society for the purpose of erecting a school building—which became the Wilcox School, with the pastor to serve as principal. The high school classes were held in the church building, the primary, intermediate and grammar grades in the new building.

For eighteen years the Wilcox Academy was a missionary school, costing \$99,000 to sustain by National Congregational Missionary funds, in the amount of \$4,000, annual grant.



Jennie Burton, Rev. Loud, E. Mary Bender, Shirley Daniels, May Emmert, Buford Paine, Winifred Paine; inset, Nellie Rodabaugh.

One of the interesting highlights of its history is the fact that in 1909 one of the lady teachers being the only teacher in the county who understood basketball, was called on to organize both a boys' team and a girls' team. This was done by Mrs. Leo Thorne, and she acted as referee for all the games in the county that year.

The games between the Wilcox and Uintah



CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL AND CHURCH, 1911



CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL HOME DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Loud, Mrs. Grace Hillman, Mrs. Stan Ashton, Mrs. John Blankenship, Mrs. Lydia Davis, Maud Atwood, Florence Kelly, Lillie White, Rev. Loud, Mrs. Walter McCoy.

Academies, were played in the Social Hall with Mentzer Calder as Uintah's coach. Mrs. Thorne's team was composed of the following boys: John McNaughton, Ralph and Carl Lloyd, S. K. Daniels, John Kittel, Robert and Gerald Thorne, and Willie Griffin. The girls' games were played with the same rules as the boys' and at times were very wild and exciting. The girl's team consisted of Susie Ruppel, Mable Crites, Elsie Nielson and May Emmertt.

The last (1922) yearbook listed the following roster of teachers:

Paul Shankweiler—History and English
Julia H. Russell—Mathematics
Julia Herriott—Commercial subjects
Ruth K. Roll—Junior High School
Mrs. W. F. Downey—Domestic Science
Ira Thomas—Science
Mrs. George A. Downey—Matron
Dr. George A. Downey—Principal
Beulah Bonde had been teacher here.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF VERNAL

It was early in 1901 that this cornerstone was laid, many vigorous missionaries worked hard for this church organization after Thomas O'Donnell delivered his memorable address at its birth. Mrs. Rose and Anna Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Colthorp and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Adams were from the beginning loyal workers here. Indeed, Mrs. Adams shared with her sister the honor of naming this church. The ministers here from 1910 were: Reverends O. E. Ostenson, Hersey, Miller, Hough,

Twelves, Lewis, Leacher, Talbot, Howes, Hurd and Hailwood.

OLD CENTRAL SCHOOL WAS VALLEY'S FIRST BRICK SCHOOL

*First Rooms Constructed In 1888 To Care For
Growth In Population*

As wrecking of the old red brick central school building began many lingering glances were given this historic structure, where educational fundamentals have been taught for over half a century.

In addition to serving its primary purpose of a school building, court was held here prior to building the court house in 1905. It is said that the people of the community timed their clocks by the bell which summoned students each day.

In 1900 the big Central School building was constructed at a cost of \$13,000. Ward Pack, Lloyd Colton and Wm. H. Siddoway were the trustees of this building.

The land on which both Central School buildings are placed was part of a farm owned by William Ashton, and where his son Lynn used to hoe corn. The east half of that block of land was deeded to the school by Mr. Ashton.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS OF UINTAH COUNTY

BEGINNINGS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The story of the schools in Uintah county parallels in a general way the cultural development of this area. The native Indians and early white mountaineer trappers limited their schooling to the education of circumstance. The first formal school was established in Uintah Basin during the winter of 1878 and '79 and was located on the old Ashley Valley townsite, on the Nathan Davis farm. William C. Britt taught three months. In 1879, Mark M. Hall taught and in 1880, Ed. Ayer started, and Pete Dillman taught in April, May and June, 1881.

Following the establishment of this school in Ashley other schools were built throughout the county wherever small groups of people in their colonizing endeavors banded together for economic and social advantages.

One of the earliest of these was the school in "Hatch Town," now Vernal, where C. C. Bartlett taught in the fall of 1779. In 1883, Dr. Harvey Coe Hullinger, Mexican War veteran, at his own expense, equipped a school and hired a teacher for the people on the Green river at Jensen. A log schoolhouse with a sod roof familiarly called the "Mud Temple," was erected in Mill ward (Maeser) in 1888. The school in the Naples community, higher on the bench, was first conducted in the home



FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN ASHLEY VALLEY

of Mrs. Lydia Remington during 1888 and 1889. A one-room log school was erected there during the year of 1889. In 1890 another school was constructed in Pleasant View or Davis Town. George Davis served as the first teacher.

Settlements on the west side of the county were limited because of Indian titles to land and water. Early in the history of the Basin, the Indian Agency established a school at Randlett known as the Ouray-Indian school. Later, another government school was established at Whiterocks. When a few white families had located near Randlett they asked for a school and the government provided them the use of the Randlett building, which was used for that area until it burned. Schools on the west side of Uintah county received their greatest impetus after the reservation was opened in 1905 when schools were built at Moffatt (Gusher), Taft (LaPoint), Liberty (Tridell), Bennett, and Independence, where a tent was used for two and a half years. Thirty-seven pupils were in attendance at one time.

GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS

Under the territorial government of Utah and during the first years of statehood the schools were directed by Boards of Trustees and their activities coordinated by a county superintendent appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The first



Picture taken in year of 1899. The school house is still standing. East of old Freestone home. Miss Mease was the teacher.
 Top row—Stella Anderson, Lorna Burton, Alton Pack, Flossie Moore, Effie Davis, Louie Atwood, Arvin Dingman, Earnest Wilson, Jim White, Acel Caldwell, Joe Johnston, Jake Merkley, Roy Odekirk, Ed. Tyzack, Wyd Kinnamon, Emery Freestone, Mallett Harmston.
 Second row—Lizzie Merkley, Ruth Bowler, May Hacking, Retta Henry, Tula McNaughton, Ethel Hatch, Myrtle Dingman, Mary Wilson, Walter Wooley, Thornley Morris, Charles Freestone, Harry James, Floyd Harmston, Toots Forest Adams, Floyd Davis.
 Bottom row—Addie Merkley, Emley Whitneam, Erma White, Wilda Davis, Cora Hacking, Hazel Harmston, Ethel Merkley, Mary Kennsmom, Charlie Henderson, Ferric Preece, Johnny Law, Eddie Morris, Orson Wilson, Joey James. Sitting down are Ray and Clyde Roan.



CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS
Old and New

Superintendent to serve Uintah County was Joseph H. Black, who was appointed in 1880. He was succeeded by C. C. Bartlett in 1882. In 1887 John Glenn was appointed county superintendent and was followed by Jesse P. Holt in 1889. Phillip

Stringham served from 1889 through 1891 and was followed by E. G. DeFraize. George E. Adams served during 1894-5 and was followed by N. G. Sowards in 1896. Mr. Sowards was the last of the superintendents under the early trustee system, serving until 1914 when he became the first superintendent under the state system of consolidated school districts as now exist.

Following N. G. Sowards, who became the first superintendent of the consolidated districts, was Earl Thompson who was appointed in 1915. Superintendent Thompson served five years and was succeeded by Heber S. Olsen of Fairview, Utah, who was appointed May 22, 1920. Superintendent Olsen was followed by LeGrande Noble, whose appointment took effect June 3, 1933. Superintendent Noble was succeeded Oct. 10, 1942, by H. Grant Vest. Sept. 15, 1947, H. M. Lundell was appointed.

VERNAL SCHOOL HISTORY

The first school of the Vernal District was held in 1889 in the house of John Clark, east of town where the Aubrey Hodgkinson home now stands. C. C. Bartlett taught the first session of school. In January, 1881, the school under construction in the fort was completed. This building was located near the west door of the Commercial Hotel. Miss Kate Ashton was teacher of the summer term.

That fall and winter Billy Powell taught, assisted by Aurilla Hatch. In 1882, Peter S. Dillman,



SUPERINTENDENTS OF UINTAH COUNTY SCHOOLS

Jos. H. Black, P. C. Stringham, Wm. Defreeze, N. G. Sowards, Earl Thompson, Heber S. Olsen, LeGrand Noble, Grant Vest.



WINTER SCENES IN UTAH

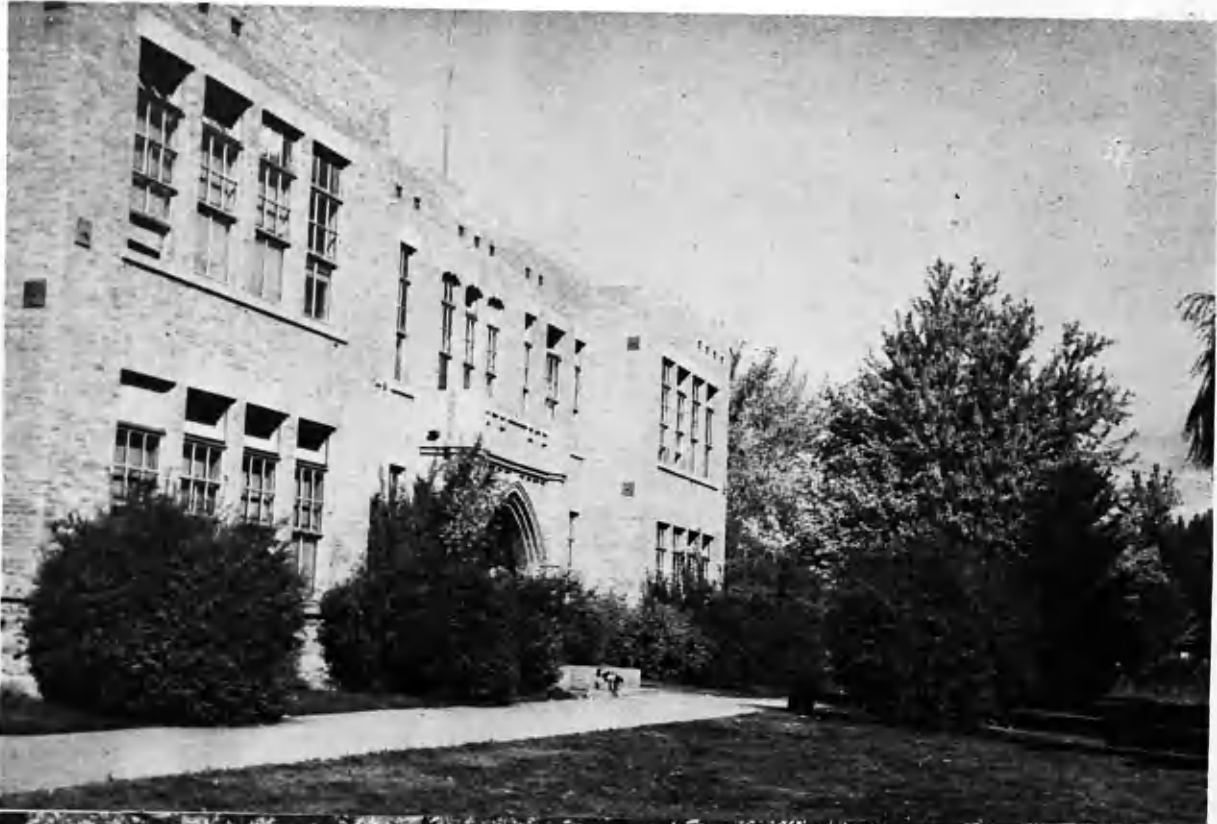


OLD SWIMMING HOLE

YOUNG LADIES OF UTAH ACADEMY

Back row: Lizzie Marshal Ashton, Delecty Bodily Neilson, Nellie Richardson Jaks. Second row: Annie Allen Oaks, Maud Holiday Bingham, Hattie Bodily Hacking, Elizabeth Bills Carroll. Third row: Elizabeth Hacking Colton, Lottie Nye Peirce, Stella Colton Hardy. Fourth row: Annie Bingham Dudley, Grace Stringham Colton.





UINTAH ACADEMY
UINTAH HIGH SCHOOL

with Annie K. Bartlett assisting, was the teacher in the Fort's log school. When in 1888, the demand for more room came, a brick building consisting of two rooms was built where the new Central School building now stands. "The brick was burned by C. B. Atwood, Sr., and the carpenters were David and Alma Holdaway. This was the first brick building in Uintah county. The first teachers were J. Alma Holdaway and Mrs. Jane Rich. The students had to pay for their own books and supplies. Books used at that time were Harpers Arithmetic and the Independent Reader. Some of the students attending this first year were G. H. Bartlett, Min Johnston Atwood, Will Howard, Ashley Bartlett, James Freestone, Lynn Ashton, and Mrs. Stanley Ashton.

"A feature of this new school was the separate desks. In other schools the children had sat on a long bench with a top for writing in front. Large double slates and slate pencils were also used in place of the small plate which was the kind previously available.

"Eight grades were held in the original two rooms, and when the third room was added in 1893, part of the students moved in there to relieve the congested condition.

As this was before the consolidation of the county into one school district, each school had its own district and board of directors. C. C. Bartlett, William Ashton, and Al Hatch were the trustees of the old brick school. This was called the Vernal school.

In 1896 S. P. Dillman, George Bennett and Herbert Tyzack were the trustees. These schools were mentioned in the minutes of that year, respectively, as the Vernal, Washington and Odekirk.

On March 30, 1900, the trustees, consisting of George Bennett, S. L. Colton and W. E. Pack, met to discuss the issuing of school bonds, for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse. In the minutes of July 20, 1900, the trustees were W. H. Siddoway, S. Leroy Colton, and Ward E. Pack, and that the contractor, R. C. Watkins of Provo, was ordered paid the amount of \$225 for the "plans and drawings" and also that the bill of "Joseph Burton and A. B. Atwood in \$250 and \$800 respectively" be paid "for the building site."

On August -, 1900, "After a discussion of the bids submitted the bonds were sold to Charles H. Coffin of Chicago for the sum of \$8089.18. This amount proved insufficient and "it was unanimously agreed that Ward E. Pack go to Salt Lake authorized to negotiate a loan of \$500. Wm. H. Siddoway was appointed to supervise the construction of the building." Work started in September and the building was finished in December of the same year. This building served adequately for a number of years but as the population of Vernal grew, the need of a larger and better building became apparent. In the spring of 1939, the school board

decided that the housing situation in the Central School was a serious one and it was decided to construct a new building. The work of construction began in the spring of 1940 and the beautiful Central school building was dedicated on Sept. 9, 1942, under the direction of the superintendent.

The first Eighth Grade to graduate from the district school in Uintah county was in 1903-04. The six graduates were Walter Woolley, Lavern Davis Adams, Clair Ashton, Mary Orser, county superintendent, Gerald Thorn, Nelson G. Sowards, teacher, Harry Smith and Edith Bulton. It was an important occasion, as you can see.

CENTRAL SCHOOL HIGHLIGHTS

THE ELLA QUALE VAN COTT MEMORIAL

The pictures, hanging in the hall of the Central school building, were presented to the school by Alice Merrill Horne in April, 1943. In this collection are paintings by J. T. Harwood, Henri Moser, Joseph A. G. Everett, Leconte Stewart, Carlos Anderson, Michael Cannon, Elsa Saxod, and Rachel Grant Taylor. There is also a statue by Alice M. Bailey. The school children contributed pennies and bought one of the pictures, a water color by Milton Wasmmer. Other gifts which are part of the collection are a water color by Jos. A. F. Everett, presented by President Heber J. Grant of the L. D. S. church, and two oil paintings, one by Lee Green Richards and one by J. S. Stansfield, presented by the Vernal Junior Chamber of Commerce.

SCHOOL LIBRARY

The Central School library was started in September, 1942, with books given by the school board, clubs, and individuals. March 1, 1947, we have 1171 books, the large number has come from the school board.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

The Central School teachers during the war did their part with rationing, gas, sugar, taking charge of paper drives, scrap metal, bonds, stamps.

P. T. A. ORGANIZATION

This organization has always been a help at Central School. The school lunches were given a start by the splendid work of Mrs. Fred Bingham, and Mary Sanders. Hot lunch room cabinets and tables are the work of the P. T. A. A lovely new clock was presented this year by President Dorothy Hansen. Since moving into the new building the following have been the presidents of the organization: Ann King, Sarah Richardson, Lillian Henderson, Olenna Hacking.

THE UINTAH ACADEMY

The first organized school of higher education in Uintah county was the Beech Business College



The first Eighth Grade to graduate from the District School, in Uintah County, in 1903-1904. The six graduates were Walter Woolley, Lavern Davis Adams, Clair Ashton, Mary Orser, county superintendent; Gerald Thorns, Nelson G. Sowards, teacher; Harry Smith and Edith Button. It was an important occasion, as you can see.

established in February, 1891, in the building still standing on Third West and Main street.

From the Vernal Express, Jan. 20, 1891: "H. B. Beech, a gentleman from the East, is out to open a business college, a much-needed institution in Vernal." Then later: "There was a very pleasant surprise on Prof. Beech Tuesday night. The students got it up. When the professor went to the college to attend the evening classes, he was confronted by a room full of guests."

An organization of the Uintah Stake Board of Education was established and on Nov. 2, 1891 the name "Uintah Stake Academy" was given to the Beech Business College and Henry G. Peterson was



OLD UINTAH STAKE ACADEMY

retained as Principal for three terms, each 27 weeks in length, with \$4.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00 as tuition.

In the spring of 1892, they moved to the new schoolhouse of one room on the northwest corner of the Tabernacle lot. The attendance that first year was nearly forty.

The members of the first school board were president, Samuel R. Bennion; clerk, Charles C. Bartlett; matron of the school, Annie K. Bartlett; members of the board, Reuben S. Collett, James C. Hacking and George P. Billings.

The Student Body officers were: Don B. Colton, president; Mrs. Joseph P. Hacking, chorister; Mrs. John Merkley, secretary. Members of the board: Mr. O'Neil, George H. Bartlett, Clair Johnson and Alfred Johnson. That year, 1892, Nelson G. Sowards, a graduate of the B. Y. U., became principal, and the Intermediate and Preparatory departments were organized.

The first graduates of the Academy, in 1898, were: George A. Slauch, Mrs. Ashley Bartlett (Winnie L. Billings), Mrs. Victor Billings (Maggie Bingham), Mrs. Stephen Dudley.

From this small beginning, the school grew to be one of the best high schools in the state. Under the able leadership of men like Don B. Colton, A. B. Anderson, Raymond Partridge, John W. Robinson 1905, Wm. J. Snow 1907, Hyrum Manwaring 1910, and N. L. Nelson who was the principal in 1911, with six faculty members, when the Tabernacle auditorium was the only room large enough to hold the students and the balcony was used for a study room.

The Workman hall was used for the athletics and gymnasium classes.

In 1912 a modern, up-to-date brick structure was completed and in 1915, the first class with four years of high school credit was graduated. This was under R. H. Sainsbury. H. L. Reid followed and then E. A. Jacobsen was the last principal under the academy set up. It was while he was principal that the first basketball team went to the state. Zelf Calder was the coach.

HISTORY OF THE UINTAH HIGH SCHOOL

Uintah High School was first organized in 1923 when the state took over the Uintah Academy. W. A. Paxton was principal and he had eight teachers on his staff. There was also one seminary teacher. The total enrollment of the four-year high school was 180. George Bartlett was the first studentbody president. There was this year, a band of fifteen members, an orchestra of eight members, a boys' glee with eleven members, and twelve girls made up the girls' glee. The basketball team won seventh place in the state tournament and Arthur Curtis won the state championship in discus throwing.

The Wilcox Academy operated for one more year, but with its closing in 1924, the enrollment of



THE FIRST BOARD OF EDUCATION

Annie K. Bartlett, matron; Charles C. Bartlett, clerk; James Hacking, board member; Ruben S. Collet, board member; Samuel R. Bennion, president of board; George P. Billings, board member.

Second row—Student Body officers. Mr. O'Friel, member; George H. Bartlett, member; Don B. Colton, president; Nellie B. Merkley, secretary; Clair S. Hacking, chorister; Clair and Alfred Johnson, members.

the high school increased to 240, and three members were added to the teaching staff. The high school was housed in the north building, but with the increase in enrollment more space was needed, and so during 1924 the construction of the south building was begun. The south building was occupied during the school year of 1925-26. The Agriculture department received recognition for organizing the first Junior Farm Bureau in America. The Seventh and Eighth grades were added, making Uintah a six-year institution. Robert L. Pixton became principal. Again the basketball team won seventh place in the state tournament. Carl Davis brought home the honor of being selected all-state center. During the next few years an extensive beautification and landscaping project was carried on. Over 3300 loads of dirt were hauled by faculty members and students to fill in around the buildings. The landscape planning and planting was done by the agriculture department. By 1927 there were nineteen faculty members. The year book, "The Uintah," won first prize at the state fair and also received first prize for being the most artistic book at a Denver exhibit. Milas Colton was editor.

An enrollment of 500 students was reached in the school year of 1927-28. Dunn Taylor successfully coached the basketball team to the winning of the state consolation championship. The team consisted of Newell Shaffer, Delos Watkins, Dan Hall, Grant Hacking, Joe Workman, Orlan Johnson, Corwin Hatch and Lawrence Davis.

In 1927 Uintah High School became affiliated with the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. This year Gerald Caldwell won

the gold medal in the state for having the highest individual score in beef judging.

One of the outstanding events of 1928-29 was the presentation of the faculty play, "Smilin' Thru." Stella Harris was director. The proceeds from the play and several others were used to purchase the cyclorama and front curtain in the auditorium and also a motion picture machine. Two girls' clubs were organized this school year: The Girls' Pep Club, with Marie Singleton as president, and the Home Economics club, with Lela Goodrich as president. The school year of 1930-31 was begun with a new principal, L. G. Noble. This was a year filled with activity. The school opera, "The Lucky Jade," was an outstanding event. Lloyd Winn was the director. Uintah won the state one-act play contest. Grace Murray won the state spelling contest, and Dee Jenkins won the individual gold medal for poultry judging. It was during this school year that Uintah won its greatest honors in track. A small squad of six men, composed of George Galloway, Howard Noel, William Farrar, Louis Roberts, George Alexander, and Lawrence Colton, went to the state meet and came home with third place honors for the meet. George Galloway won first place in both the one-mile and the half-mile runs. The relay team, consisting of Farrar, Colton, Roberts,



NATIONAL STOCK JUDGING TEAM, 1935

Front row—Vern Hemstreet, LaVoor Merrill.

Back row—G. M. Lundell, coach; Neil Caldwell.

and Noel, won first place in the mile relay. Louis Roberts won second place in the mile run and the medley relay team also won second place.

Galloway, just a sophomore, established himself as one of the best athletes in the state. He made an all-time record by winning the state in both the mile and half-mile for three successive years.

Isobel Dillman brought home honor to Uintah high school by winning the state oratorical contest in 1932. This year the speech students working with Glen Guymon, adviser, presented enough plays to finance the remodeling of the dramatic art department into The Little Theatre. In 1934, the high school debate teams won first prize at the invitational forensics meet at the B. Y. U. The teams were composed of Alice Norgard, Ada Winter, George Evans and Ione Johnson.

Fifty-seven F. F. A. boys and their adviser, H. M. Lundell, with Otis Weeks and Carl Davis, attended the Chicago World's Fair at a cost of only \$6.50 per person in addition to funds raised by the sponsoring of two boxing bouts.

One of the greatest honors to come to Uintah High School was won by Neil Caldwell, LaVern Hemstreet, and LaVoor Merrell when they won the National Livestock Judging championship in Kan-

sas City in 1935. LaVern Hemstreet was individual point winner. This was the only year a Utah team has ever won the national title. H. M. Lundell was adviser. In 1934-35 the auto mechanics department was added, with Harold Brown as instructor. This department has improved steadily until in 1947 it was rated one of the best in the state.

Uintah's fourth principal was H. M. Lundell, who became administrative head in 1935-36.

The music department has grown in size and quality until in the late 30's Uintah's chorus and band gained recognition throughout the state in music festivals and contests.

1939 was the year to remember in the annals of basketball, for Uintah won the state basketball championship. Frank Wright coached and the following boys made up the team: Kenneth Sowards, LeGrande Hadlock, Curtis Hadlock, Neldon Walker, Joe Milburn, Leland Fox, Reed Birchell, Kenneth Workman, Charles Murray, Jay Freestone, Bill King, and Grant Anderson.

Thirteen valuable paintings are a part of the school's permanent art exhibit as a result of an art project carried out in 1941. Gordon Cope, an outstanding artist, painted landscape scenes around Vernal. This was done in cooperation with the



1939 STATE BASKETBALL CHAMPS

Weldon Fox, front. First row—Jay Freestone, Leland Fox, Charles Murray, Kenneth Workman. Back row—Coach Frank Wright, Joe Milburn, Curtis Hadlock, Reed Birchell, LeGrand Hadlock, Ned Walker, Kenneath Sowards, Paul Stringham, assistant athletic manager.

W. P. A. Pictures have been added almost yearly to the collection, and in 1947 seven more pictures by well-known artists were added. The present art collection is valued at over \$3,000.

During the war years, students and faculty alike cooperated to save and conserve. Uintah received a salvage pennant for her part in the salvage drive. Activities were seriously curtailed.

In the fall of 1943 an Aircraft Mechanics department was added to the school under the direction of Charles Freeman. This department has continued to date, and in 1946 received recognition from the state department.

The track teams won the regional championship in 1944. Going to the state meet, Clark Roberts won first place in the half-mile, and the half-mile relay and medley relay teams also took first places. Members of the relay team were Hyrum Murray, Gene Ray Hall, Clark Roberts and Bob Lundell.

During the school year 1944-45 the Catholic church had a seminary class for Catholic students taught by Father Schumacher.

The 1945 summer project of the homemaking

department students was the redecorating of the clothing department and the girls' sick room, under the direction of LaBerle Gutzman.

An extensive program of remodeling and redecorating was begun in the fall of 1946, centering around the auditorium. Now it has been completely redecorated and equipped with accoustic celotex and modern inset fluorescent lighting at a cost of \$5,000 of which the high school provided two-thirds and the school district one-third.

In 1947 there were twenty-five faculty members and two L. D. S. Seminary teachers. During this year the Farm Mechanics department was added, with Allen T. Bond as instructor. Prior to this time the farm mechanics work was carried on in connection with the Industrial Arts department. From an enrollment of 180 in 1924, the school has grown to an enrollment of 712, providing a six-year program, with grades from seven to twelve.

The history of Uintah has been one of continued expansion and achievement. It is today rated as one of the outstanding secondary schools in the state.



SOME OF UINTAH'S TEACHERS

Top row—A. Theo Johnson, R. H. Sainsberry, Ernest A. Jacobsen, Jacob Lybbert, Wm. Hansen.

Bottom row (seated)—Allan T. Bond, Chas. P. Lewis, H. M. Lundell, Harvey Hullinger, Gilbert Childs, Harold Hullinger, Frank Walker, Frank Weight, Evans Phillips.

Middle row—Mrs. Stewart, Winona Massey, Miss Curray, Stella H. Oaks, Alta Johnson, Ruth Lundell, Belle Wilson, Leroy Richens.

Standing, back row—Alwyn Call, Erva Bowden, Mrs. Miles, Eva Merkley, Lawrence Cooper, Electa Caldwell, Archie Wilson, Wallace Johnson, Chas. Freeman, Forrest Goodrich.

GOVERNMENT OF UINTAH COUNTY

By Genevieve Schaefermeyer

Since a Provisional Government is established only as a temporary measure to insure proper and legal holding of land, the Mormons, upon arrival into the Great Salt Lake Valley, set up the original Provisional State of Deseret and dispatched a request to the United States Government petitioning the government for statehood. Congress refused to admit the state but organized the Territory of Utah Sept. 9, 1850. In the United States any portion of it's possessions that has not the necessary qualifications to admit it to statehood is organized with a separate government under a Territorial Governor appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. It is well to note here that six separate endeavors for statehood were negatived by Congress because of ill-feeling between Gentiles and Mormons and because of objections to pologamy among the Mormons. In 1890 the Church refused to sanc-

tion plural marriage and on Jan. 4, 1896, Utah became a state. After the creation by Congress of the Territory of Utah on Sept. 9, 1850, the first session of the Territorial Legislature, in the autumn of 1851, entirely reorganized the county boundaries established by the Provisional State of Deseret, perhaps to establish a firmer claim to the entire region between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada mountains. Counties were laid out on lines coinciding on north and south with the limits of inhabited valleys down the middle of Utah, the east and west lines being drawn arbitrarily from one end of the territory to the other, so that all the counties were grotesquely long and narrow in shape. The Uintah region was, through this act, and regardless of physiographic logic, approximately divided between Great Salt Lake and Utah counties. What is now Daggett county, on the north slopes of the Uintah mountains, was described within the boundaries of Green River county. On January 13, 1854, Green River county



"IN SECRET PLACES"

A one-act drama by Elsa Nessensen, depicting a tense situation that arises over divided loyalty in a war-torn country, was produced by Uintah High School students in April, 1947. This play was distinguished by receiving the only Superior Rating at the State Festival held at Brigham Young University in which twenty-two schools entered.

Kathyleen Merkley, as Countess Wendeck; Rachel Calder, as Lady Pietra, and Max Adams, as Colonel, received the highest ratings for individual interpretations that were granted at the 1947 State Festival.

Front row—Joan Caldwell, Bert Carrol, Beverly J. Fisher, Jack Haws. Back row—Coleen Campbell, Glade Sowards, Kathyleen Merkley, Max Adams, Rachel Calder, Stella Harris Oaks (director), Mac Workman.



J. M. BARKER
First Owner of Vernal Express

was greatly extended on the south, incorporating the entire Uintah Basin. It was provided that the "Probate Judge, when elected, should have the power and authority to organize the same, when in his opinion it shall become expedient and necessary; also, to locate and establish the county seat in said county." There is no evidence that any authority was ever brought to bear in this territory, but were confined apparently to the Green River Territory through what is now Uintah and Sweetwater counties in Wyoming.

The Uintah Basin remained under Green River jurisdiction until 1862, when the creation of Wasatch county with a north boundary along the summit of the Uintah Mountains placed the entire region within that county. The Uintah Basin was governed during the next eighteen years from Heber, Wasatch county seat, but in 1880 Uintah county was at last created, declared to comprise that portion of the Territory of Utah embraced within the following boundaries: "commencing at the north-eastern corner of Utah Territory, on the Colorado line, thence west to the one hundred and tenth (110)

meridian, thence south to the main channel of the Green river, thence down said river to the north line of Emery county, thence easterly along said line to where it strikes the Colorado line, thence north along said line to the place of beginning. The Uintah Southern Boundary at this time followed the Roan Cliffs and consequently the creation of Grand county in 1890 cut off a considerable area. On July 13, 1914, Duchesne county was created out of Wasatch county. In 1917 and by the same method, Daggett county, lying along the north slopes of the Uintah Mountains, and difficult of access during six months of the year, was created from Uintah territory. The boundaries have been constant since that time and are as follows: "Beginning at a point on the summit of Uintah Range two and one-fifth miles west of Uintah Special Meridian, thence due south to the north boundary of Carbon county, thence east to the main channel of Green River, thence south to the north boundary of Grand county, thence east to the Colorado line, thence north to the water shed of Uintah Mountains, thence west to the point of beginning." The Uintah Basin constituted almost the last frontier in Utah, and was unsettled until decades after most of the rest of Utah.

In 1851 Governor Young divided the Territory into three Indian Agencies, making Uintah one of them. However, no steps were taken to establish an Indian Farm in the Uintah region. It was not until 1861 that the Mormons decided to settle Uintah. Road makers, exploring and surveying crews were sent out but soon returned to Salt Lake with very unfavorable reports concerning the Uintah country. It was deemed as "measurably valueless, except for hunting for the Indians and to hold the world together."

The Mormons would probably have made another effort to settle Uintah had not President Lincoln set apart the region for an Indian Reservation on Oct. 3, 1861. Captain Pardon Dodds, a Civil War veteran, was the first Indian Agent to live in the Uintah Basin. Dodds built his cabin near the site of Tabonia, in Duchesne county in the year of 1867, but on Dec. 25, 1868 he moved his cabin to Whiterocks in which is now Uintah county. Whiterocks is, therefore, not only the oldest settlement in Uintah county but the oldest settlement in eastern Utah. Captain Dodds, upon being relieved of his office, located a homestead north of the Ashley river in February of 1872, becoming the original pioneer of Ashley Valley. Dodds built the first irrigation ditch taken out of Ashley river. He also located, with John Blankenship, the Dodds Twist road between Deep Creek and Ashley Valley. This road was used almost entirely by the early settlers until the Price Route, later known as the Price-Myton Road was opened in 1888.

In January of 1880, 136 citizens living along the Ashley Creek, petitioned the legislature for cre-

ation of a new county, owing to the distance of the Uintah settlement from Heber City. Wasatch county seat. Probably because of coal outcroppings which had been found in the district, these citizens petitioned that the new county be named "Coal County," but while the legislature on Feb. 17, 1880, acceded to the request for creation of the county, "Uintah" was the name selected. On March 3, 1880, the county officers appointed by the legislature met at Ashley. These officers were Probate Judge A. C. Hatch and Thomas Bingham, Sr., Isaac Burton, and Pardon Dodds, selectmen. Hatch appointed C. C. Bartlett county clerk and Wm. Ashton assessor and collector. On May 28, 1880, W. C. Britt was appointed Justice of the Peace. On June 7, 1880, four school districts were created and also three precincts. The precincts were: Brown's Park, Ashley and White River. On June 8, 1880, Solomon Rough was appointed Justice of the Peace of the Brown's Park area with Ed. Rife, Chas. B. Sears, Chas. Allen named judges of election. Judges of election of Ashley precinct were A. G. Hadlock, J. H. Black and John Blankenship. Judges of election of White River precinct were S. Campbell, Jerome Merrill and George Bason. John Fairchilds was appointed road supervisor for Ashley precinct, Chas. R. Sears for Brown's Park Precinct and Joseph Campbell for White River precinct. On this same day, June 8, Joseph H. Black was appointed county superintendent of district schools with Wm. Ashton and E. Ayers as board examiners.

A Mr. Peters was also appointed pound keeper for Uintah county and Chas. C. Bartlett was appointed treasurer of the county.

On July 6, the Court accepted the action of the selectmen to lay out the roads. The first bridge to be built in this section of the county was built in the summer of 1880 by a group of men working with Thomas Bingham, Sr. The bridge was built on Lake Fork.

The first mention of office of Sheriff in Uintah county was recorded in Uintah county records on March 6, 1882 when L. Johnson submitted his bill as sheriff of the county. The salary of sheriff was set at \$600 per year on May 7, 1896.

On Sept. 5, 1888, Vernal Precinct was created, and during the summer of 1890 Thomas Mitchell and John Blythe established a store on the corner where the bank of Vernal now stands. Mitchell applied for a postoffice to serve Vernal precinct, and requested the postoffice be named Ashley Center. The request for a postoffice was granted, but the name of Ashley Center was rejected by the Post Office Department. The name of Vernal was suggested by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and this name was accepted by Mitchell. In 1888, an effort was made to move the county seat to the newer and larger settlement, but in the election during the fall of 1889, when the question was submit-

ted to the electorate, insufficient votes were cast in favor of the change. On Nov. 7, 1893, however, the question was again voted on, and this time 300 votes were cast for removal of the county seat from Ashley to Vernal, with only 33 against the change. Vernal accordingly was made county seat, a distinction it has held ever since.

When Utah became a state in 1896 the county court was succeeded by a board of county commissioners consisting of three members. This transition from county court to board of county commissioners was completed on May 7, 1896. The structure was changed in 1901 when the terms of office of the county commissioners were changed to two four-year terms and one two-year term, alternating so as to keep an experienced commission in office all of the time.

The move to bond Uintah county for the building of a court house was started by the county commissioners on Oct. 28, 1899. The project was enthusiastically supported by the progressive element of the community, resulting in a majority vote in favor of bonding the county for this purpose. The county was bonded for \$16,000. The architect chosen for the building was a Mr. Watkins and the contractors were Holmes and Watkins, the latter a brother of the architect. John G. Davis, chairman of the Board of Commissioners, acted as building inspector. The building was completed in 1900.

The legislature of Utah in 1905 provided for the establishment of a Board of Education in each county district to succeed the Board of School Trustees. Uintah County school districts was established in March, 1914, when the school districts in this county were consolidated.

In 1907 the legislature provided for a juvenile court in each judicial district containing cities of the first and second class. It was supervised by the Juvenile Court Commission consisting of the Governor, Attorney General, and the state superintendent of Public Instruction.

In 1913 the Legislature provided that a juvenile court be established in each judicial district and that justices of the peace no longer have juvenile delinquent jurisdiction.

Officers of Uintah county who took oath of office Jan. 1, 1947 are: County Clerk, Charles T. Pope; Commissioners, Alma Preece, Forrest Goodrich and Acl Manwaring with Goodrich as chairman of the board; Treasurer, Mac T. Samuels; Assessor, Eugene K. Sundquist; Recorder, Lola Anderson; Attorney, Hugh W. Colton; Sheriff, Herbert M. Snyder.

Some of the Vernal Marshals have been: J. M. Tolliver, Fred Woods, Lafe Richardson, H. S. Meeks, Thos. Sabey, Henry Foster, Wm. Preece, Art Rich, B. S. Eaton, James A. Dobbie, Herman A. Miller, P. A. Miller, Adam Erickson, Jerry Murray, ——— Green, Frank Swain, Art Coless.

VERNAL CITY MAIN STREET IN 1947



Mayors—S. M. Brown, 1896-1899; E. W. Davis, 1900-1901; Leslie Ashton, 1902-1905; Lycargus Johnson, 1906-1907; J. K. Bullock, 1908-1909; Ed. Samuels, 1910-1911, 1914-1917; David Bennion, 1912-1913; S. D. Colteon, 1918-1921; George H. Cuiuckshank, 1922-1923; Walter G. Barnes, 1924-1925; Rice C. Cooper, 1926-1929, 2nd term, 1931-1940; Noal Prease and Hyrum B. Calder, 1929-1930; B. H. Stringham, 1941-1947.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

From Uintah County Since Statehood

From the years 1896 to 1921 the 12th Senatorial District included Emery, Carbon, Uintah, Grand and San Juan counties. This district was entitled to one senator. In March, 1921, the district was re-allocated, making Duchesne and Uintah counties the Fifth Senatorial District. This district was entitled to one senator.

—From THE LAWS OF UTAH 1921, p. 205

Year	Senator	Representative
1896	Robt. C. Chambers (12th Dist.)	Wm. Gibson
1897		
1899	Hardon Bennion (12th Dist.)	William O'Neil
1901	Hardon Bennion (12th Dist.)	Geo. P. Billings
1903	Hardon Bennion (12th Dist.)	Don B. Colton
1905	Hardon Bennion (12th Dist.)	O. D. Allen
1907	Alonzo Brinkerhoff (12th Dist.)	John N. Davis
1909	Alonzo Brinkerhoff (12th Dist.)	John N. Davis
1911	G. A. Iverson (12th Dist.)	Byron D. Nebeker
1913	G. A. Iverson (12th Dist.)	Enos Bennion
1915	Don B. Colton (12th Dist.)	Byron D. Nebeker
1917	Don B. Colton (12th Dist.)	Lewis W. Curry
1919	W. T. Lamph (12th Dist.)	Lewis W. Curry
1921	W. T. Lamph (12th Dist.)	Isabrand Sander
1923	Wm. H. Smart (5th Dist.)	Wm. H. Siddoway
1925	Thos. W. O'Donnell (5th D.)	Wm. Siddoway
1927	Thos. W. O'Donnell (5th D.)	Jas. C. Hacking

1929	Ray E. Dillman (5th Dist.)	James C. Hacking
1931	Ray E. Dillman (5th Dist.)	James C. Hacking
1933	Hyrum B. Calder (5th Dist.)	W. Stan Ashton
1935	Hyrum B. Calder (5th Dist.)	Geo. A. Slauch
1937	G. V. Billings (5th Dist.)	David H. Calder
1939	G. V. Billings (5th Dist.)	M. W. Curry
1941	Lynne Ashton (5th Dist.)	B. H. Stringham
1943	Lynne Ashton (5th Dist.)	B. H. Stringham
1945	H. Grant Vest (5th Dist.)	Leo Calder
1947	H. Grant Vest (5th Dist.)	Francis Felch

LATER IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS OF ASHLEY VALLEY

VERNAL

Contemporary with the establishment of Fort Duchesne in 1886 was also the naming of Vernal. An article written in 1907 by R. S. Collett contains the following interesting and enlightening chronology. It's contents add significance to the article, "Name of Vernal City," written by C. B. Bartlett.

1 Ashley Townsite (Vernal) was surveyed and plotted in March, 1885, by Dr. H. C. Hullinger.

2 In the fall of 1885 Blythe and Mitchell opened the first store on Ashley Townsite.

3 On Sept. 23, 1886, a postoffice was established and called Vernal.



HENRY C. RUPLE'S OXEN TEAM

4 T. H. Mitchell was the first Postmaster.

5 In February, 1887, Ashley Cooperative Store was opened. It is well to call attention to the fact that there were several stores, a postoffice, etc., in Old Ashley Town several years before there were any in the New Ashley Townsite.

Keeping in mind, then, that a postoffice was opened in September, 1886, by Mr. T. H. Mitchell, the reader can more fully appreciate the following article by Mr. Bartlett:

"The word 'Vernal' sounds rather poetic. It means, according to the dictionary, 'pertaining to Spring,' and also 'pertaining to youth.' Either definition implies at least a tinge of green. In a practical way it is a very good name for a city, as it is a striking name and is easily remembered. These qualities of the name have made Vernal the best-known city in Utah east of the Wasatch mountains.

"When it became necessary to have a name for the part of the valley where Vernal now stands, the pioneers selected the name of 'Ashley Center,' a name that was used until two young enterprising merchants from Salt Lake City appeared on the scene and purchased from the Merkley family the corner occupied at present by the Bank of Vernal, and established a business under the firm name of Blythe and Mitchell. They applied for and secured a postoffice with Mr. Mitchell as postmaster. As soon as the then new postoffice was open for business, a neatly painted sign appeared over the front door of the Blythe and Mitchell store bearing the words, 'Vernal Post Office.' That was the introduction of the name Vernal.

"Wednesday afternoon the planing mill owned by Al. Johnston was burned to the ground."

In a January, 1892 issue, one reads the an-

nouncement that the Papoose was to go into new hands and be called the "Ashley Enterprise." J. M. Barker was to be the new publisher. The following article was published in the new Enterprise although it was still as before labeled the Uintah Papoose because the editor used the old press until a larger outfit could be purchased.

"We thought it appropriate to give a short sketch of the enterprises of Ashley.

"The old settlers did not receive the 'new-fangled' name; they were in favor of the old familiar one. But the very sound of the name Vernal, falling pleasantly upon the ear, enabled it soon to supplant the old name in spite of the fact that no one said a word in favor of Vernal and there was a very active propaganda in favor of 'Ashley Center.'

"Years later, this writer happened to encounter the first postmaster of Vernal, Mr. Mitchell, in Butte, Montana, where he was working as a stone cutter. During one of our conversations he stated that when he applied for a postoffice he sent to the Post Office Department the name, 'Ashley Center,' but the Department would not accept the name because of the confusion it would cause with the Ashley office so near. The letter rejecting the name was signed by the fourth assistant postmaster general, who also suggested in the same letter that Vernal was a good name for a postoffice that had never been taken and would be very acceptable to the Post Office Department. Mr. Mitchell immediately replied that he would accept the name Vernal for the new postoffice and thus the matter was settled. In the conflict that ensued the name was powerful enough to establish itself as the name of our progressive city."



In passing the incident on the naming of Vernal, one cannot but note the development which has taken place during this interval of a life span. If one could look back upon those days he would perhaps thrill with the rustic western life which was always prevalent and which bespoke of the enviable ruggedness of those early pioneers. But since—in historic sequence—we can never repeat a life's setting (as one can repeat an experiment in a technician's laboratory) our nearest approach to this interesting experience is perhaps to pursue the local news items which were written contemporary with the movement of historical events of this locality.

Fingering the yellow leaves of the old, bound Uintah Papoose during the summer and fall of 1936, the writer found the following interesting materials which of themselves throw much light upon the events taking place at that time and need no further explanations:

To stimulate trade with Vernal's first store, this advertisement was placed in the Uintah Papoose, Jan. 16, 1891:

GIVEN AWAY

"The Blythe-Mease Mercantile Co. are giving away to their cash customers, finely executed India ink and crayon portraits. Call at the store and Jim Mease will explain the scheme and give you a card."

In going through the files, one notes that Kate Jean Boan was the first editor and publisher and William Gibson the first subscriber. The following article gives the reader the contrast between Vernal of 1891 and a few years previous:

"Who of us who view our town and valley today, but unconsciously contrast them with what they were three or four years ago. Then the valley was little more than a desert, with an occasional oasis. It is true, but in the main desolate enough and with a few of the evidences of prosperity that we note now in the improved farms and comfortable and often fine dwellings, and the herds of stock scattered throughout the valley. If the change is so evident in the valley, what has it been in Vernal? From the Blythe and Mitchell's store on a sagebrush flat it has grown in less than four years to a bright, busy town with substantial business houses, pretty homes, running water, shade and fruit trees . . . for have we not everything to bring prosperity? Fertile farming land, unlimited grazing, thousands of acres of coal and gypsum and as rich gold, silver and copper prospects as there are in the territory, besides the asphaltum claims that have been worked for years."

From the Uintah Papoose of Oct. 9, 1891, one finds the following article that reveals the great amount of advancement along the line of fruit industry by 1891:

"Two nights last week it froze the fruit on the trees through. Yellow peaches and luscious plums

were ruined, while vineyards were made a 'howling wilderness.'"

From the Jan. 2, 1891 issue:

"H. B. Beech, a gentleman from the east, is about to open a business college, a much-needed institution in Vernal."

From the Aug. 21, 1891 issue, these next three articles are self-explanatory:

"Think of it! Grain so heavy that no machine can cut the first round. That is the case in this valley . . . never has there been such crops of hay and grain in Ashley."

"Farmers' Co-op is soon to be transferred to the brick building on the corner of Main and Vernal streets."

"Notice—The Trustees of School District No. 1, Uintah County, Utah, will receive sealed proposals, until one o'clock p. m., Thursday, Sept. 17, 1891, at the Jensen P. O. where the bids will be opened . . . for the erection of a log schoolhouse."

From the same issue we have mention of the starting of a sawmill:

"Notice—is given that the undersigned will make application to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for a permit to cut and remove various kinds of timber from a tract . . . commencing at a point (a rocky point on the south bank of Ashley Creek) about one mile west from where Fort Thornburg and Bridger wagon road crosses the Soldier Park fork of Ashley, running thence south:

Patric Carroll and Sons

P. O. Address: Ashley, Uintah Co., Utah

Other interesting items from the Papoose during 1891 were:

"There was a very pleasant surprise party on Professor Beach Tuesday night. The students got it up . . . When the professor went to the college to attend the evening classes, he was confronted by a room full of guests."

"The Sunday School concert of Glines, Merrill, Mill, and Ashley wards will take place in Workman's Hall."

"The valley has three thriving villages, i. e. Vernal the largest, Ashley Town the county seat, and Jensen a trading post. Among the foremost enterprises are our mercantile business houses, 12 or 14 in number, including general merchandise, hardware and drug stores representing an invested capital of about \$100,000 . . .

"Then we have two large flouring mills, one roller and one burr. The new planing mill is built on the site of the one which was destroyed by fire . . . The harness and butcher shops are both doing a thriving business."

"Then the mining enterprise has invested considerable capital, The Dyer and Silver King being the most prominent."

"The number of fine dwelling houses that are built and in construction surprise a stranger when

he considers that the country has been settled only a few years. Among the most prominent residences are those of Messrs. Ashton, Bennion, Bartlett, Woodruff, and Carter, etc.

"The two halls situated in Vernal furnish amusement, schoolhouses being scattered throughout the valley and the free school system being in vogue. The Vernal schoolhouse being the largest and built of brick . . . Mill ward will have a large brick schoolhouse ready for the ensuing year."

In the Jan. 28, 1892 issue there is mention of the first introduction of the bill that was to make Utah a state.

"Senator Teller of Colorado is the father of a bill in the U. S. Senate to make Utah a state."

An earlier paper made mention that the paper was to be called the "Enterprise" but it was changed to "Vernal Express" and the first issue was published on Feb. 11, 1892. The following article gives the reader some idea of the rapid advancement that took place in the valley:

"Vernal is the hub of the Ashley valley. Following is a comprehensive review of the businesses:

Ashley Co-operative	Mercantile
L. Johnston and Co.	Mercantile
George Adams	Mercantile
John Glenn	Mercantile
Mrs. S. P. Dillman	Millinery
Wm. Higby (next to Co-op)	Jewelry
Dr. Parks Drug Store	Drugs
Woodruff and Company	Hardware & Mach.
Christensen and Pope	Harness Makers
White's	Restaurant
S. M. Browne	Resort (saloon)
Sam Henroid	Saloon and cigars
The Brewery (Joe Dudley)	First Class beers
Vernal Meat Market	
Workman's Hall	
New Social Hall (owned by stock company)	
Charles Crouse	Feed Stable
John Haight	Blacksmith
J. M. Alexander	Cab Maker
Planing Mill (owned by Al. Johnston)	
Grist Mills: W. P. Reynolds, L. Johnson.	
Norman McKeachnie—General Store (in southwestern part of valley)	

OLD ASHLEY TOWN

"Old Ashley is four miles northwest of Vernal. It was laid out in 1876 by Richard Huffaker. It is located on the banks of Ashley Creek and is the county seat. It has two stores. G. W. Crouch (oldest store in county. It was started by Charles Gibson in a cellar on Wm. Gibson's ranch in 1878.) Frank Moore."

The next article from this same issue of Feb. 11 is interesting, to say the least:

"Died—Feb. 4, 1892, the Uintah Papoose, aged one year, one month, and four days, of an enlargement of the heart. The remains will be laid away in the coffin under stone."

In the Christmas paper of 1891, one reads how the water rights in Ashley River were early apportioned:

"By ruling of the county court some years ago, one-third of the water was allotted to the settlers along by Ashley and so on down the Ashley river, one-third to the Central Canal company and one-third to the Upper Irrigation company . . ."

Interesting advertisements follow:

"Ashley Co-op—the foremost store in the county. We carry a full line of general merchandise. People will do well to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere."

"Ashley has a population of about 700. . . . When a railroad comes through this section of Utah . . ."

"Ashley Pioneer Mill—W. P. Reynolds & Sons, Proprietors. Situated on Central Canal. No need to inquire the road, you will be tolled when you get there."

"Pioneer Livery Stable

Crouse and Henroid Proprietors"

Of continued interest on public matters are the following articles published in 1892:

"Mr. Nickols, U. S. P. O. Inspector, was in the city this week. He left on Tuesday's stage. He is thinking seriously of changing our mail service to tri-weekly."

"The ball game between Vernal and Ashley clubs last Sunday attracted quite a little interest. The fence was utilized as a grandstand."

July 7, 1892:

"Vernal Observes Fourth of July in a Befitting Manner."

"The morning of the Fourth dawned brightly amid the booming of cannon, the explosion of revolvers, and the popping of fire crackers . . ."

"It was quite late when the visitors began to come in from the country but when the stream once started it filled the road with wagons, carts, buggies, horseback riders, and pedestrians."

"The exercises in the bowery were late in commencing . . . The hour for the parade was changed from 1:30 to 11 o'clock . . . After dinner the crowd was gathered to witness the sports behind the post-office. There was some difficulty in preventing sheepherders from sucking eggs prepared for the egg race."

August 11, 1892:

"Mr. Andrew Jensen met with some of the early settlers of Ashley Valley and gathered some very

interesting and important facts concerning the first discovery and settlement of this valley which he intends to publish in Historical Record."

In early times, as always, the people of most any community felt their community was of great importance.

Vernal Express, March 10, 1892:

"Before Utah is many years old as a state, Uintah county will be one of the most important factors in state politics. We have reason to believe our population will be only second to Salt Lake county in a decade and perhaps sooner. This prediction is based upon the capacity of the country for supporting such a population, the climate, and like advantages that recommend it to home-seekers. Political prestige is a great benefit to a county."

VERNAL: ITS RECENT IMPROVEMENTS

"Vernal has become the state's most modern inland city," says the headlines of the Vernal Express of Dec. 12, 1935, in support of which it gives these facts:

"Not since the time of the building of new business blocks, the Vernal Federal building and the bringing in of natural gas from the Ashley oil structure, has so much been done to make the city grow. Since November, 1933, many thousands of dollars have been expended and are still to be spent which will be the means of adding to our present population many hundreds of families to the past normal increase. To have paved streets and sidewalks, a modern sewer system and an extensive water system to convey pure mountain water to its inhabitants, are improvements which have been made that will entice many to cast their lot with our thriving, prosperous and contented community.

"Vernal City's water system, valued at over \$100,000, is probably the most attractive resource we have when it comes to healthful living. The wood pipe has now been replaced by cast iron pipe. The system is modern indeed, with cast-iron pipe from the city to the intake. For a town of our size and distanced as we are from a railroad, our new sewer system now being completed is a marvel. It touches all the principal sections of the city, including the Uintah High and Central schools. The value at present is in the neighborhood of \$40,000 and practically all expended within the past eighteen months.

"Six miles of paved sidewalks, although not a recent improvement, make it possible for the pedestrian to reach nearly every section of the city on a rainy or muddy day on good walks.

"The wide streets in the central plain of town are paved from curb to curb with native asphalt. A mile of U. S. 40 extending through the center of town is also paved with the same material. A number of the side streets will be paved with a twenty-foot strip of asphalt in the near future. These values

in improvement amount to many thousands of dollars.

"Vernal was the first town in Utah to have natural gas for fuel and lighting purposes in the homes.

"Electric light and power is furnished by the Utah Power and Light Company and a modern telephone exchange is maintained by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. Managers, clerks, and operators are Vernal home owners and are all friends and neighbors.

"Deluxe buses accommodate the traveler with modern rapid transportation between Vernal, Salt Lake City, and Denver. Scheduled freight companies meet our needs even better than if we were located on a railroad.

"The marvel of modern days is the Uncle Sam's mail system. By eleven o'clock in the morning of the day published, Salt Lake City papers are delivered to the Federal Building in Vernal and are being read a few moments afterward."

Though given perhaps in rather a "booster" atmosphere, these facts, nevertheless, reveal to the reader a true picture when he honestly compares the Vernal of 1886 with 1947.

In the period from 1935 to 1947, great changes came to Uintah county. In January, 1935, Uintah county owed bonds amounting to \$84,000 and Red Warrants, \$27,000. The county ran its business by a 20 percent discount paid by anyone who would handle the county warrants. It was at this time that the C. C. C. camps and W. P. A. projects had been established all over America to help out just such conditions, and American credit was at a low ebb. These were the days when money for any purpose was hard to find.

The County Commissioners, at this time recognizing the condition, took far-sighted measures to put the county on a cash basis and keep bills within the money provided by taxes. Some of the officers instrumental in bringing about this necessary change were Willis Johnson, John W. Weaver, Martin W. Curtis, John G. Bolton, Lester Bingham, and F. L.



AMUSEMENT AT VERNAL

Noel. Others helped and a pay-as-you-go plan that at once began to bring the county into a forward position, was adopted. On May 14, 1942, the last debt was paid.

Some of the helping agencies were: the welfare program that brought help to the people in need; Soil Conservation and Crop Insurances and other programs adopted throughout the county. And then the 7th of December, 1941, came and went and Uintah county was hard pressed to keep up her share of the war demands made on her, both in men and money, but her record was one to be proud of and we honor the men who kept it high.

Now in 1947, another change has come to us. Gone is the need of patriotic service, time and money for our country and we are turning our attention to building up of personal and community interests. The Oil Boom found us unprepared to care for the influx of workers and families, but with government trailers to help, the situation was met successfully. One project that every Uintah citizen should be especially interested in and working to promote, is the Echo Park dam project on Green River. Let us all look forward to the building up of Uintah county and its expansion and steady growth.

EARLY AMUSEMENT CENTERS

Mr. S. M. Brown built and operated an amusement hall, which was located on the block south of the Uintah State Bank. The dances held in this hall were of the very highest class and the management was very strict. Edward Brian usually managed the dances. Some of the Academy dances were held at the Brown hall. The music was often supplied by Peter Hansen with the violin, George Adams, cornet; Joel Warner, flute, Will Hansen, on the piano.

Uncle Jake Workman's hall, located west of town, was among the very first halls to be built solely for amusements. Most of us knew this building as the Uintah Canning factory. This place fostered dances, theatricals and other types of amusements. Troups of traveling people would find a welcome here as well as amateurs of home talent. Many a performance by theatrical people entertained at Uncle Jake's place.

Out at Naples, a Mr. Ephraim Roberts built a factory across from the present site of the church house, for the manufacture of crockery. The crockery business turned out poorly, so later the building was used for an amusement center. Dances and parties were held here and the building became known as the Roberts hall. People of musical talent such as George Allred with his violin, his wife and her guitar, Bert Allred and cornet, with Abbie and Rhodie Goodrich changing at the organ, could animate the crowd with the spirit of dance. Some people say the first picture show they ever saw was at

the Roberts hall. Early shows were also held at the new Naples schoolhouse.

Excerpt from the Vernal Express June 3, 1910:
"Social Hall sold to Mr. Woodard for furniture store. The Stake and Vernal ward has been organized to erect a new hall. R. S. Collett, chairman, H. Belcher, vice-chairman; B. D. Nebeker, secretary; W. S. Ashton, treasurer.

In 1911, Andrew King and Clarence Showalter constructed the Orpheus (Imperial) hall for all types of amusements. Soon held here were the Uintah Academy dances, as well as regular dances. Basketball, participated in by both townspeople and the schools, rollerskating, plays, and later, picture shows, were in this hall. The building was later purchased by the L. D. S. church, renovated, and is now used as a church amusement center.

The first Talking Pictures introduced into Vernal was at the Vogue Theater from Dec. 8 to 14, and included "Welcome, Danger" with Harold Lloyd; "The Broadway Melody," and "Four Feathers," on Dec. 23-4. "Sonny Boy." In 1917, a corporation was formed and the Vogue Theatre came into being. It was first managed by Lawrence Allen, then by Richard Gilbert, followed by Edith Lawrence Coop-



THE OLD SOCIAL HALL
BURTON'S RESORT

er who is the present manager. The highest type of service possible in picture shows is given by this institution.

In 1939, the Main was built by Francis Felch and Thomas Karren. This is a modern building and gives the best in movie entertainment to the public.

The Vernal Theatre was erected in 1946 by the Shinner Bros. It is a high grade show house.

The John Winn's grove was located one mile north and one-half mile east of town proper. An open dance floor was built in the grove on which dancing entertainment was offered. A few Independence Day celebrations were held at this Grove.

The Alma Rasmussen Grove was one mile east of the Naples Store. Here an open dance floor, with railing, was provided which offered this kind of amusement to the people. The grove was planted in an attempt to gain title to the land. In those days, many groves dotted the land because of this same reason.

Burton's Lake was built in the north part of the valley, about one and five-tenths mile north, one-fourth west of the Ashley Co-op. corner.

Ira Burton move to Ashley from Green River. In 1893 on the old Burton Ranch they built the Burton Pond where swimming and boatriiding was enjoyed, they built a large dance hall and race track. Here they used to hold their Fourth of July celebrations. In the fall of 1895 they held a three-day Rodeo and Captain Tatch from Ft. Duchesne, brought eighty-five soldiers over. Something happened to their cook wagon and it was necessary for Mrs. Burton to cook supper for them, before they returned to the fort.

A ball park was arranged on the ground now occupied by the Vernal First Ward Chapel and grounds. Here community ball games, celebrations, rodeos and other entertainments were to be held.

—*Memories from the life of Chas. B. Bartlet, and Parley H. Goodrich.*

EARLY MUSICIANS

Among the early musicians was Al Workman, brother of Uncle Jake Workman. He used to play the violin and often accepted cedar posts and poles for dance tickets. Then Mart Oakes, Winfield Hurlinger, Sr., Pete Hansen, Dave Timothy, Tom Brown Vernon, Peter Peterson, Lafe Winn and Jerome Remington played in different parts of the valley. Often there was no accompaniment, but the young people loved to dance to their violins, and to have someone call the old-time quadrilles.

The first music teacher in the Stake was Sylvia Griffin of Naples.

The Swain Brothers entertained audiences all over the county with their music.



EARLY MUSICIANS

Abner and Nicklos Swain; Ed Brian, Orpheus Hall manager

CHOIRS OF THE PAST

Two vivid memories persist with me, of early-day choirs. The first is mirthful. It amused me to see George Wardle take his tuning fork, put it to his ear, then po, po, to find the proper pitch for the sonfi. And because I laughed out at his "po, poing," the second memory is sad—my good mother attended to the "sad" part when we got home.

Then came the beautiful Mason & Hamlin organ Mrs. Henry Griffin, of the pleasant, even if scarred face, presiding, to give the pitch and support the chorus. Her place was taken by Orson Bennion Calder, then by Lizzie Hacking Colton, and then Mrs. Julia Doty. Afterward there were many organists.

The first choir that I remember was organized by John Bowler (now pronounced Bo-ler), a man who came here with his family and lived in the Free-stone home that burned down, up on the Hacking-Merkley street. John Bowler had some well-defined musical ideals, and was quite a successful organizer and leader. One of his concert programs lists a quartet by Bowler, Fowler, Hadlock and Davis.

I hold here a picture of the Bowler choir, taken in front of the curtain in the old Stake House, recently wrecked by May Jorgensen. It shows the smoke mark on the north wall, the old coal-oil lamps in chandelier style—all pioneer emblems. But to

the personnel of that chorus: The red-whiskered leader is at the extreme left, then comes Mattie Dingman Singleton, Lulu Camp Colton, Rosella Freestone Beck, Effie Howard Wimmer, Catherine Snedeker Calder, Julia Holdaway, Maud Sprouse, Carter Burton, Madie Gibson Sowards, Grace Ashton Hillman, Sarah Gibson Eccles, Clara Howard Doman, Ray Holdaway Robinson, Jennie Dingman, Julia Ann Dais Dillman, Gertrude Cook Fredereckson, Wilhelmina Jasperson Davis, Berthera Pack Young, photo of John N. Davis, then a missionary, Ebenezer G. DeFriez, Charles Davis, Leon R. Pack, Nelson G. Sowards, Wm. Tucker, Richard G. Camp, Lauritz M. Sorensen, Sterling, Leroy Colton, Ashley Bartlett, George Ellsworth Adams, John T. Thompson, and at the orga, Mrs. Julie Doty, and with the violin, Peter Hansen. It has been years since I thought of these names, and I may inadvertently omit some dependable voices then well and favorably known. It is noteworthy, if one will but think back, how many pure lyric voices like Mina Pack,

Bethera Young, tenors like John N. Davis, George Adams, Charles Davis, bassos like David Manwaring, Leon Pack and William Tucker were here all at one time. Speaking of Packs, there were enough good singers here in that family name to have made up a good choir. As to selections, I scarcely used to breathe while Berthera Young, Mina Pack and Geo. Adams sang the trio in "An Angel From On High," and David Manwaring in "Come Where The Lillies Bloom" sang the bass solo to the words, "On the Winding Path by the Brookside," etc.

It seems to me that Lauritz M. Sorensen was one time the choir leader, and that the sacred cantata "Joseph," starring David Manwaring as "Jacob" and Edwin Joseph Winder as one of the brothers, was his first offering. In my mind's eye and ear, I can see and hear David, impersonating the aged and bowed patriarch, sing "Wherefore Dealt Ye So Ill With Me as to Tell the Man Whether Ye had Yet a Brother," bringing tears all around in the audience.



Seated, front row—1 Cleve Davis, 2 Margaret Shaffer, 3 Sterling Collett, 4 Hazel Watkins. Seated, second row—Warren Bilings, Earl Brimhall, Will Hansen, Harold Davis, Ray Stringham. Third row—Milton Marshall, not known, Marie Hardy, Morley Vernon, Oral McNeal Colthorp, Ira Anderson, Fern Hacking. Fourth row—Archie Johnson, Merrill Davis, Merrill Bennion, Hattie Pope, Dwight Dow.

that persisted as Ed Winder, "Judah" pleaded with his father to send along Benjamin, the younger brother, concluding with the song title, "Send the Lad We Pray Thee That We Die Not!" Then there was the opera, "Chilperic," starring Ward Pack, Byron D. Nebeker and others. But those days are gone and most of the voices are stilled, yet memories persist, ever pleasant to think upon.

EARLY BANDS IN ASHLEY VALLEY

The first attempt at a Brass Band was started some time in 1887 or 1888 by E. J. Starkey, he having been a band member while yet in England. His urge and work organized the first band with about twelve members, which appeared a few times on special occasions. The members that I remember were: E. J. Starkey, Peter Hansen, Orson B. Calder, Thomas Bingham, Wm. H. Oaks, Frank Abplanalp and E. C. Hadlock. They were mostly older, men widely scattered over the Valley, and did not succeed as well as men without so many everyday cares. Early in the summer of 1893, the Band Bug began to gnaw again. But this time George E. Adams had come to Vernal. On pleasant evenings the sweet tones from his Bd cornet floated out over the town and it was a great pleasure to sit out in the cool air and listen to the beautiful strains of music. I wish to pay this tribute to Mr. George E. Adams, he was a musician of great ability, having had training in vocal as well as instrumental music. A graduate of Boston Conservatory of Music. A man willing to give of his time and talent for any worthy cause without charge. He helped very much in raising the standards of the pleasing art in his community.

THE ADAMS CORNET BAND

You cannot have a band without the things to make a noise on. So the first step was to procure

the instruments, and as nothing but the best would do, the C. G. Conn Company instruments were purchased. When the order was prepaid it amounted to the sum of \$880. In order to buy these instruments it was necessary to have three business men of the town sign the contract, and we paid for them by monthly payments. The men who signed the bond were Samuel R. Bennion, Wm. P. Coltharp, and Lycurgus Johnson. (The list of instruments included four cornets, two Ed's, two Bb's, four clarinets, two alto and two tenor, one trombone, one double bass horn, and two drums.) The members of the first band as they started, as far as I can recall, were: Geo. E. Adams, Peter Hansen, Laruets Sorenson, Stanley Ashton, Lynn Ashton, John Merkley, E. H. Belcher, Geo. H. Bartlett, James Coope, E. C. Hadlock, John T. Pope, Marcellas B. Pope, Rock M. Pope, Joseph Ritter, Richard Jensen, and A. C. Emeret. I think we had about twenty members, but



George Adams, cornet; Johnny Pope, trombone; Elizabeth Winn, piano; Wm. Winn, Peter Hansen. Played at the old Social Hall from about 1895 to 1908. Ed. Brian called for and managed the hall.



The Adams Band

cannot name them now. There were new members coming in from time to time.

At the first meeting we effected an organization with Geo. E. Adams as band master; Peter Hansen, assistant; Richard Jensen, secretary and treasurer. A few resolutions were made, chief among them being a resolution that we would not accept a treat of liquor of any kind from anyone.

We received our shipment of instruments about June 12, and we went to work, meeting every night to practice. By the 4th of July we had learned to play four pieces which were: Star Spangled Banner, America, Red White and Blue, and Marching Through Georgia. We had the privilege of leading the parade in the celebration on that July 4th. Our band wagon was a big wagon with a large hay rack with a raised seat in front for the driver and also a raised seat at the rear for the drummers. It was profusely decorated with national colors. The wagon was drawn by four big gray hores, with Lon McCarol dressed as Uncle Sam, the driver. Among other events of the day the band played "Red, White and Blue," for a phonograph recording and later, we listened to our music reproduced. Following the

4th of July celebration the band went to work with a will to prepare for a big day, July 24th. Good progress was made because of the able leadership and help we received. About July 20th, a diphtheria epidemic threatened and county health officers ordered all public gatherings discontinued for the time. But the band had too much energy or music or what not, stored up to lay still on the 24th. So the boys decided to spend the day serenading. As-



Front row—George Bartlett, John Pope. Standing—Ashley Bartlett, Dick Pope, Orson Calder, Frank Abplanalp, Richard Jensen, surviving members of Adams Band, 1935.



OLSEN FAMILY ORCHESTRA

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Norman Olsen are the parents of nine talented children. Artist John Hix featured this family in his Sunday Column, March 31, 1940, as the WORLD'S LARGEST FAMILY ORCHESTRA.

The parents, with five older children, had the first rehearsal on Hallowe'en, 1935. Other instruments were procured, and in the Spring of 1936 the entire family were rehearsing together. The instrumentation is that of a concert orchestra.

Their progress was rapid. They soon appeared in church and civic programs. Their pictures appeared in many major newspapers of the west. It also appeared in LIFE magazine, RURAL RADIO, GRIT, etc.

On July 23, 1938, they won first place in the Deseret News contest over KSL in Salt Lake City. The following year they won a Gold Medal in a music contest at the Utah State Fair.

In 1939 the family moved to Salt Lake City. The work continued. During the two and one-half years in Salt Lake City they made over 50 appearances in concert in church and civic affairs.

The orchestra has played in various places from coast to coast. The summer of 1940 was spent at the Yellowstone National Park, where many musical appearances were made.

The family moved to Los Angeles in 1941. Again they have been appearing in church and civic programs. A program of note was given in the Los Angeles City College.

Mr. Olsen and some of the children have done musical parts in moving pictures. They are looking forward when occasion will call for the entire family in a musical scene in motion pictures.

sembling the hand wagon as above described, we started early in the day. The people welcomed us heartily, even furnishing treats and meals for us. The band grew with the addition of new members, with more ability, it became a real asset to the city of Vernal. The band continued for a number of years, giving many very creditable performances and much good was accomplished by the Adams Cornet Band.—*Memories of George H. Bartlett.*

HISTORY OF DRAMA IN UTAH COUNTY

From the writings and findings of Crystal P. Lewis

Because of the isolated situation of Uintah Basin, the story of drama here, as well as all its other historical events, is different from other Utah localities. The transportation problem was so difficult in the early day of Ashley Valley settlement, that even the old "Medicine Show" was never able to perform here and the settlers had to provide their own amusements. J. R. (Uncle Jake Workman) built the first hall where plays were enacted, on the corner of Main and Second West streets. It was a crude log structure lined with unbleached muslin, with drop curtain and wings made of the same material; nevertheless, the home-talent dramas given there, were greatly enjoyed by the entertainment-hungry populace. This old historic landmark was burned to the ground on Jan. 16, 1936.

Among the first to take part in those early plays were: Jane Rich (grandmother of Lorraine Day), Frank and Curtis Hadlock, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Holdaway, Mr. and Mrs. William Gagon, William Oakes, Kate Peterson Merkley, Ira Jacobs, Don

Workman, Kate Odekirk Workman, Tom Holdaway, James Shaffer, Alfred Johnson, Mrs. Jake Killian, Ed. Oaks, E. W. Evans, Lillie Myers, Lovicia Fox Smith, Mark Golightly, Ed. Wooten and, no doubt, several others whose names have not been recalled. Some of the best remembered dramas enacted were: "East Lynne," "The Rose of Etrick Vale," "The Golden Farmer," and "Broken Bonds."

Later, Bob Moffit came into the valley and organized "The Alcazar Dramatic Company." Besides the above-named players he included J. C. Duke, Frank Allred, and others. They played some of the previously named plays and "The Serf," and "Dead Shot Dick." This company lasted about one year. All kinds of farm produce was accepted in payment of tickets to any of the home-talent dramas.

About 1888 or 1889, according to Richard Jensen, who has been identified with drama in Uintah Basin ever since that time, the New Dramatic Company was organized by Dr. D. Lindsay, a man well trained in dramatics and who knew how to train others. Mr. Jensen recalls the following as members of that company: Leon R. Mack, Ward Pack, Ada Rich Johnson, (mother of Lorraine Day), who was generally the leading lady, Tillie Young, Richard Fowler, Jane Rich, Wm. Witbeck, B. D. Nebeker, Sarah Hullinger Perry, Sarah Pope Gibson and Tom O'Donnell.

Leo Voight, a painter who made famous his painting of "Remember the Main," on a sheer cliff about 200 feet from the ground in Ashley Gorge, painted some of the first scenery for "Uncle Jake's Hall," on easily moved wings and an attractive drop curtain. Later, Joseph Kirby, also a painter, made some fine scenery for both Jake's hall and later for "The Opera House," which Mr. Workman constructed in about 1893.

"The New Dramatic Company" played "Cast," "Hazel Kirk," "The Black Flag," "Charlie's Aunt," "Bound by an Oath," and the ever-popular "East Lynne." They went to Fort Duchesne and played these dramas for the soldiers encamped there, living at the barracks and playing to crowded houses each night. Rose and Vern Workman, daughter and son of "Uncle Jake," were prominent players in home-talent dramas of the early 1900's. Some dramas, not heretofore mentioned, remembered by some old-time settlers, are: "Rip Van Winkle," "Nick of the Woods," and "Tatters, the Pet of Squatter's Gulch."

After the completion of the Opera House, which was a fine building for that time, and the roads had been improved somewhat, stock companies from Salt Lake City and other outside points played here. Early in the 1900's the E. Forrest Taylor-Ada Daniels Company came to Vernal with a fine selection of plays each season. Later, Ralph Cloninger's Company with some of the Taylor players, played in the Valley. Some of the later members of the



CAST OF "BOUND BY AN OATH"

The original was given in 1902. For the Homecoming celebration on July 27, 1929, it was reproduced. Seated—Byron Nebeker, May Henderson, Lovicia Smith. Standing—Hyrum Meeks, Sarah Pope Gibson, June Pack Allen, Charlie Pope, Charlie Johnson, Richard Jensen, Don B. Colton, Ellis Merkley.

New Dramatic Company were: Don B. Colton, Grace Stringham Colton, Jennie Johnson Carhart, May Bartlett Henderson, A. V. Watkins, Louis Colton, and possibly others.

EARLY VALLEY AMUSEMENTS

I heard Uncle Jeremiah Hatch give an account of a Christmas party held in Ashley Valley on Dec.



Uncle Jake Workman

25, 1878, at the home of Alma A. Hatch. All the people gathered at this home. One of the party had a violin with only three strings. After the eats and other exercises, the dance began with Adam Coon and his three-stringed violin furnishing the music. He played everything from "Old Zip Coon" to "Bonnie Doon." And we all had a merry time.

During the winter of '78 and '79, which was a long and hard one, the people would gather, first in one home and then in another for dancing. There were, in the Fort that winter, two men who played the violin very well. They did most of the playing for the community dances, which was the major means of the fort for recreation during the long winter. With these parties or dances, refreshments were served, which often consisted of graham bread. The dancers would go from house to house and eat a loaf or part of a loaf of bread which served as the sole refreshments unless we mention the water. I might explain here, the bread was made from flour ground on a home-made mill, without cleaning at-

tachments, with some smut, sunflower seed and stems to add aroma to the bread.

During the summer of 1880, a schoolhouse was built and completed for the Christmas parties. A program was given and a dance for the children in the afternoon; a dance at night for the older folks. It was sometime after the building of the fort, before any organized effort was made at amusement. However, during the summer of 1880, Jeremiah Hatch called the young men together and organized a baseball team. From then on, the men and boys would meet on Saturday afternoons and play ball. One item that was of interest to all, was a man who came to the fort who had no arms, was born thus. He would play the violin for a dance with the use of his feet and toes, and he did a good job of it. After we had danced for a while, a hat was passed around. A good collection was made. Jeremiah Hatch made a talk, in which he said, "Now we have seen this wonderful performer, and as it looks like hard work I suggest we thank him and go home." But the man said, "No, I would like to play all night, if you will stay and dance." This man could write his name with his toes, also.

The Y. M. M. I. A. was started and with it some other forms of recreation, such as the debate and drama. A hall was built for amusements. A local man, thought to have been Leo Voight, decorated a curtain by painting a burning ship at sea on it. As near as can be ascertained this was hung in the hall of Uncle Jake Workman.

An excerpt from the Vernal Express in July of 1894 gives the following notice: "Pioneer Day 24th of July Celebration by the Vernal Ward Exercises at Hatch's Grove, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, speeches, recitations, etc., commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Juvenile party at 3 P. M., at the



OUT TO PICK BERRIES

John Merkley, Nellie Merkley, May Henderson, Will Henderson, Kate Adams, Forrest Adams, Madelena Merkley, Smith girl.

Stake House. Ice cream furnished by the daughters and descendants of the Pioneers. A general invitation is hereby extended. George E. Young, marshal of the day."

Many good times were enjoyed by the Vernal people:

GLINES PARK, 4th and 5th of July, 1910.
The Biggest and Best Time Ever Held in Uintah Co.

Again in 1910, the Express gives us an idea of Horse Racing of All Kinds. Wild Horse Racing Team Pulling. Single, Double, and Cross-locked Stage Hold-up. Athletic Sports of Every Description. Basketball for Young Men and Young Ladies Purses, Prizes, Entrance fees and many other things

Good Shade, No Dust. Clean, Fresh Water

Refreshments of all kinds. Circle Track, kept in good shape. Two Days of pleasure and sight-seeing. Big Program.

On May, the 20th, at 2 P. M. at Glines Park. Harness Race, the Daniels' mare, Vernal Girl, won from the Wilson mare. Wilson won the toss. Vernal Girl took the first heat in 1:21. The second heat was won by Vernal Girl in 1:25. It was a pretty race.

The quarter running race: C. H. Glines' two yellow horses, Newton's roan, and Daniels' sorrel, Chance, won in 24 1-5. Driving horses half mile: Haller Ereckson's horse and Young's Black Nick. Nick won in 1:29.

VERNAL GARDEN CLUB

A group of garden-minded people were called together April 1, 1947, by Doyle Landon for the purpose of discussing a garden club for Vernal. Talks were given by W. M. Keller of Salt Lake City, president of the State Federation of Garden Clubs, and Fred A. Augsburger of Salt Lake City, a garden enthusiast. Also present were Ruth Nygren and Dorothy Newbold of Salt Lake City. The group received the idea favorably and before the evening was over the Vernal Garden Club was organized. The officers elected were: president, Mrs. Donald Barr; vice-president, Mrs. Francis Felch; secretary, and treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Hansen.

The members of the new club are: Isabelle Angus, Hattie Y. Johnson, Merle Oaks, Wilson Murray, Pearl Shaffer, Vera Hacking, Jennie Felch, Amelia Manker, Mary Ratliff, Anna Banks, Verne Bennion, Dorothy Hansen, Edythe Shimmin, Iras Schwobe, Mary Roth, Nell Voochies, Ellen Barr, Donna Weeks, Ida Sowards, Mae Jorgenson, Tess Siddoway, Alma Jeffries, Elizabeth Manker.

KIWANIS CLUB OF VERNAL

The Kiwanis Club of Vernal was organized on Jan. 14, 1947, and was sponsored by the Kiwanis club of Helper, Utah.

Officers of the clubs are: president, J. D. Jones, vice-president, H. W. Marrs D. C.; secretary-treasurer, Ralph Milburn.

Directors: C. S. Johnson, George C. Davis, Tenney T. Johnston, M. H. Wilson, Stewart Ashton, C. L. Hatch, Don B. Showalter.

Charter members: J. D. Jones, H. W. Marrs, Ralph Milburn, C. S. Johnson, George C. Davis, Tenney T. Johnston, Stewart Ashton, C. L. Hatch, Don B. Showalter, M. H. Wilson, Cornelius J. Amus, Edgar G. Calder, Lloyd E. Eaton, Merrill Goodrich, Byron Jones, Harvey D. Self, Wiley E. Stewart, C. B. Yates, Robert Olson, S. L. Sather, Wood-ey B. Searle, Alson A. Shiner, H. M. Snyder, Eugene K. Sundquist, M. G. Webb, Theodore Hatch, John R. Bernstein, Mansfield E. Campbell, Allen Faulkner, Russell G. Holley, Nicholas J. Meagher, Jr., L. T. Peyton, Rev. Blase Schumacher, Deward H. Shiner, L. J. Tate, Clem L. Rawlins, Jr.

Kiwanis International consists of over 2500 clubs in the United States and Canada with a membership of over 200,000 members. The clubs limit their membership to two of a profession or business in its town or locality. This has a tendency to limit the size of the club to an efficient, close-knit organization. Spiritual forces are the constant fundamentals of Kiwanis. They are age-old, sometimes called old-fashioned, but always powerful and ever new in their application. Integrity, faith, industry, vision, thrift and an interest in the other fellow—these are the accepted fundamentals of Kiwanis.

The Constitution Objects of Kiwanis are as follows:

To give primacy to the human and spiritual, rather than to the material values of life.

To encourage the daily living by the Golden Rule in all human relationships.

To promote the adoption and the application of higher social, business, and professional standards.

To develop, by precept and example, a more intelligent, aggressive and serviceable citizenship.

To provide, through Kiwanis clubs, a practical means of forming enduring friendships, to render altruistic service and to build better communities.

To cooperate in creating and maintaining the sound public opinion and high idealism which make possible the increase of righteousness, justice, patriotism, and goodwill.

Kiwanis club is strictly a service organization, formed for one purpose only, and that is to serve its community, with the aim of making it a better place in which to live.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

The first organization of the American Legion was effected in Paris, France immediately following the World War armistice of Nov. 11, 1918. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Jr., was elected the first com-

mander. After the return of overseas troops to this county, national headquarters were established in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Under the present scheme of organization each state is called a department which is presided over by officers who are responsible to national headquarters. In each county of Utah there are one or more local organizations called posts which are responsible to department headquarters.

All men and women who served with the army, navy and marine corps between April 6, 1917 and Nov. 11, 1918, and were honorably discharged, are eligible for membership in the American Legion.

The American Legion is non-partisan and non-political. It does not acknowledge rank nor make any distinction between overseas men and those who served in the United States or between the enlisted man and the officer.

Here in Uintah county we have Witbeck post No. 11 which was named in honor of two of our boys who gave their life for their country.

For what does the American Legion stand? The following which is quoted from the preamble of the constitution of the American Legion best answers that question.

"For God and country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Those that are not very familiar with the activities of the Legion here in Uintah County know it best from its activities on Armistice Day, giving dances, sponsoring athletic activities, etc.

Our country is now going through one of those periods when the constituted government is put to great stress to maintain its integrity. In periods of economic slumps such as this is when the seeds of radicalism and anarchy are sown. War clouds are hovering over Asia now. Let all thoughtful and patriotic citizens of Uintah County and Utah join with us in fulfilling the objectives set forth in the preamble of the Legion constitution.—*Legion Publicity Committee.*

MARINE MOTHERS OF UINTAH COUNTY

This organization came into existence when thirteen of the mothers of Marine boys from Uintah county met in the Uintah State Bank building, and discussed what could be done to help the boys over-

seas. It was decided to form an organization, and so on this date of Nov. 20, 1944, officers were elected and the following objectives outlined.

1. To assist and offer friendship to all Marines who come into Uintah County.

2. To keep in touch with our sons and daughters and try and show our appreciation to them for the service they are giving.

3. To collect and preserve the records and histories of all the Marines who leave our county.

The first officers elected were: z

Jennie Weeks, president; Georgiana Merkley, First Vice-Pres.; Bessie Goodrich, Second Vice-Pres.; Thelma Brady, Historian; Zelda Reynolds, Secretary; Inez Timothy, Asst. Secretary; Mary Manwaring and Constance Thorne, Committee Members.

During the following war years the organization met monthly and carried out an organized lesson period for the mothers and special programs to help the Marine boys. Some of the projects were monthly letters to the boys containing news from home, Christmas cards and cakes sent to all the boys whose addresses are available, and a Marine Parents' banquet where 100 fathers and mothers were entertained with a program and dinner after which the Marine Dept. in Salt Lake City showed the life of the Marine boys through picture shows.

The Marine Mothers' organization grew until there were over eighty members enrolled and their records show that 100 Marines have given active service from Uintah County.

Four of this number were left on the battlefields of Japan and Aaron Daniels, Edward Haynes, Paul Timothy and Howard Manwaring made the supreme sacrifice, giving their lives for their country.

The History of the Uintah County Marines will soon go to press when the organization will have completed its purpose.

PROGRESSIVE ARTS CLUB

The Progressive Arts Club was organized in May, 1946. The club was sponsored by the Junior Current Topics Club. Its purpose is to educate its members in the appreciation of fine arts. The officers are: president, Dona Abegglen; vice-president, Dolly Young; secretary, Marjorie Sowards; reporter, LaVon Sather; parliamentarian, Beth Caldwell. Besides the officers, the charter members are: Millie Cooper, Roberta Ufford, Billy Caldwell, Jean Sundquist, Barbara Gibson, DeLyle Richards, Beth Caldwell, Nadean Brady, Beulah Richards.

THE CULTURAL ARTS CLUB

On May 14, 1941, the Intermediate Current Topics club was organized at the home of Alice Fox. The ten charter members were as follows: Alice Fox,

president; Isabelle Johnson, vice-president; Hallie Searle, secretary-treasurer; Mildred Hacking, reporter, Dagmar Aycock, Doris Johnson, Alton Ruffin, Blanche Smith, Isabelle Colton and Merle Merkley. At the next meeting the following new members were voted into the club: Beatrice Bennion, Georgia Rae Bills, Jane Larsen, Vivian Ellis, Elga Perry, and Alta Rust. At the first meeting the members voted to join the Federated Women's club. The activities have been in line with the aims and purposes of the Federated Women's club and they have followed a program of social and cultural advancement for the members as well as participation in civic and community projects. In April, 1946, the name of the club was changed to "Cultural Arts" club.

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Jaycees)

In the spring of 1936, the Junior Chamber of Commerce was organized in Vernal by Mr. Nelson Aldrich, the first state president. Mr. Donald Barr was made president of the Vernal unit. The membership of this club consists of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years and the purpose of organization is civic improvement.

The first project of the new club was a dance given to raise money for the public library. During that first year memorial services were held at the Dinosaur National monument, honoring Dr. Earl Douglass.

Decorating and lighting of the streets in the business section of the city at Christmas time has been a yearly project, also the spring clean-up campaign. The Jaycees led out in a drive for a new hospital and have contributed generously of time and money toward that greatly needed institution.

By purchasing some paintings to begin the collection, the club made it possible for the Central School to accept the gift of the beautiful Ella Quayle Van Cott Memorial pictures which hang in the hall of the school.

An urgent need of the community is a swimming pool. The Jaycees responded to this need and were all set to build one. But they fell in line with city planning which came into existence at this time and turned the money toward a recreation center, including a swimming pool which is a hope for the future. Other community projects including war funds, Christmas cheer funds, infantile paralysis program, and the municipal airport, add up to a successful eleven years for the Vernal Junior Chamber of Commerce.

S. O. S. CLUB

In the fall of 1939, a group of girls met at the home of Virginia Dodds with Clara Colton a co-

hostess, for the purpose of organizing a club. The ten charter members were interested in handiwork and wanted an evening to relax from the hustle and bustle of the workaday world.

S. O. S. was the name of the new club. The charter members were: Beatrice Stringham, Irene Jackson, Gladys Chapman, Lois Dodds, Lela Colton, Clara Colton, Eula Hall, Virginia Noel, Veda Bingham and Virginia Dodds. Four members have since been added. They still spend their evenings sewing and exchanging ideas in handiwork.

THE GUILD

The Guild was organized March 23, 1938.

Purpose: It was organized by a group of young women interested in helping with the activities of the Kingsbury Congregational church.

Charter members were: Stella Baker, Dorothy Banks, Ellen Barr, Doris Clark, Margaret Francke, Henrietta Hegsted, Lillian Henderson, Isobel Johnson, Virginia Johnson, Martha Karren, Elizabeth Lucas, Alma Mackey, Dorothy McCarrell, Florence Orr, Ethel Peterson, Marion Richardson and Bertha White.

THE BRIDGETTE CLUB

The Bridgette Club was organized in 1935 by Mrs. Lillian Henderson, Mrs. Fern Slaugh, and Mrs. Ellen Fletcher. The other charter members were: Mrs. Agnes Goodrich, Mrs. Marjorie Eaton, Mrs. Ella Davis, Mrs. Merle Siddoway, Mrs. Audry Lyman, Mrs. Norma Roberts, Mrs. Elaine Richardson, Mrs. Thebna Ross and Mrs. Mary Kelly. This is a social club.

O. T. CLUB

The O. T. Club was organized in the year of 1934 as a social club with the following members: Martha Karren, Ellen Barr, Edna Eskelson, Wanda Caldwell, Ruby Neighsiel, Reva Richardson, Eva Pope, Vera Hacking, Bea Bennion, Leona Anderson, Evelyn Alexander, Grace Young, Dosia Bullock, Doris Calder, Jennie Felch, and Ann King.

JUNIOR CURRENT TOPICS CLUB

The Junior Current Topics Club was sponsored and organized by the Senior Current Topics Club in October of 1933, at the home of Mrs. Harmon Sowards. The following names were presented for charter members: Mrs. C. R. Henderson, Mrs. Clark Newell, Mrs. Harold Calder, Mrs. Aird G. Merkley, Mrs. Ferron Hacking, Mrs. Charles Lewis, Mrs. Reginald Cook, Mrs. Lee Bennion, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldsmith, Mrs. Clinton Erickson, Mrs. Ernest Johnson, Mrs. Edward Aycock, Mrs. Ray Searle,

and Mrs. Lawrence Siddoway, Mrs. Ardath Siddoway, Mrs. Doral Eaton, Mrs. George Alexander.

From these names the following were selected to act as the first officers: Mrs. Clark Newell, president; Mrs. Charles Henderson, first vice-president; Mrs. Harold Calder, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Aird Merkley, reporter; Mrs. Ardath Siddoway, music director. It was during 1940-41 that the club joined the Federated Women's clubs.

The program of the club has followed social, cultural, and civic lines. Many delightful teas, parties, and luncheons have been given for the members and their friends. The programs have been interesting and educational, and their many community projects have been useful and varied.

In 1945-46 the club sponsored a Young Women's club which became the Social Progressive Culture Club.

FACULTY WOMEN'S LEAGUE

In the fall of 1930 the Faculty Women's League was organized with the following as charter members: Mrs. Lloyd Winn, Mrs. Carl G. Davis, Miss Marva Hodson, Miss Gwendolyn Hansen, Miss Coy Fife, Miss Vera Calder, Miss Ruth Hart, Mrs. Anthon Cannon, Mrs. Reed Morrill, Mrs. Ralph Siddoway, Mrs. L. G. Noble, Mrs. Ellie Wilcox, Mrs. C. P. Lewis, Mrs. Calvin Marshall, Mrs. H. M. Lundell, Mrs. Ellis Merkley, Miss Lela Goodrich.

The purpose of the club is to support any worthwhile high school project, and also to further social contact. Those eligible for membership in the club are all lady faculty members and the wives of faculty members of the Uintah high school. This membership may be continued after affiliation with the high school has ended.

One of the worthwhile projects of the club is the annual tea for all high school girls. The purpose of this project is to acquaint the girls with the members of the club and to further social etiquette.

The Faculty Women's League each year presents an assembly to the high school student body. One of the most outstanding of these was the assembly presented last year, "The Wives of the Presidents." This was an original program, the script of which was written by Mrs. Chellus Caldwell and directed by Mrs. Stella H. Oaks. This program has received recognition through the Thespian organization and has been presented in various places throughout the nation.

LADIES AUXILIARY OF THE ASHLEY WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

This Association was organized as a chapter of the National and State Auxiliaries in 1930 by Mrs. J. R. Eleason, state president, during a state convention of the Utah Wool Growers Association held

in Vernal. Mrs. B. H. Stringham was made president, with Mrs. J. L. Siddoway and Mrs. Adair Tyzack as officers. Among the charter members were: Mrs. W. H. Siddoway, Mrs. J. L. Siddoway, Fay Siddoway, Mrs. Ray Siddoway, Mrs. Adair Tyzack, Mrs. Wm. Witbeck, Mrs. Ethel Martin, Mrs. Harold Reader, Mrs. C. W. Showalter, Mrs. Abe Hatch, Mrs. Sam Hatch, Mrs. Charles Hatch, Mrs. Joseph Hacking. The purpose of the organization is purely promotional, following plans sent out by the National and State Auxiliaries. Various demonstrations have been given in Uintah county showing the fine qualities of wool and the value of lamb as a food. The following have served as presidents since the organization was effected: Mrs. Stringham, Mrs. Ethel Martin, Mrs. Ray Siddoway, Mrs. Harold Reader, Mrs. D. A. Seeley and Mrs. Ray Showalter.

UTOPIA CLUB

The Utopia club of Vernal was organized in 1929 by twelve charter members who desired to promote good literature, domestic art and science, good fellowship, friendliness and sociability among themselves and others. The name Utopia was chosen because of its meaning—state of perfection.

The members of the club have tried at all times to live up to their ideal. Among many projects which they have sponsored are library, hospital, nursery school, beautification of cemetery by planting roses, beautification of the Indians' homes, both inside and out, to create a better living atmosphere, and 100 percent membership in the American Red Cross. Utopia joined the Federation of Women's Clubs on March 2, 1941. Important state and district offices have been filled by Utopia members. There was one State Rural Cooperation chairman, one district president and five district vice-presidents.

The charter members are: Crystal P. Lewis, Ida Sowards, Lena Haws, Dora B. Freestone, Lizzie M. Ashton, Zina B. Howard, Effie L. Young, Vilate B. Freestone, Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Marjorie W. Hatch, Cora M. Alexander, Jennie R. Pope.

VERNAL LIONS CLUB

The Vernal Lions Club was granted a charter and became associated with the International Associations of Lions clubs Sept. 30, 1927. The charter members of this newly created club were as follows: James H. Wallis, I. Sunder, Leo C. Thorne, Chas. C. Sebold, Chas. A. Hatch, Jas. C. Andersen, Geo. W. Cahoon, H. B. Calder, J. S. Bingham, W. B. Wallis, Irvin Eaton, John Jorgensen, William Ashton, H. S. Olson, Herbert Tyzack, Herbert M. Snyder, R. J. Collett, Jr., Dr. George H. Christy, W. S. Henderson, L. H. Allan, J. A. Cheney, A. V. Lewis, Robert L. Pixton, Ray Duke, Earl J. Freeman, E. Peterson, Earl Lewis, R. C. Cooper, Chas.

F. Tucker, H. S. Sowards, Marion K. Shaffer, A. G. Nord, C. S. Carter, S. D. Herron, Milo Fowler, and J. H. Ratliff. James H. Wallis, publisher of the Vernal Express, became the first president of the club and served during the years of 1927-28. Since that time there have been nineteen presidents in as many years. These men served as follows:

W. S. Henderson, 1928-29; Ray Duke, 1929-30; R. C. Cooper, 1930-31; J. A. Cheney, 1931-32; J. R. Douglas, 1932-33; J. C. Anderson, 1933-34; Paul Cowan, 1934-35; L. G. Noble, 1935-36; Glenn Miller, 1936-37; H. W. Colton, 1937-38; John Clark, 1938-39; H. S. Howards, 1939-40; B. H. Stringham, 1940-41; DeVere Carroll, 1941-42; Francis Felch, 1942-43; Ralph Siddoway, 1943-44; George P. Roth, 1944-45; Wm. B. Wallis, 1945-46; H. Grant Vest, 1946-47; Alvin Weeks, 1947-.

The Lions organization maintains sixteen standing committees which provide for a broad range of community activity. Throughout the history of the Vernal Club, it has served not only in the conventional Lion pattern, but has been a community club and has extended the range of its activities to as many community needs as are apparent in Vernal and Uintah county.

Early in the history of the club much of its time was devoted to the improvement of U. S. 40, the main arterial road. The Vernal-Manila road, north across the Uintah mountains from Vernal to U. S. 30, was a major project. This road across the scenic Uintahs has served as a means of opening the area for recreation, livestock industry and other scenic attractions. A water conservation committee and an Echo Park committee have been carried in the club. The Buck Pasture Reservoir was built largely through its insistence. The Echo Park Dam in the Green River, near the entrance of the Yanpa, has been a constant project.

A special committee has been carried to promote the Dinosaur Quarry at Jensen. Partial success has been achieved in getting this whole area recognized as a National Monument, and the club is still devoting its effort to keeping the importance of this scenic attraction in the eyes of the public and the appropriate federal officials.

The livestock show, a project of the Lions Club, is growing from year to year, and new and different subsidiary projects are added to it by the Lions club.

Concentrated effort of the club has been devoted to securing a field house of natural history to act as a center from which the unique geology and paleontology of this area might be explored and the discoveries displayed to the tourist and the professional student of natural history.

The air-mindedness of our state and nation led to the appointment of an airport committee and the development of the local airport.

This outlines some of the major projects carried on by the Lions Club during twenty years of successful Lionism in Vernal.

BEAUX ARTS

In 1927 a group of ladies met at the home of Mrs. John L. Siddoway for the purpose of organizing a social club. Those present, besides Mrs. Siddoway, were Mrs. Wm. B. Wallis, Mrs. Glenn Bennion, Mrs. J. Clive Davis, Mrs. Lloyd Shimmin, Mrs. Herbert M. Snyder, Mrs. Vera Wilbeck and Miss Deane Bennion. During a delightful luncheon plans were discussed informally and before the afternoon was over the organization was completed. Mrs. Glenn Bennion was named president. At a later meeting, "Beaux Arts" was selected as a name.

The object of the club, as stated in the constitution, is "To promote intellectual development of the members by any method which may be decided upon, and to cultivate enduring friendships."

Meetings are held bi-monthly at the homes of members. Refreshments are served and then a program of cultural nature is presented by a member. Throughout the years the programs have been varied, interesting and educational. Each year the club has some outstanding, special social activity for the members and their friends. These have included teas, dancing parties, dinners and receptions.

Although the club is definitely not a service club, the members have given freely of their time and money to help out in community and civic activities. One rule of the club is, "once a member always a member." Those who have moved away are always welcomed into the club when they return.

THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

Fifteen of Vernal's ladies signed an application for a unit of Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion on Feb. 2, 1921. The following are the charter members: Lucy A. Johnson, Sallie M. Curry, Margaret Shaffer, Florence Christy, Anna M. De Moisy, June P. Allen, Avice J. Mease, Jessie Hislop, Louise Jorgensen, Mina Coope, Geneva Bennion, Nina Y. Pack, Alton P. Hansen, Eva Ashton and Janette E. Bates. On March 21, 1921, they received the charter which made them the Auxiliary to the Wilbeck Post No. 11.

The first officers follow: Mrs. Lucy A. Johnson, president; Louise Jorgensen, vice-president; Margaret Shaffer, secretary.

The organization has grown from the original fifteen members to 105 members, with more still joining. There are eighteen non-resident members.

Each year the organization offers prizes for the best essays written on a subject that deals with Americanism. The topics for the essays are chosen by the National American Legion.

At Christmas time the Rehabilitation chairman and committee have helped the other committees of the town provide baskets for the needy. During the war they donated new phonograph records, various games, and books to the Veterans hospital; and made up boxes for the "Yanks Who Gave." Each year the organization mailed Christmas cards to the boys in the service from Uintah county.

The Child Welfare Program of the Auxiliary helps to provide for the needy children of World War veterans, and has donated each year to the Children's Primary Hospital in Salt Lake City.

The Unit offers prizes for the best poppy poster submitted by students of both the high school and Junior high school. At the May meeting of the Auxiliary, poppy wreaths are made to be placed upon the graves of deceased veterans by the American Legion for Memorial Day.

HISTORY OF CHAPTER C, P. E. O. SISTERHOOD VERNAL, UTAH

The P. E. O. Sisterhood is an international organization of approximately 80,000 members, founded on Jan. 21, 1869, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. The Vernal chapter of this organization was organized May 8, 1920. The Sisterhood owns and supports Cottey College, a girl's school located at Nevada, Missouri. We have given our support to the College and have assisted in many ways in community activities. We have donated to the Red Cross and Infantile Paralysis funds and bought a Red Cross layette. We donated to the Vernal hospital fund and furnished an incubator and three terry cloth robes. We helped a needy family at Christmas time and bought glasses for a young girl needing them. Each member donated books to the County Public Library. During the war we bought War Bonds and assisted in Red Cross work.

The third annual convention of the Utah State Chapter of P. E. O. was held at Vernal in 1938 with Chapter C as hostess. The business meetings were held in the Community House of the Congregational church. The Chapter will continue to promote Education and Progress in the community.

WITBECK POST No. 11

July 4, 1919—First unofficial meeting held on the lawn of L. H. Woodard residence. Eleven men were present.

July 22, 1919—Second unofficial meeting held at Uintah Abstract office. Charter was applied for post to be known as the Witbeck Post in honor of the two Witbeck brothers who were lost in France.

Aug. 5, 1919—Vernal was granted a temporary charter for new Legion post called the Witbeck Post No. 11, Dept. of Utah of the American Legion. The first officers were: Commander, Geo. H. Cruikshank,

Adjutant, A. L. Jewett Custodian, J. S. Milburn.

1920—Monument to World War I soldiers from Uintah county was erected in the center of the town and a street dance was held to celebrate the occasion. Monument was later moved to courthouse lawn.

Years following—Witbeck Post organized local basketball and softball and sponsored athletics throughout the county; July 4th celebration, parades, games, fireworks, dance.

November 11—Armistice programs at the high school, dance, and banquet. Gave freely to Merkle Pasture Public Park, Scout Camp ground and public park.

1946—New Legion home, Building and ground was given by Mrs. George Adams to the Witbeck Post. A permanent charter was issued to Post No. 11.

THALIA CLUB

The Thalia club was organized about 1900. It was the first Ladies' club in Vernal. It was called the Bay View Reading Club for a short time. Following were the charter members: Mrs. A. Rose, who was the first president, Mrs. Kate Brown, Mrs. Minnie Dodds, Mrs. Lewis Kabell, Mrs. Wm. Ashton, Mrs. Wm. Burton, Mrs. Julia Dillman, Mrs. Leon Pack, Mrs. Theora Witbeck, Miss Sara Hullinger (Perry), Mrs. Bethera Young, Mrs. Minnie Wilson, Mrs. Cora Johnson, and perhaps others. The club aim is advancement of the members and social entertainment. An old paper clipping gives a report of one meeting written by Mrs. Kate Brown. This will show the nature of the meetings in those early days:

"The Thalia Club met at the home of Mrs. A. Rose, July 7th, to celebrate the Nation's birthday. The house was beautifully decorated with bunting, flags, shields, and flowers. The decorating being the best the writer has seen in the county. Mrs. Dillman presented the club with a handsome flag made of flowers, size 13x24 inches. The program was purely patriotic, every member answering to the roll call with patriotic quotations, and reading national songs, with sketches of the authors' lives and circumstances that called for the poems. When Mrs. L. Johnson's turn came, her daughters, Pearl and Myrtle, surprised and delighted the company by stepping in and singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." Their clear voices made the house swell with emotion. Each member dressed to represent an American book and all took part in guessing the names. Mrs. Brown guessed the greatest number and was presented with a prize made by the president. After the program Mrs. Rose served refreshments and the entertainment was concluded with a patriotic toast by Mrs. Rose and a poetical one composed by Mrs. Dillman. When the goodbyes were said each member departed for her home feeling bet-

ter prepared to live the life of an American citizen. After 47 years the club is still active and interesting meetings are held which will compare favorably with those held at the beginning of the century.

THE VERNAL GUN AND RIFLE CLUB

The Vernal Gun and Rifle Club was chartered in 1902. It was the first club of its kind to be organized in the state of Utah. Its first members were Leslie Ashton, W. P. Coltharp, Wm. McCoy, Dan Hillman, Lynne Ashton, Stan Ashton, Dr. Charles Hirth, and S. P. Dillman.

The purpose of the club was to promote the protection of game, further the stocking of streams with fish, established the California quail in this region, and create a brotherhood of sportsmanship.

The first meeting was held in the Leslie Ashton Hardware store.

As the organization progressed, competitive shooting was entered into. This brought about much excitement and rivalry and led to the challenging of the best marksmen among the soldiers at Fort Duchesne. These "shoots", as they were called, were looked forward to with interest and enthusiasm.

Socially the Gun Club held the banner for the most unique ball held annually in the early years of Ashley Valley.

Many of the hopes of these charter members have been realized. Those who are living view with pride the wonderful strides and accomplishments of the younger members of the Vernal Gun and Rifle Club. The Whiterocks Fish Hatchery, the Leota and Stewart Lakes Nesting Area and Game Preserves, are notable accomplishments. As also the planting of beaver in the streams which was accomplished through the efforts of E. B. Hampton.

Three different efforts have been made to plant elk on the forest, and they are trying to get antelope from Brown's Park and put them onto Dead Man's Bench. Moose will be located in the higher countries and an effort is being made to get bear for distribution throughout the forest. These animals are good for the forest and will be of interest to tourists.

LADIES' AID

When the Ladies' Aid Society of the Kingsbury Congregational Community church was organized during the summer of 1903, Rev. J. M. Babcock was serving as the first pastor of this church.

Six women, with courage and determination, met in the I. O. O. F. Hall for the purpose of founding a society that would promote the welfare and growth of the church. In those days they worked under many difficulties. There were few conveniences. Water, coal and dishes were carried upstairs when dinners were served. These ladies cooked and served the first Election Day dinner in this com-

munity which became a tradition. Another tradition is the dinner and bazaar that is put on in December. The organization has grown and carried on successfully through the years. It assists in charitable and civic affairs and all worthwhile projects. The membership has consisted largely of women who are interested in the Kingsbury Congregational Community Church and its welfare, but a hearty welcome is extended to all who wish to join and work, regardless of church or creed.

Charter members were: Mrs. Wm. H. Burton, the first president, Mrs. Ward P. White, Mrs. Ed. F. Harmston, Mrs. James McNaughton, Mrs. Frank Steinaker, Mrs. J. B. Blankenship, the second president.

Past presidents have been Mrs. B. P. Kelly, Mrs. R. Home, Mrs. George Downey, Mrs. George Baese, Mrs. Leo Thorne, Mrs. J. F. Chapman, Mrs. Charles Hunt, Mrs. W. A. Banks and Mrs. J. H. Ratliff. Present officers are Mrs. J. H. Ratliff, president; Mrs. H. Wilson, vice-president; Mrs. Joseph Galbreath, secretary; Mrs. Mattie Weaver, treasurer; Mrs. W. N. Preas, chaplain.

CURRENT TOPICS CLUB

The Current Topics Club was organized in October, 1904. The new club chose for its motto, "Onward, Yet Upward," its colors, yellow and blue. The object is for development of the mind, for improvement intellectually and socially. Following are the charter members: Mrs. Leslie Ashton, Mrs. Wm. H. Burton, Mrs. LeGrand Young, Mrs. Leon Pack, Mrs. Bertha Meredith, Mrs. Elizabeth Witbeck, Mrs. Helen Dudley Woodward, Mrs. Charles DeMoisy, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Mrs. Joseph McKnight. Mrs. Meredith was chosen as the first president with Mrs. Burton as vice-president and Mrs. C. A. Johnson as secretary. It was through the efforts of this club that the public library was established and maintained for several years. Money was raised by sponsoring public dances and plays, and by personal donations. The members gave books from their private libraries and each gave 25 cents a month.

Current Topics joined the Federation of Women's Clubs in 1911. It has consistently followed a policy of cooperation in projects for the betterment of the community.

The club became The Senior Current Topics Club when it began sponsoring Junior clubs. They have organized three junior clubs which are known as The Cultural Arts Club, The Junior Current Topics Club, and the Social Progressive Culture club.

WOMEN'S TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

On a bright afternoon in October, 1911, a group of women consisting principally of wives of professional and businessmen of Vernal, met at the home

of Mrs. L. N. Meredith. The object of this meeting was to organize a social club to meet twice a month for the purpose of visiting and relaxing. But these thrifty ladies could not waste an afternoon without some useful thing to show for the time spent. So they brought knitting, crocheting, embroidery work and mending. At the close of each session the hostess served tea. Thus it was that the 20th Century Club was born. The original group consisted of the following charter members:

Mrs. Leslie Ashton, Mrs. Wm. H. Burton, Mrs. Charles DeMoisy, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Mrs. Thomas T. Johnston, Mrs. L. N. Meredith, rs. M. R. Martin, Mrs. Leon Pack, Mrs. William Witbeck, Mrs. L. H. Woodard and Mrs. LeGrand Young. Mrs. Meredith was elected president, Mrs. Burton, vice-president, and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, secretary and treasury.

During World War I, these ladies organized for all-out war work. They made sweaters, socks, army kits, etc. Into each kit went a New Testament donated by the club. Inside the cover of each book was posted a copy of a beautiful poem composed and dedicated to the soldiers by Mrs. Pack. When the war ended the club adopted a little French girl, a war orphan, and supported her until she became old enough to care for herself. When the war work ended the club added literary work to their program and became federated.

From the beginning, the club supported the struggling Vernal Public Library, by contributing from their own libraries, also by giving one new book a month and subscriptions to periodicals, particularly children's magazines. It was the 20th Century Club which initiated the rental book shelf.

The club is still active although its membership has dwindled. At one time it boasted a membership of twenty. At present there are only four charter members known to be living.

VERNAL BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CLUB

The Vernal Business and Professional Women's Club was organized Feb. 19, 1925, the seventh club in the state and the first club in the state to ask for a charter, independently. Mrs. Clara M. Clawson was the state organizer. Mrs. Sarah Logan was the local originator and organizer.

The first regular business meeting was held at the office of Attorney Thos. W. O'Donnell. Those present were: Sarah M. Logan, president; Ethel M. Martin, vice-president; Violet Harrison, secretary; Edith R. Lawrence (Cooper), treasurer; Ruth Bennion, Edith M. Johnson and Louise Jorgensen. Effie Young was absent. The above named were the charter members. The constitution and bylaws were fixed by a committee of Ethel Martin, Louise Jorgensen and Ruth Bennion. Monthly business meet-

ings were held the first Monday of each month and the monthly luncheon the third Monday.

The same officers were elected for another year at the June election and the National Charter was received, also the emblem (or pins). The chrysanthemum was chosen as the club flower. Their first annual flower show was held at the Commercial Hotel Oct. 21, 1925. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Cora McAndrews, Mrs. W. H. Siddoway, Mrs. J. H. Ratliff and Louise Jorgensen.

The club sponsored a library project and, with the assistance of other clubs, raised \$700.00. During World War II, this was invested in War Bonds and will be cashed and used toward a library when the city and county build.

The May Day dances were the chief source of revenue for this project. The club was instrumental in securing Mrs. Kate Calder as Primary Supervisor for the schools in 1926. For several years the club gave a scholarship to a graduating girl from the Uintah High School of \$50.00. This was paid to the institution where she registered. Grace Slaugh, Bernice Colton, and Ina Swetman were winners. It was then decided to make it a loan fund and perhaps more interest would be shown. It grew from one \$50.00 fund to three \$50.00 loans.

During the war years, members were active in war work; three of our members have acted on the County Hospital Board.

The presidents have been: Ethel M. Martin, Louise Jorgensen (two terms), Helen Hemstreet (Schaefermeyer, Rose Johnson, Iras White (Schwabe), (two terms); May Jorgensen, Pearl Shaffer (two terms), Stella Stevens (Saddler), Lola Christensen (two terms), Mary Ricks (Noble), Edith Allen, Gladys Woolley, Amelia Manker, Isabell Angus. The officers for 1946-47 are: Edith Allen, president; Jennie Weeks, vice-president; Winona Massey, secretary; Annie Johnston, treasurer.

The purpose of the Federation is to promote better business conditions for women and to interest women in public affairs. Its slogan is "Better Business Women for a Better Business World."

The local club is a member of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club. Any woman employed or in business is eligible for membership providing she can meet the standards set up by the National Federation.

UINTAH BASIN DISTRICT OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

On March 28, 1941 at Vernal, Utah, fifty-five members, representing five Federated Women's clubs of Uintah Basin, were organized into a district to be known as the Uintah Basin District Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. J. H. Peckenpaugh, state president, conducted the organization which was followed by an impressive installation ceremony.

Following are the officers who were installed: president, Mrs. Minnie W. Chapman; first vice-

president, Mrs. Zina Howard; second vice-president, Mrs. Edwin Carmen; treasurer, Mrs. Isobel Johnson; recording secretary, Mrs. Mina Murdock; auditor, Mrs. Frank Lewis; state director, Lillian Henderson. The reason for federation, as explained by Mrs. Peckenpaugh, is that, banding together as a group and belonging to the state and national federation, women's clubs can be a great influence for good in our civic, educational and economic life.

The following have presided over the activities of the club as president: 1st—Mrs. Minnie Chapman, Vernal; 2nd—Mrs. Rowena Lambert, Vernal; 3rd—Mrs. Birda Merkley, Vernal; 4th—Mrs. Elva Seeley, Vernal; 5th—Mrs. Ellen Rawlings, Roosevelt; 6th—Mrs. Lillian Henderson, Vernal; 7th—Mrs. Mary Manwaring, Vernal.

A CELEBRATION I REMEMBER (1889)

By D. S. T. Oakley

Long years ago, in fact, forty-eight years, when I was a little girl of six, I remember a big celebration down in Lars Jensen's grove. At that time there were just fifteen families in Jensen Ward.

The Fourth of July came along and people were wondering what to do to celebrate. On the third of July, Edward Gray came riding up to each house and said, "All you women cook up what you have today, for tomorrow we are going to celebrate. John Rasmussen and his brother Ephraim have just come back from Salt Lake City with a load of freight for

Colonel Monroe's store. They have candy, nuts, oranges and firecrackers. A few of us have thrown in and bought the lot so the poor kids here can have some fun." In each home everyone got busy; washings were done, children bathed, and things were cooked. I remember all my mother had to cook was a bushel of new potatoes and string beans. Mary Ann and Jenett Case together cooked almost a wash boiler full of green peas. Matilda Case baked sixteen loaves of bread. (Till and Peter Case had just been married the fall before and they had no children then.) Lizzie Packet had doughnuts enough to feed an army. Mary Jane Angus made pies and cookies. Aunt Polly Ainge had sixteen pies and a big kettle of cottage cheese. Aunt Lucy Dudley, as we all called her, boiled fifteen chickens, and then took eggs, baking powder, flour, salt, and more bread. Ester Rasmussen had the biggest kettle of boiled beef I ever saw. Oh, how good it did taste to all us poor kids that had eaten no meat for so long. Hattie Burton had a twenty-pound roast of beef. Mrs. Florette Burton had two twenty-pound buckets of ice cream she had laboriously frozen. Aunt Edna Stewart had two ten-pound buckets of ice cream. Sister May had two ten-pound buckets of ice cream; also Grandma Chatwin and Henry had half of a roast hog. These poor people all fixed what they had but when it was all put on a long table which the men had made between two trees, it was a sumptuous feast. All those women, in their faded, patch blue, gray and brown dresses of calico,



UINTAH CO. - COURT-HOUSE



BRIDGE DAY AT JENSEN

and their old flat sunbonnets all working and laughing. I believe they were all happy, or seemed so, anyway. Everyone got up at four o'clock and by ten o'clock were all down in the grove so dinner could be served at noon.

All of Aunt Polly Ainge's kids had shoes to wear, as did John Angus' "kids," and Joe Packet's, 'cause their dads had been to Spanish Fork and brought back things. All the Dudley "kids," myself and brother Lloyd were barefooted. I had a gray flat sunbonnet and a faded blue mother Hubbard dress. I can just see myself. But I was happy and quite proud 'cause my mother had made me wash my feet till they were very clean.

Edward Gray was a bachelor but he loved "kids." He didn't drink but was always broke buying candy for them, even the little Indians. That day he took the box of oranges and gave them around till young and old, all that was there, had two oranges apiece. Those were the first oranges I had ever seen. There were some oranges left so we ran foot races for them and candy and nuts in little red striped sacks. I fell down and skinned my knee. A cowboy picked me up and gave me two sacks of candy.

Colonel Monroe had bought dress goods and hair ribbons for the women and girls to run for. My mother, Aunt Edna, Mrs. Dudley, Aunt Persia, and Aunt Polly raced for dress goods. My mother came in first and had first pick. She selected a white calico with small black figures in it. Aunt Edna was second, she picked a white with blue figure. Aunt Polly Ainge was third. She chose a blue with a red dot in it. (Little girl as I was, I wondered why my mother, being first, didn't pick the blue and red.) Aunt Persia picked a tan with a brown dot, Mrs. Dudley chose a black and white. They all got a dress. I can remember like it was yesterday; when

they all lined up to start the race. Aunt Polly Ainge grabbed Lucy Dudley by the skirts and said, "Damn you, Lucy, don't you out-run me."

Oh, what a feast when dinner was served! I can see Aunt Lucy Dudley with her dishpan, flour, bakingpowder and eggs. She took her chickens out of her washboiler, poured Ester Rasmussen's beef soup into her chicken soup, and with her flour, eggs, etc., made the biggest bunch of dumplings I ever saw.

John Harper had ridden out to the "Red Butte" ranch, then owned by Claire Royal, now owned by Frank Bourdette and called "Dugout" or "Cockle-burr." Then he went on to the "K" ranch owned by Charles Popper (now owned by Thomas Morgan) and just as dinner was served John Harper rode in with forty-five cowboys. They had all stopped at a little saloon in the big city of Jensen which boasted one store owned by Arthur G. Johnson and run by Colonel Monroe; one blacksmith shop owned by John Worsley; one stable run by John Symon; the house of Lars Jensen for whom Jensen was named; and the home of Arthur G. Johnson which was built by Hushcroft; and the small home of Onnil Snyder. Well, the cowpunchers had all stopped there and had a shot of "Merry-legs," as it was then called. Lars Jensen had given a forty-gallon barrel of beer. There were forty gallons of lemonade made with some kind of white powder. I had never seen a lemon then. Dinner was very merry! How those hungry people ate! John Angus, Joe Packet, George Ainge, and Pete Case had all gone to Vernal and hauled lumber from Jake's sawmill and had made a big platform in the grove where they all danced after dinner. I didn't dance because the lumber was rough and unplanned and I got splinters in my feet. My father and grandfather, sister May and brother Lute all played the violin and John Rasmussen with his accordion made plenty of good music. Then there were the Misses Carrie, Addie and Sadie Arnold, Miss June Ainge, Sister May and Pearl Stewart, Sadie and Helen Dudley, Harma and Maggie Burton, Elizabeth and Rebecca Murray, and two McCarrell girls from up Ashley Creek. At that time, Mr. Hunting, Emma Murray's father, was Presiding Elder over Riverdale ward and his girls, Carrie and Emma, were there. The Rasmussen girls, Linda, Katie, and Minnie were present. The afternoon was spent in foot races and horse races. My brother Gerald's horse called "Snail" won the first prize which was a pair of new boots and a new bridle. Gerald was eleven years old then, and was he a tickled boy! The horse was ridden by Tom McNeil who was a beautiful rider.

After the races, about sundown, boys from each family went home to do evening chores. While they were gone the men played ball and horseshoes while the women got supper and the "kids" danced. When the boys came back we all ate supper by a roaring

big bonfire. Arthur Johnson had been to Denver, Colorado, and had brought back a lot of Roman candles and twenty-four skyrockets. He had bought them for my brother Lloyd and me. Arthur Johnson was going with my sister May and wanted to make good with the old folks. When he found there was to be a celebration he kept them and that night before the dance started he set them off. Those were the first fireworks lots of us had ever seen. The dance lasted all night long, lit by a big bonfire. At midnight they spread out the remains of the lunch and ate again; then danced till sun-up when we all went home. The cows were bawling to be milked and we were a tired but happy bunch.

When I started home I had a belly full, but I had had too much of everything, lemonade mostly. Crossing Ashley Creek bridge I got sick and from there on home I hung my head out over the end of the wagon. I had a very sick stomach but a happy heart, and I also had an orange and a little striped bag full of candy which I had hung onto all day and all night. So ended the first celebration I ever remember.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ASSOCIATION

One of the finest advancements made in Uintah county has been the supplying of electricity for the rural sections of our county communities. In 1939 Duchesne and Uintah counties cooperated and as a result the Rural Electrification Association is now servicing 1300 homes with 480 miles of distribution line and an extension of 165 more listed for 1947. In this set-up, the Government loans the money to the people and each consumer is a member of the Association. On Feb. 1 of each year, a meeting is held and they vote in seven directors, one being named as president. The first election was made in 1939, at this time five men were chosen with Shirley K. Daniels president and Chester Hartman, Elroy Larsen, Frank Defae, Henry Wathon, Lawrence Caldwell, directors. Since that time Henry Wathon and Demar Dudley have been presidents of the organization.

The Hydro Automatic Electric plant is located in Yellowstone Creek, twenty miles north of Altonah. There are three units of 300 K. W. each. One operator, Mr. Kenneth Simmons, stays at the plant, the other employees are located at the Altomont office and include Harold Fowler, Dean Case, Eleida Crosby, Martin Hyslop, Wm. Young, Morris Monson, Glen Wall, Leslie Atwood, with Dean Cox as the present manager.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

The Uintah Selective Service Board was first appointed by Governor Maw in 1940 and approved by the State and National Selective Service Head-

quarters. The original Uintah county board members were Mr. N. J. Meagher, Mr. Lester Bingham and Mr. Byron Goodrich, who acted as chairman.

It was the responsibility of these men to select men for the armed service in accordance with the law and regulations prescribed for that purpose. They received no compensation for their time and service. The first office was located in the School Board office building, but was later transferred to the present location in the Colthorp building. The first registration was held Oct. 14, 1940 and the office was closed on March 31, 1947.

Other men who contributed their time as members of the board are: Harmon Sowards, Ashley Bartlett, W. A. Banks, Frank L. Noel. Hired clerks were Edand Preece, Chellus Caldwell, chief clerk, and Nina Hair, assistant. Mrs. Tenny Johnson, chief clerk, Miss Radean Ashby and Mrs. Leon Brady. In connection with the Selective Service Board was the Medical Advisory Board, with Dr. Jos. L. Hansen, Dr. F. G. Eskelson and Dr. C. L. Piper of Ft. Duchesne, acting in this capacity. It was the duty of these doctors to give the preliminary or screening examination for physical fitness for the men listed in 1-A until 1944, when the men were sent into Ft. Douglas for this service.

CEMETERIES AND THE MORTUARY

Reed Morrill tells us that the first and oldest cemetery is the Rock Point, located north of Maeser ward. The Vernal cemetery is located south of Vernal City and Mrs. Jos. H. Black was the first to be buried there. After this, the C. C. Bartlett's children, one of them a boy and the other a girl, dying from diphtheria. Their coffins were made from the rough boards of a wagon box, as it was the only lumber available. At this same time, in 1880, six of the eight children of a gentleman by the name of Henderson died of the same dread disease within two weeks. There is also the Maeser cemetery. Harris Workman was the first person to be buried there. This was about 1887. There is a private burial ground in Ashley ward. This belongs to the Gibson family and both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are buried there with several of their family members.

According to Mrs. Bessie Swain, the first undertaking establishment in Vernal was started about 1890, when Mr. Dillman and his wife would help Mr. Jos. H. Black decorate the coffins that he made. This was in the old Black building on the corner where the Ashley Valley Market now stands. At this time a white-topped buggy was used as a hearse. Then in 1904, Mr. Dillman sent to Denver for a new hearse and it was brought in on a hay wagon. It was assembled and ready to use in the fall of 1904. It was their sad privilege to use it for the first time when Mrs. Dillman died on Oct. 3, 1904.



VERNAL MORTUARIES FROM 1890 TO 1947

Upper left—first undertaking parlor; upper right: hearse bought in 1909, Byron Eaton, driving team, Charlie Atwood, accompanying; left center: present undertaking parlor; right center: the old undertaking parlor on 1st South; lower left: old Black building on 5th West; lower right: Mrs. Swain and the present hearse.

After this, Mr. Dillman sold his interest to Saul Trim who later sold out to Elmer Dillman, who in turn sold to Ashley Bartlett and Will Henderson. They maintained the business for eighteen months and then resold to Elmer Dillman. He then opened the first funeral home. This was located in the building now occupied by the Evans Bakery Shop. This was opened in 1909, with Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dillman acting as undertakers. The new hearse brought in at this time was black with lovely white velvet drapes, and was hauled in by Johnny Rasmussen in July of 1909. In the summer and fall of 1913 the second home was built of gray stone and fitted with beautiful furnishings. The second story of this building was occupied by the Myers Photography Shop. This building was burned in the fall of 1923.

In 1918, while Mr. Dillman was bringing in the body of a schoolteacher, Miss Vervine Wyland, from Randlett, he and her father were caught in a blizzard and from the exposure and contracting the "flu" he became ill and died on Dec. 9, 1918. During this same period there were seventy-five deaths in Vernal, from Oct. 13, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919, caused from the "Flu." Seventy-one of these were men and four were women. It is stated that on a few occasions six and seven were buried on the same day.

After Mr. Dillman died, Mrs. Dillman continued in the business, moving into her present location and through constant improvement, she has built a lovely establishment for the care of the dead.

In July of 1936, a new hearse was purchased. It is also used for an ambulance.

It is interesting to know that the undertaking business has been in the Dillman family since about 1890. Peter Dillman received his license about 1890, and his son Elmer on April 15, 1908; Mrs. Bessie Dillman Swain, on the 4th of September, 1926 and her son, Harold Elmer Dillman on July 8, 1942.

VERNAL C. C. C. CAMP

The U. S. Civilian Conservation Corps came to Vernal April 18, 1933. T. K. Ward, superintendent, Frank J. Kennard, educational adviser, Forrest D. Thomas, chairman. During their time here, the C. C. C. boys did much towards the building up of our community. They built many earth reservoirs for the stockmen and sheepmen. They build many miles of range fences and corrals, also bridges and flood control structures. They accomplished much in the improvement of our range land and forests.

There were several C. C. C. camps established here, one at Bullionville, one at Red Springs and one at Kaler Holler. On Nov. 27, 1941, the Vernal C. C. C. camps were transferred to the Moab camp.

HISTORIC CURFEW BELL

The old curfew bell that rang out its message to old and young from the summer of 1898 until the



CURFEW BELL—

last few years, was salvaged and added to the city scrap heap pile to help keep Old Glory flying.

Back in 1898, when S. M. Brown was mayor of Vernal City, this old bell came into existence. The city council at that time saw the necessity of a curfew law so they bought a large bell and made a tower for it at 28 East Main, just west of the present Vernal Theater. John T. Pope was the city marshall at that time and every night he rang the bell for several minutes. It was also used as a warning of anything of a dangerous nature to the city.

The bell was brought in from Price on a four-horse freight wagon, driven by H. L. Green, and it took him three weeks to make the round trip.

Mrs. John W. Pope, captain of the salvage drive, suggested the scrapping of the bell to Mayor B. H. Stringham, who presented the plan to the city council. They readily voted to scrap the bell and turn the proceeds over to the Uintah County hot lunch project.

BROWN'S HOLE

Brown's Hole was a noted hideout for many outlaws. Three sheriffs of three counties lying in three different states, had jurisdiction in Brown's Hole when they chose to exercise it, which was seldom. The only officer who went there in person previous to 1898, so far as the records show, was Sheriff John T. Pope of Uintah county. The trail up and down to the Hole was rough and very difficult in good weather and practically impassible in winter.

Johnny Harter's Store in Vernal was held up one evening by a would-be outlaw named Davis who just missed killing the proprietor by a fraction of an inch. John T. Pope, who had come to Vernal in 1884 from Bear Lake, happened to be standing just outside at the time. With the town marshal he started in pursuit of the robber, armed with a rifle borrowed from Harter. Having a better horse, he

began closing the distance between himself and Davis. Davis jumped off his horse at the mouth of Ashley Canyon and made a stand behind a big boulder where Pope held him until other pursuers arrived. At the next election, John T. Pope was nominated and elected sheriff without his knowledge. He served two terms at a salary of \$300 per year, as the territorial laws provided. His years as sheriff covered those years when the outlaws in Brown's Hole were most aggressive. Through Pope's fearlessness he merited the enmity of the outlaw element. One of his big jobs was to check the cat-

tle rustlers as there were plenty of them in the county. One group known as Maxwell's Gang, came from Nine-mile Canyon where they stole the cattle and then drove them to Price to be sold. Pope cleared the county of such men as these and had the reputation of being one of the greatest sheriffs Uintah county ever had.

Some of the outlaws of his time were: Harry Tracy, Matt Warner, Butch Cassidy, Iza Tay, Harvey Logan, Jack Bennett, Johnson, Trant, and two unknown Mexicans killed by Pope.



GROWTH IN VERNAL'S TRANSPORTATION

PONY EXPRESS

This was the name given to the mail service carried overland on horseback April 3, 1860, between St. Joseph, Mo., and San Francisco, Calif. The 190 stations established by Wells, Fargo and Company were about twenty-five miles apart and each rider was expected to cover seventy-five miles a day. Eight days were allowed for the transmission of a letter between the extremities of the route. There were 80 riders, about 400 horses and over 300 station keepers and assistants. The service was often interrupted by Indian raids and was extremely hazardous for both riders and station keepers. The Pony Express was discontinued in 1861 upon the completion of the line of the Pacific Telegraph Co.

The fastest trip ever made was seven days and seventeen hours. Lincoln's First Inaugural was carried on this occasion.

PONY EXPRESS STARTED ON APRIL 11, 1860

The first Pony Express from the West left Sacramento City, Calif., at 12 P. M., on the night of the 3rd inst., and arrived in this city at 11:45 P. M., of the 7th, inside of prospectus time. The roads were heavy and the weather stormy. The last 75 miles was made in five hours, fifteen minutes, in a heavy rain.

The Express from the East left St. Joseph, Mo., at 6:30 P. M., on the evening of the 3rd, and arrived in Salt Lake City at 6:25 P. M., on the evening of the 9th. The difference in time between St. Joseph and this city is something near one hour and fifteen minutes, bringing us within six days' communication with the frontier, and seven days from Washington, a result which we Utonians, accustomed to receive news three months after date, can well appreciate. Much credit is due the enterprising and persevering originators of this enterprise, and, although a telegraph is very desirable, we feel well satisfied with this achievement for the present.

The weather has been disagreeable and stormy for the past week and in every way calculated to retard the operations of the company, and we are informed the express eastward from this place was five hours in going to Snyder's mill, a distance of twenty-five miles.

We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Russell for a



Wm. Martin, Emmeline B. Martin

copy of the St. Joseph Daily Gazette, printed expressly for Utah and California with dates from Washington and New York to the evening of the 2nd, and from St. Joseph to 6 p. m., of the 3rd.

We have no doubt they will be able to make the trip in less than 10 days.

PONY EXPRESS STARTED 74 Years Ago Today, written April, 1934.

Seventy-four days ago today, a buckskin-clad horseman spurred his pony eastward at a mad gallop. Strapped to his saddle was valuable mail from Sacramento, California, destined for eastern cities. Four days later that mail reached Salt Lake City.

Crowds were gathered in the streets as the foam-flecked horse threw mud from his flying heels. Rain beat into the rider's face. At the stage depot a fresh pony and a fresh rider were waiting. In less than ten seconds the saddle bags with their precious cargo of mail were transferred and the ride continued eastward, ever eastward.

That was the start of the Pony Express and an epochal event for Salt Lake and the West.

Now messages flash over the same route in a fraction of a second and the trail is covered by airplane daily in a few hours. People complain of delays. Stage coach passengers likewise complained of the discomfort of riding within the interior of the coaches, packed with useless government tomes.

Horace Greeley raised a particularly strident wail when he was forced to ride from Ft. Laramie on a tripod formed by the corners of one patent office report and two of Hon. J. M. Bernheisel's free public documents. Then, also, California was becoming predominant in the nation's interest with immigration and gold. The officials in Washington wanted faster communications so the Pony Express started, on April 3, 1860.

VERNAL MAN LOOKS BACK ON PONY EXPRESS DAY

Nearing his eightieth birthday, William Martin, one of the last survivors of that celebrated group of horsemen, the Pony Express Riders, looks back sixty-five years for a bit of reminiscence about adventurous rides with America's first streamlined mail system. Although only a boy at the time, not more than eighteen years old, Martin carried the mail between southern Utah and Nevada stations. He is now one of a very small number who lives to tell the story.

Mr. Martin resides at Vernal, and has lived here for many years. He has spent the years in a quiet but industrious way on a small farm. His home faces U. S. Highway 40. The daily passing of mail trucks and other vehicles of express serve as a constant reminder of his own past experience and the forward marching strides of time. From lathering and puffing steed, leaving only hollow echoes as it pranced over the arid turf, to the incessant hum of airplane motors, the constant click of telegraphic

signal, or electrified voices speaking out of the air, this man, the last of the pony riders, has glimpsed progress as few ever do. But those were great days back there in the seventies. Says William Martin, "There was an eighty-mile ride through rain or shine that had to be made regularly. The people were depending on the mail going through. The ride began on the banks of the Beaver river at the River-side camp. The journey was eighty miles in a westwardly direction to Camp Thomas. One horse could not make that trip at the speed we went. I rode three different horses each night in covering the distance. But it wasn't a bad trip we had plenty of substantial food. We had lots of good warm clothing. There was about thirty-five dollars a month in it. We thought that was good wages."

At the time the route was changed from the camp on the Beaver river to Minersville, Utah, Mr Martin quit the service and entered into ranching. He spent twenty years in Colorado. From there he came to the Uintah Basin where he has been since this time. His eightieth birthday will be in March. We wish him happy returns and many pleasant memories of bygone days with the Pony Express.

THORNBURG ROAD

Thornburg Road, now overgrown from disuse, winding its way up over the Uintahs and passing near 13,000-foot-high mountain peaks and on into historic Fort Bridger, Wyoming, tells a romantic and fascinating story of U. S. Army and freight-hauling activities in that region when Vernal pioneers were breaking virgin soil in Ashley Valley.

Built during the years 1881-83 to serve the needs of U. S. government officials in establishing a military post, Fort Thornburg, on the mouth of Ashley Creek just six and one-half miles north of Vernal, the road served its makers a brief few years, then with the establishment of Fort Duchesne, it ceased to be necessary and the portions of it which are still visible today are silent monuments to a heroic struggle against great natural obstacles.

When in 1880, the U. S. Government was contemplating the construction of a Fort in Northeastern Utah, Judge Wm. A. Carter who lived at Fort Bridger, suggested the building of a wagon road from Fort Bridger to the proposed site of the new post.

The wagon road was begun a year later. It followed one of the trails used by Uintah Ute Indians in traveling to the Wyoming frontier. Without the use of surveys or special equipment, the road was first constructed by Judge Carter, who took sick on the creek which now bears his name and who died shortly afterwards. It was during the autumn of that year that Fort Thornburg (named after Major J. M. Thornburg who was killed in 1879 in an engagement with the White River Utes), was established near the present site of Maeser, and it was the following year (1882) that the road was really christened by a train of twenty-two six-mule teams and

wagons, hauling freight from Fort Bridger to Fort Thornburg. Three weeks spent in fighting snowdrifts on high mountain passes, extracting wagons from bogs in mountain meadows, climbing steep slopes, and scaling slippery mountainsides, were necessary to deliver the merchandise to Fort Thornburg.

Immediately afterwards, detachments of soldiers were turned into road builders and before the summer was finished the route could be traveled in approximately half the time. The summer of 1883 saw four companies of infantry working on the road for a period of three months, and saw Thornburg road a main artery between Wyoming and Utah. However, the establishment of Fort Duchesne shortly afterwards, made both Fort Thornburg and Thornburg road obsolete, and both decayed rapidly.

LIFELINE OF UINTAH BASIN

By Evelyn Richardson

The first residents of Uintah Basin brought with them supplies necessary to establish homes here and yearly made trips to Salt Lake City, Provo, and Ogden to obtain food, clothing, hardware, etc. As the population grew, merchants came and opened stores and stocked all types of general merchandise. This was a wonderful day for the people here. It meant, first, that they did not have to make a 400-mile trip for supplies each year and, second, that many men found employment for themselves and teams hauling the freight.

Several trips were made to Salt Lake by various freighters prior to 1895 but thereafter the freight came to Price, Utah, a distance of 120 miles, from the Basin. Very often it was possible to haul a load of honey, alfalfa seed, hides, or wool, from Vernal to Price, or a load of gilsonite from the St. Louis Mine, located at the Strip, as it was then called, then later called Gusher. The length of time required to make the round trip was from fourteen to twenty days, depending on the conditions of the roads and whether they had to load with gilsonite on the way out or maybe wait for a full load of freight before returning.

The freighters were paid at the rate of \$1.00 per hundred pounds. The freight paid on shipments going to Price was usually cash and payment on freight hauled to merchants here was most generally made in merchandise. The freighters used two wagons, the lead one had three beds on while the trail usually had two, making it possible to haul from 6,000 to 9,000 pounds. It required four to six horses to pull this heavy weight over the rough and often muddy roads. The wagons had to be kept in good conditions so as to assure no breakdowns and they had to be covered with heavy wagon covers to keep out the storms because all freight had to be delivered in first class condition or the freighters paid the damages. Each man was billed with so many packages at Price by Mr. A. J. Lee, who was

the agent there for many years. Upon arrival here the bill was checked by the merchant and freighter and many times the weight of the cartons or weights were deducted from the weight of the items, making it necessary for the freighter to stand the loss in the weight of the cartons, etc.

The merchants rotated the freight shipments and gave each man an equal chance. However, some of them hauled winter and summer, others only when the farm work permitted, but each came

in their turn. There were always two outfits together and sometimes three, but not more. It was an unwritten law of the freight road that "you help me and I'll help you," and this proved to be a wonderful creed by which to live because hardly a day passed when they did not need each other's help in some way. It was necessary to not only carry food for themselves but hay and grain for animals, also barrels of water for the horses and a large roll of bedding. Many men did not own tents so their



Ox Team in Vernal
John and Docia Clark
Wash Caldwell and Mathew Caldwell

H. Herbert, Geo. Wardle. Mud in Indian canyon
Freight Teams of Uintah Railway
White River

nights were spent in the open. The summers were pleasant but winter weather made many hardships. The thermometer at times dropped to 40 below zero. Icicles several inches long would be frozen to the horses' noses each morning and many times the men walked most of the way to Price and back, to keep warm.

It was possible to make around twenty miles each day, that of course depended on the weather, the load and conditions of the team, etc. There was a well-established campground at the Half Way Hollow. At this place they could water their horses for 25 cents each. This water was hauled by camp attendants a distance of two miles and kept in tanks



BRIDGES AND FERRIES OVER GREEN RIVER

for this purpose. At Fort Duchesne they also found a good place to camp with water from Uintah river then at Bridges, now Myton, they could camp on the banks of the Duchesne river. Some twenty-one miles west of Bridges was a camp known as the Wells, for many years run by Owen Smith. Here they could camp again by water. About a full day's drive west from the wells was Nine Mile, at which place they could buy hay and grain. It was another day's drive to the head of Nine Mile, also another to Soldier Canyon, and still another to Price.

Some of the Uintah Basin's early freighters are listed here as we could learn about them, others probably helped whose names do not appear here; Charles Holmes, Alfred Powell, Maroni Mechem, E. G. Defreze, David Woodruff, Thomas Sabey, Robert Pope, Oliver Haws, Lewis Pearson, Lefe Woods, Alonzo Haws, Joseph Abplanalp, Charles Thomas, William Davis, Nathan C. Hunting, John Chivers, Henry L. Green, James Parker, George Green, Joseph Bateman, Charles H. Pope, Joseph M. Woods, Edwin Wardle, John Odekirk, Martin Alfred, Frank Odekirk, Al Rasmussen, Orlando H. Eaton, Ernest Eaton, George Wardle, Harvey Herbert.

From about 1886 to 1905, the freight practically all came from Price and in 1905 the Uintah Railway started hauling from Dragon. From then on the bulk of the freight came that way. However, teams continued to make trips to Price as late as 1918. A desire to earn a livelihood for themselves and families and the promise of a happy reunion with loved ones when they returned home made the otherwise hard trips easy to make and so the lifeline of Uintah Basin was kept alive by these sturdy, honest men in the years when Vernal was first being established.

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION INTO ASHLEY VALLEY

As the traveler today glides over the smooth road bed in his car between Salt Lake City and Vernal or between Green River City, Wyoming and Vernal over the Vernal-Manila road, it is extremely difficult for him to visualize the conditions experienced by people coming to the valleys of the Uintah or Ashley fifty or seventy-five years ago. It would have been a very different experience then. Mr. Morris Evans states that:

"In 1872 William Bethers had a house at the mouth of Daniel's Canyon while about four miles from the head of Strawberry Valley was an unoccupied one-room log cabin. These two buildings or houses were all the houses between Heber City and the Whiterocks Agency, and no other houses nearer than Brown's Park in 1873. In the earliest days, by good team with a light wagon to Salt Lake with the

best of weather and good roads, should be made in five days if no mishaps occur."

Five hours now is a long trip, let alone five days. Nov. 7, 1877, Elder Bingham's party left Huntsville, Utah and coming via Evanston, Fort Bridger and Brown's Park, arrived on the Green River on the lower end of Ashley Valley, having made the journey in just thirty days, now ten hours is sufficient.

Generally speaking, the person who travels along the highway today between Wasatch Valley and Ashley Valley, is somewhat south of the route followed by the early pioneers into Uintah Basin, with, of course, a few exceptions.

Leaving Heber, the cumbersome wagon wound its way up the Daniels Creek bed, crossing and re-crossing dozens of times before it reached the top near the present service station. Here the old road struck down Strawberry Valley about midway toward the present dam, swinging up and making contact with the present highway about where the east Strawberry service station now stands. From here it went almost east to the rim of the mountain and instead of going around the spur of the mountain which projects south, where the present road now follows, it headed up the valley or small canyon defile. (Coal Creek) rather northwesterly, dropping down into Soldiers Creek from the Northwest. Crossing over the divide, it followed down the valley where the present road runs along Little Deep Creek until it approaches the head waters of Deep Creek proper, and here it cuts over the northern rim through a small valley running northeast. Now it runs rather parallel with Current Creek but several miles north of the present road. Continuing eastward, it runs about three miles north of Fruitland store and far above the present crossing, striking the Duchesne several miles north of Duchesne City, the original road having cut around north of "Nigger Heaven." Cutting across Blue Bench it passed over from Red Point and maintained a course nearly parallel but a few miles north of Duchesne River, reaching the Lake Fork about three miles or more above its confluence with the Duchesne. It continued east to the benchlands north of Myton and here turned rather abruptly northeast, passing near the present site of Roosevelt and north from Fort Duchesne. It crossed the Uintah River in the neighborhood of the old Daniel's Crossing in the LaPoint vicinity, through the old Taft precinct over the old Deep Creek, crossing near the point of LaPoint Hill, then across Deep Creek bench north of the Gerber place and so on, up over the bench over Blue Hill and through the old Dodds Twist and through the gap west of Maeser. Thus, most of the way, it lies much to the north of our present highway. After considerable investigation with people who had used the old road, the writer traveled over the present road on July 2, 1936, stopping all along the way to investigate the old route and question older men in Straw-

berry, Fruitland, Duchesne and Vernal. Who the original finders of this route were, is very uncertain. Mr. C. B. Bartlett quotes the old gentleman Hatch as having said, "This road was the most natural route to be found," or words to that effect.

We know that J. C. Fremont, in 1844, followed a route from Utah Lake through Uintah and Ashley to Brown's Park. Perhaps Fremont followed this natural route. This general route was on the trail between Utah Lake and the Platte region followed by fur traders in the 1830's and 1840's. How early it was established, the writer is yet uncertain. That it did follow a most natural route is unquestionable.

That the early traders and explorers followed the paths of least resistance is a certainty, and that natural trails had long been sought out by Indians is a matter of fact.

The Uintah and Ashley Valleys, besides being on the trail between Utah Lake and the Platt region, were also at the crossroads with another route of travel between Taos, New Mexico and Fort Bridger to Fort Hall. There were various trails over the Uintahs as used by the early Rocky Mountain Fur Traders. In 1869 we have already recalled the entry of William Gibson, Pardon Dodds, Blankenship, Professor Marsh and others who came into the val-



UINTAH'S EARLY STAGE COACH DAYS

ley from over the mountains. Many early traders had discovered the most expeditious trails previous to this time. Jim Bridger in 1824, was probably the first white man to discover the Great Salt Lake. He built Fort Bridger in 1842 or 1843. The Mormons destroyed it in about 1857 but it was rebuilt about 1858. The route via Fort Bridger and Brown's Park was used by some of our early emigrants into the Ashley Valley. After the arrival of the Snyder party in 1876, via the Heber route, there was another route followed.

—Reed Morrill

The early road in Vernal City, according to the information given Harold Hullinger by his father a short time before he died, was as follows: "Starting at the old Bill Reynolds mill, it crossed Central Canal where the bridge is now, then turned southeast through the George Freestone place and continued on to Hatch town, then crossed the fairgrounds to the Israel J. Clark (Hodgkinson) place and turned south to the W. S. Hullinger corner, then south across two gulches east of the cemetery, passed by the A. Haws (Pehacek) place straight to the John Slauch (C. Rupp) place, thence down Spike Hollow toward Ashley Creek. Prior to the building of this road, Mr. Hullinger explained the main road had gone down Ashley Creek all the way to Green River. Mr. Hullinger stated that he had driven the second wagon down the new highway described above.

THE BATTLE OF THE ROADS

The following material is taken mostly from the Vernal Express that a clear picture might be shown regarding the developments of our transportation and highways.

Vernal Express April 29, 1910:

"Postmaster E. H. Belcher received a letter from Second Assistant Postmaster General asking for any "postal reason" why the Dragon-Vernal-Bonanza-Ouray mail routes should not be discontinued. A meeting was held and the City Council of Vernal notified of the possibility of our losing this necessary artery of commerce. Letters were sent to senators and representatives in Washington. The Republican county chairman, T. W. O'Donnell, took up the matter with Senator Smoot and Representative Sutherland. It means, he told them, a return of ten years ago when we received a six day a week mail from Price. We need both mail routes anyway. The mail had doubled on the Dragon route in four years. The traffic is becoming so great that oftentimes both stages are loaded at Dragon."

On May 6th, 1910, they are still explaining their need. We quote:

"The cost of new contract for carrying mail from Dragon to Vernal for the next four years is not excessive; the price of horses, vehicles, forage and

everything used in connection with the carrying of the mail has increased all over the U. S.

Dragon, Utah, is the railroad distributing point for Vernal. The wagon haul being only 65 miles, it's a 6-day service over 126 miles of wagon road to Price."

We will follow through and see how they fared in this battle.

May 13, 1910. Vernal Express:

"Prompt Action by Utah Senators and Congressmen and Vernal citizens get what they ask for. A telegram is received by Edward D. Samuels, from Washington, D. C. Star Mail Service between Dragon and Vernal will be continued from July 1st. Signed, Reed Smoot. The message from Sutherland was the same. John S. Hacking, Chairman of Board of County Commissioners, received similar messages as did T. W. O'Donnell and Charles DeMoisey. Everybody was elated."

May 27th, 1910, Vernal Express:

"Price Vernal Mail Route,

E. C. Lee and G. T. Taylor came in Sunday to arrange for this end of the Stage and Mail service. The Vernal Market will handle the express for them. Mr. Lee has secured the buildings next to the Consolidated Implement Company for his stables.

"The mail company which Mr. Lee represents has bought the Soldier Station and the Wells, and all of the stations along the road will be equipped to give perfect satisfaction. Soldier Station will be a stopping place for dinner. A change of horses at Myton, dinner at Moffat and then into Vernal.

"Four of the best Concord coaches have been bought for the service and sixty good horses. Tom Taylor will have charge of the horses all along the line. Mr. Lee left for Price, Mr. Taylor for Randlett.

May 20th, 1910. Vernal Express, under caption: "Toward Good Roads." We read:

"AN AUTOMOBILE BOULEVARD FOR VERNAL."

The proposition made by the Uintah Railway Company through Mr. Judd, is to put passenger automobiles on between Dragon and Vernal, run an automobile express truck and a freight line of automobiles which will put freight into Vernal, in one day. Providing the people of the Valley will put up one-half of the expense of building a good automobile road here in the Valley.

One merchant in Vernal says if the Uintah Railway Co. will agree to bring in freight in one day from Dragon at no increased rate per pound, he will give \$50.00 toward building the road. There are other merchants who are just as interested as this one and will contribute liberally toward a good road. Farmers will give goodly sums as it will enhance their land 20% in value.

All Vernal should contribute, consider what it would mean to Vernalites to have a boulevard seven

miles long upon which they could drive or ride a spin out into the country in the evening after the day's work is done. Let's quit having people feel sorry for us, let's build a road.

May 27th, 1910, Vernal Express:

"The first regular automobile on the trial mail service came into Vernal at 11:45 from Dragon, having the mail and some passengers, a good crowd of



The Baxter Pass, about 9,000 feet., of the Book Cliff mountains. Narrow gauge rails used. Snow scene: getting the Shay engines over the pass. James McNaughton on the Alhandra ferry. Alhandra station in high water in 1912; Mr. and Mrs. Robert (Bob) Johnston. Uintah Railway. 1913—Uintah Railway Co. first Holt caterpillar brought into Uintah Co., used from 1 to 2 years on road to haul freight. Drivers: Clarence Thomas and Henry Workman. The car used on the narrow gauge railway. Engine used by the Uintah Railway to haul freight. Babe Woods on the freight wagons for the U. R. W., in front of the Orpheus.

the business men of Vernal and interested spectators witnessed the arrival. The mail was distributed and ready for the people at the noon hour.

"The car left shortly after noon for the return trip to Dragon, taking the mail and three passengers. The Express truck arrived during the afternoon from Dragon loaded with trunks. Incidentally, it was a heavy day for the stagecoach went out part way and relieved the truck of several heavy trunks."

June 3, 1910, Vernal Express:

"With the four-in-hand and stage, goes Bob Johnson. We shall miss him but Bob goes to Fort Duchesne-Bonanza road and the four will be seen at that end of the line.

"Charles S. Carter, N. J. Meagher and Mrs. Chas. A. Hardy were incoming passengers on the Sunday mail from Dragon. They all appreciated the automobile ride."

And now we will ask Stella Hardy how she liked her first auto-stage ride.

"I had two little girls with me, Edna and Sarah, and had traveled all night on the train from Provo, coming on the narrow gauge over the Baxter pass to Dragon. I was very tired and had dreaded the trip on into Vernal, but much to my surprise, the car was a large one having three seats and would comfortably seat three persons in each seat. I remember that Mr. N. J. Meagher, Ezra Merkley, myself and the two children were in the rear seat, three passengers in the middle seat and the driver and two other passengers were in the front.

"My companions assisted me by carrying the children part of the way and I really enjoyed the trip until I came to the Green River crossing at Alhambra. The hill looked very steep as we started down and I wondered if we could possibly make the ferry or would be rushed right on into the water. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Johnson were running the ferry boat and were very nice to us. We were all thrilled over the advancement that Vernal had made in getting car service."

June 10, 1910, Vernal Express:

"Good roads. County Commissioners John S. Hacking and John C. Bates met a delegation consisting of Capt. M. W. Cooley, John McAndrews of Uintah Railway Co., and fourteen businessmen of Vernal. Capt. Cooley explained the desire of his company to continue the auto service and how they wanted to put on freight machines, but said that better roads were needed. A committee was elected to investigate the matter."

The Express, June 23, 1932:

Frank Davis, son of Joseph Davis, and Mrs. Hannah Parker was born in Pleasant Grove, Utah July 28, 1884. He came to Vernal when ten weeks old. He made his home in Glines. He helped bring

the first string of big trucks into this county for the Castle Peak Mining company. Big Davis trucks, that proved to be too big for any of the bridges and could not be used at that time. In 1913, the A. M. Murdock Stage Company sent him to Milwaukee, Wis., to take a course in auto assembling, preparatory to starting the operation of the first auto stage line from Colton to Vernal. He helped pioneer most of the automobile routes into the Valley until he accepted a position with the government on their Star Route to Vernal, in 1919. He started as truck driver, advanced to foreman of trucks and men and later, superintendent of the Star Route. He left the mail route to take up another pioneer experience in the spring of 1926, that of establishing the Sterling truck route through the Strawberry valley. Exposure and difficulties caused his health to break and in November, 1929, he went to California where he died, June 12, 1932.

Vernal Express Dec. 27, 1918:

The Duchesne Stage and Transportation Company is furnishing elegant services from Helper to Vernal. Passengers who board this company stage are never sure whether they will get through without traveling all night or not. A passenger complained to us the other day of the treatment received at the Leavitt station, where they transferred to bob sleighs. People and mail were put in the same conveyance.

March 15, 1918:

State Road Commission will meet March 21 with committee of Uintah county to make financial arrangements for the completion of the work started last year for the Duchesne-Helper and Price-Myton roads. \$1000.00 was given to purchase scrapers and other necessary tools.

July 12, 1918, Vernal Express:

\$500.00 county funds and \$825.00 from sheep men, and men owning farm lands on Diamond Mountain will contribute labor for a road to be built to the summit of the mountain so that cars can travel over it.

Sept. 13, 1918, Vernal Express:

There is a probability that the Government will take over the handling of the mail, Vernal to Watson. The present contract of the Uintah railroad expired July 1. Their new bid too high. Trucks to be used, 2 two-ton and on 1-ton. The mail was not to be routed by Duchesne as that is a longer distance.

What high hopes were built up by this change, everyone was sure there would be no more trouble. A string of Packard trucks to be operated by discharged soldier boys would answer all the difficulties. In November we read: "The war Dept. was asked to release 7 trucks and 4 men for a 115-mile Star Route between Helper and Vernal, Utah, driv-

ers paid \$4.00 per day, and Dec. 20th brings this startling information: "The Government will operate the mails between Helper and Vernal, commencing Jan. 1. This will discontinue hauling the mails between Watson and Vernal and cancelling of the contract between the government and the Duchesne Stage and Transportation Company. Official notification to P. M. David Bennion comes as a complete surprise. It has been decided to omit the Star Route service as now performed between Watson and Vernal, after Dec. 31, 1918, and all mail now dispatched over that route should be accordingly." It was perplexing. It was only two weeks since an agreement was reached between the Uintah railroad and the government for transfer of mail over the Watson route. It is known that the Helper Duchesne is not open for motor trucks the year round, it becoming necessary to change to bob-sleighs to get over part of the road between Leavitt's station and the other side of the summit, 10 miles. This new route opens added possibilities to residents of Uintah, insuring a rapid parcellpost and market for various products. Good travel will be available. This is the first government-owned and operated mail service in Utah. If it proves successful, other lines will be opened."

Vernal Express, Jan. 31, 1919:

The Commercial club asks that Uintah county receive share of Proposed Bond issue introduced into the state legislature by L. W. Curry for issuing road bonds and a definite building program be laid out and the appropriation for this county and the creation and construction of a permanent highway between Vernal and Salt Lake. The trucks had not arrived for the mail service in February but Inspector Dawson had been in and promised three trucks and seven men drivers.

Vernal Express, March 14, 1919:

"Mail service not successful. (we read) Our kick is against the postal authorities, they arbitrarily canceled the mail contracts with Uintah railroad and Duchesne Stage Company before they were ready to do business. They shipped a lot of trucks to Helper that were not suited for this county, we have it on good authority that Parcel Post is piled all along the road between Vernal and Helper. 16 tons of parcel post stacked under snowbanks."

Immediately talk was started of a Grand Junction road. Protest wires were sent to Washington, D. C., and asked that the Watson route again be opened, and of course, we all remember how for months we never knew when would come in and when it wouldn't. But in Salt Lake City, help was on the way. The State Road Commission had appropriated five million dollars for road work and one-eighth of it was earmarked for Uintah county. The plan approved called for 45 miles, Castlegate to

Duchesne, 61 miles Duchesne to Vernal, 20 miles Heber to Fruitland. "The highway from Vernal to Salt Lake will be a busy scene this year", and in Uintah the election passed for the issuing of \$140,000 for county roads.

April 11, 1919, Vernal Express:

John N. Davis, Don B. Colton, L. W. Curray, Earl Thompson and James H. Wallis to meet Mr. Davidson and Dawson, the special agents sent from Washington, D. C., to look into the mail situation." But it is summer now and good service is expected until fall, and all this time a seething excitement going on over a railroad, and even an airline to be established here.

September, 1919:

Two hundred men put to work on the road, Surveyor Nile Hughel resigned. He had surveyed all the proposed roads and had everything at his fingertips. We will miss him sorely. But the tension has relaxed. Supt. Young of Uintah Basin U. S. Mail Truck System, is giving excellent service. There are seventeen trucks with ex-service drivers. Fruit and other produce is being brought in. Some of the drivers are: Jay Pope, Lawrence Park, Clyde Walker. The government, Carbon county and the state is to spend \$275,000 on the road from Price to the Uintah Basin. Mr. Browning of the State Department says that we owe more to Mr. Curry than any other man in the legislature. We will leave them working on the road and see what 1920 brings us.

Vernal Express, Nov. 1, 1920:

The Vernal-Helper stage is now making regular trips. If the government helps us with the road the bed will have to be 24 feet wide and hard-surfaced, if not, it will be 18 feet wide and of dirt.

Vernal Express, March 13, 1925:

New Federal Building Completed.

Bids for mail route asked for. Route opened by Government April 16, 1919 under Supt. Joe Tullis and Frank Davis. Bids will be open Jan. 19, 1926. And the Government, after years of development through trial and error, and the intensive program of road building that went on during that period, was asking for bids on the Star mail route. But we turn our leaves hurriedly over and find that in 1932 we are still not happy and are asking for more changes and faster travel.

Vernal Express, Dec. 15, 1932:

Civic clubs of Eastern Utah discussed the proposed change of mail route from Salt Lake via Heber and Strawberry Valley and into Duchesne and Uintah counties instead of to Price as at present routed. The government did not favor a change at present. The people in Uintah Basin favor the route change

and those opposing do so for fear the contract for handling mail might go out of government hands and thus impair the service. It was brought out that the Strawberry route can be successfully kept open for year-round traffic, having been kept open for the past four years, being closed only forty hours in that length of time, while the Indian canyon route was closed forty-eight hours during that same period.

Vernal Express, April 26, 1934:

Basin Mail to Be Routed via Strawberry Valley. Dept. urged to continue to maintain the garage to Price, and at least a skeleton force until it has been demonstrated that uninterrupted service can be maintained throughout the winter between Salt Lake and Vernal. The change was made and the mail contract was awarded to Thomas T. Iles of Craig, Colo. Vernal held a huge July 4th celebration and historical parade including the evolution of the Uintah Basin mail service from Pony Express to present time.

FROM STAGE COACH AND COVERED WAGONS TO DAILY MAIL AND BUSES

In the early years of the Ashley Valley settlement it was very difficult to get any mail into the Basin, especially during the winter when there were several feet of snow to block the mountain passes. The first postoffice was located at Ashley Fork, installed there in 1877-78 with Will Britt acting as postmaster. In 1879, Otto Peterson carried the mail on snowshoes over the Taylor mountain from Green River City, Wyo. He wasn't a paid mail carrier, and the settlers would give him produce and what they could for this service. It was in December that a terrible snowstorm closed all the mountain roads, five different men tried to make the trip via Brown's Park for the mail. Two of them froze their feet and almost lost their lives. Mr. Peter Dillman finally made the return trip and the settlers persuaded him to continue carrying the mail all that winter.

In the early eighties, Fort Duchesne was established as a Military Post, a road was built to Price from Fort Duchesne via the "Duchesne Bridge," the place where later, Myton was built up, and mail was brought in by people from Price to the Fort, and from there on into Vernal.

Many interesting stories are told of the experiences of many of the first travelers over these perilous and dangerous byways, the mountains were steep and almost impassable, while the streams were rough and during flood season always treacherous. The first roads were built along the natural routes as were the Indian trails. In 1909 a map was made by Nile Hugel, showing the old Mail and State roads, the old road to Burnt Fork, Wyo., and Manila, Utah, Brown's Park road and the old road to Bonanza. In 1910, A. Theodore Johnson made a map showing all the roads in Uintah county.

There was a special tax of two and one-half mills levied, to be used for the maintenance and construction of the county roads. These, and also the state roads, were dirt and very rough, being muddy in spring and fall, dusty in summer, and blocked with snow in the wintertime. Both funds and equipment were limited, it was a hard task to keep the roads up, and in even usable condition. The taxes were often paid in work and a record of all the road work done was kept in the county commissioners' minutes.

It was in 1881-82 that Peter Peterson had the mail contract to Ouray and John Harper and John McKeachnie Sr., used buckboards and drove two horses while working for him.

About 1880 the mail was brought into Vernal over the mountain from Rock Springs, Wyo., by Pony Express. The riders were Ed. Carroll, John Glines, and Henry Coleman. The route they followed was: after leaving Rock Springs they crossed the Green River at the Jarvie Ferry, came through Brown's Park, up the Mail Draw, over Diamond Mountain, across Brush Creek, and then through the little Mail Draw east of the Stainaker Draw, this part of the route was changed to the Paddy's Gap road then by the Karren and Kabell ranch into Vernal.

In 1888, Mr. Thomas Mitchel asked for permission to open the postoffice in what is now Vernal. He requested the name of Ashley Center; permission for the office was granted but the name Vernal suggested in the place of Ashley Center. This change was accepted by Mr. Mitchel and the residence of the locality, so the town received its name.

The settlers increased rapidly and improvements were made accordingly and every effort was made to have regular mail brought into the Valley. Mr. Morrell tells us that in 1894 mail was being delivered every 36 hours and by 1901 the contracts called for mail to come from Price seven times per week. Ed Lee contracted the mail and Lyle, Ed and Gib Curtis were driving for him. It was only letters and papers that was brought my mail. However, everything else came with the freight teams. Varied and colorful were the experiences of these pioneer mail men, but the mail came through and the people met at the postoffice to discuss further improvements, and to talk about the weather.

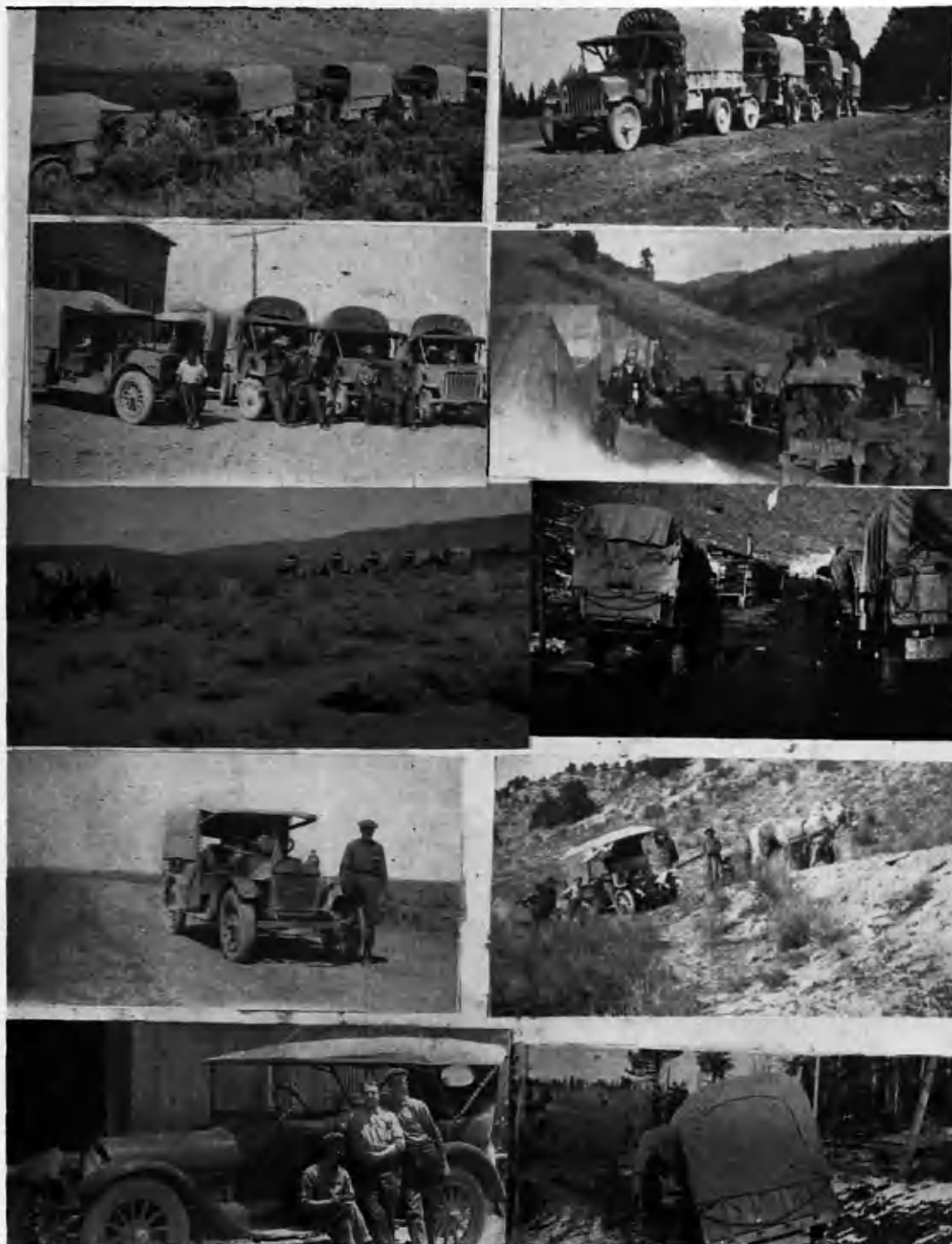
The story is told by Wm. Mott of how the 1905 rush that brought the settlers into the Valley and onto the Reservation in such large numbers, found every kind of vehicle on the dusty roads, stage coaches, wagons, horses, and even people on foot. The wagons were equipped with spring seats, three and four to the outfit. There were no covers over them and four horses were used to bring the passengers over the dry and dusty roads. When they finally reached Vernal, a distance of 64 miles from

Dragon, it was almost impossible to recognize them.

In 1906, after the Uintah Railway Co. had completed the line from Mack to Dragon, the mail

came from Dragon to Vernal, Fort Duchesne, Myton and Duchesne for a short time.

It was during this time that Johnny McAndrews was superintendent of the stage, mail, and



U. S. Gov. trucks in Indian canyon. The station in Indian canyon pass where mail would be held up for months at a time. In the winter bobsleds were used to transfer mail and passengers over the mountain. The story is told that one time a bag of money containing \$60,000 was lost in the warehouse for a period of months, the men thinking that it was a bag of washers; it was found by Bob Johnston and delivered to the Duchesne P. O. This mail truck was driven by Mr. Johnston in 1916. Washout above Antelope Creek station where the transfer started. Ash Roberts and the first Gov. mail truck brought into Vernal. The Garford truck driven by Jack Eagers, wrecked while hauling mail on Indian Canyon pass for A. M. Murdock. The Buick stage used from Watson to Vernal in 1915 by Uintah R. W.; Jack Boulder, Harry —, Robert L. Johnston. Mail trucks in the mud.

freight lines, with E. S. Gurr as road foreman. They were driving the four-horse stage coach with Bob Johnston, Dave Johnston, Ed Wardle and George Bagle as drivers. The stations were White River, (called Ignatio), Kennedy, Allhandra, and Chepeta.

Mr. Ted Corless who had been since 1902 working for the St. Louis Asphalt Co. with a crew of men, getting the patents, working the assessments, and building the roads to the claims, was asked to live at Whiteriver where the old wooden toll bridge was located. He moved there from Vernal, after having lived at Bonanza and Dragon, where he was injured. Both Mr. and Mrs. Corless saw the flood take out the Wooden White river bridge; the station was then moved up to the new Steel bridge. They spent about 26 years in collecting toll for the White River bridge.

Mr. James McNaughtan was the first regular ferryman at the Allhandra Station. He lived there with his family from 1905 to 1910 and then Mr. Bob Johnston and his family moved into the station.

The story is told how Bob Johnston brought the mail through one spring day, when he arrived with his stage and Dr. O'Donnell as a passenger to the banks of the Green river. They found the ice breaking up, and it was impossible for them to cross in the stage. The contract called for the delivery of the mail to Vernal twelve hours after leaving Dragon. Mr. Johnston being anxious to fulfill his obligation, told Dr. O'Donnell that he was going to cross the ice on foot. She said that if he would help her, she would come too. Mr. Johnston took her hand and the locked mail pouch and they jumped from block to block of ice, and so crossed over. Here they got into the stage waiting on the opposite side of the river for them, and proceeded on to Vernal.

The stagecoach was used until 1908, when the car bus was started. Buick cars were used and in 1917, the following men were driving for the Uintah Railway Co.: Billie McCaw, Fred Youst, Bert Wade, Carl Olfers, Felix Wade and Glen Ballenger. Mr. Graham was the first foreman for the Auto Line, and he was followed by Dan Carpenter. The line was discontinued in 1919.

In the midsummer of 1912 the government advertised for bids for the transportation of mail between Price and Vernal, a number of public-spirited citizens of Duchesne called a meeting in the town hall of Duchesne to discuss the matter. Ten of the men, A. M. Murdock, Clyde H. Stevens, Dan T. Powell, M. L. Marsing, Ed. Gardener, J. E. Van, G. V. Billings, H. C. Nicol, R. M. Pope, and M. B. Pope, organized a company called the Duchesne Stage and Transportation Company, for the purpose of carrying mail and passengers and express. Clyde H. Stevens applied for the contract while the other stockholders signed the bond. G. V. Billings was the first manager of the company. The contract

was awarded to C. H. Stevens and A. M. Murdock. M. P. Pope and John Fortie went to Salt Lake City to buy two Buick cars, and Dec. 1st, 1912, for the first time the mail was brought in by the Duchesne Transportation Company.

After a few months' operation, when the parcel post service was extended to twenty, and two months later to fifty pound parcels without the government making any compensation for the new service, the contract and the stock of the company was turned over to A. M. Murdock, who then with Monte Young, continued the contract for the two-year period remaining.

From 1914 to 1917, Monte Young had the contract and it was then turned back to A. M. Murdock. In July of 1918, Mr. Murdock reorganized and enlarged the business, engaging James Frontez as manager, installing new equipment and changing the name to "Duchesne Transportation Co." Everything went smoothly until December of 1918 when the government decided to take over the mail service and made the Transportation Co. continue on an agreement from day to day. The service was to be taken over Jan. 1, 1919, but unexpected difficulties arose and several times a day the government service was postponed, making it very difficult for the Transportation Co. to live up to the contract and give people the service desired.

The government service opened April 16, 1919, under Supt. Joe Tullis and Frank Davis. In the Sept. 19, 1919 Vernal Express, we find this statement, "Mail service between Helper and Vernal is the very best. Lake Young, Supt. of Uintah Basin U. S. Mail Truck System, is giving the Basin good service with 17 trucks and ex-service men for drivers."

It was in 1901 that Vernal had increased in population until there was need of rural delivery, and two routes were opened up with Wm. Stone on Route 1 and L. Pack on Route 2. In 1905 Mr. Stone left this employment and the mail was carried by the late David L. Richards, who remained on his route until his full 25 years were completed and he was given a pension by the government. In 1910 Richard Jensen was given the Route 1 and he also completed the full 25 years, during this time every known method of travel was used. At first it took all day to complete the route, but with cars and hard-surfaced roads, 1947 finds the mail being delivered in a few hours. Much credit is due these sturdy men who have watched the Ashley Valley grow from a desert waste to a lovely home for over 6,000 people.

The present postmaster, Pontha Calder, explained that Vernal is now classed in the second-class division, that we have in 1947, daily mail from Salt Lake City and six times per week from Craig, Colo. Parcel post has been delivered since 1915. In 1916, our local Bank of Vernal was shipped in by



The wooden White river bridge when the flood destroyed it. John Pope and Vernal's first car: 1908 Oldsmobile. The A. M. Murdock 25-passenger car, 1917. Passenger bus. Charles Palmer, Albert Slaugh, Jess Morrison, and Shirley Slaugh with 1947 Comet truck. Harry Frontz, Bob Johnston, Stanley Slaugh, Leo Kessler, machinists; first Gov. mail trucks and drivers: Slaugh took the place of Lawrence Pack after first year. Johnston made first trip from Vernal to Salt Lake; Harry Frontz being the first to bring the mail in from Salt Lake.

parcel post, each brick being wrapped separately and the distance traveled was 408 miles, as it had to come by way of Dragon. They were shipped that far by train and then on freight wagons, cars, and trucks, and every other available means. It so completely tied up the mail that it was necessary for a new law to be enacted limiting any one shipment to 200 pounds per day, and any one package to 70 pounds.

Several changes were necessary when the government took over the mail route, for one thing, the Public Service Commission of Utah had been created in 1917 and it now became necessary for a license to be issued to companies operating stage or truck lines. At this time several individuals were hauling freight and passengers from Price, Helper, and Salt Lake. One of the first companies organized was the Vernal Auto Company with Walter Barns and T. G. Alexander as partners, and another company that brought freight into Vernal was the Harmston Brothers Co. This company was organized with Les Mullins, Johnny Johnson, Harry Spouse and Eugene and Floyd Harmston. They organized to take care of the Gilsonite at the Raven mine, and made daily trips to Price. They would bring back any freight available for the Basin. This line was operated by the Harmston Company under the name of Eastern Utah Transportation Co. They sold about 1926 to Willard Richards and Arch Jones of Salt Lake City, who sold in six months time to A. T. Burton, also from Salt Lake. Mr. Burton continued to operate the Eastern Utah Transportation from Price, but he also bought the Sterling Transportation Co., that had been started by Mr. Shaw, who owned the Sterling trucks from which the company took its name, and these were operated between Vernal and Salt Lake; Provo, and Heber, hauling gilsonite out and freight into the Basin.

Harmon Sowards and Jess Evans bought a Nash truck from the Vernal Auto Company and hauled freight at the same time that Bob Johnston and Devere Carroll were freighting. They operated several years when they sold to T. G. Alexander, later buying back the company and operating it until about 1927 when they sold out to A. T. Burton, reserving only the right to haul gas and oil.

T. G. Alexander was hauling from Price with a Nash truck, making daily trips, when he purchased an interest in the Vernal Auto Company. Mr. Byron Thomas bought out the Walter Barns interest and he and Mr. Alexander started hauling the wool from Bonanza. Later he traded his interest for the Dry Fork ranch and his equity was turned over to Mr. Alexander. The trucks and equipment was sold to O. L. Jacobson, who continued to haul wool from Bonanza.

The Uintah Freight Lines, a subsidiary of Inland Freight Lines of Salt Lake, owned and operated by

Ray Lilienquist, have their station in the new building on 7th West and Main. The Sterling Transportation name has been changed but the Eastern Utah Transportation Co., will still be operated under that name from Price to Roosevelt and Vernal. The above companies were purchased in November, 1946.

In 1934 the government asked for bids for mail service between Vernal and Price and between Vernal and Salt Lake City. The contract was granted for the Salt Lake to Vernal route and the Comet Motor Express was the first company to deliver mail over this road. For four years three local men drove the mail trucks for this company. They were Bob Johnson, Stanley Slaugh, and Harry Frontz. At the same time this company was bringing the mail in from Craig. It is interesting to know that the Comet Motor Co. was in operation on an interstate basis one year prior to the Inter State Commerce Act that was passed in 1935, at first under the direction of Thos. S. Iles, then E. E. Brockman. It is said that these two men with their foresight and business initiative, did a great deal toward the progression of freighting and trucking in this section. In 1935, they hauled freight from Salt Lake to Denver with depots at Craig and Vernal. They had in 1939, seven straight trucks, but now in 1947 they are operating 29 units according to the local agent, Albert Slaugh. In 1938 Frank Edwards took the mail contract and then in 1942 it was given to Mr. McMichael, who continued until 1946.

While the mail was taken over by the government and the freight lines by trucking companies, the passenger lines were being operated at first by several individuals, these were coming from different towns into Vernal. George Fredrick White is credited as operating the earliest stage line between Vernal and Price. For about five years A. M. Murdock discontinued, Henry Bottom took over the passenger line in cars from Vernal to Helper, and then the Baxter Bros. of Provo ran the stage line from Helper for about two years.

At this time Jess Johnson, Ed Wentzel, Lou Jones and Hop Jones organized the Dodge Stage line and operated from Price to Roosevelt. They came in over the nine-mile canyon route, then they purchased the Baxter Bros. interest and operated from Helper to Vernal for some time. At this time the Strawberry route was being used during the summer months, the Helper route was abandoned as soon as the roads were kept open over the Strawberry Pass, and for four years the destinations were Heber and Vernal.

The Warren Bros., Doc and Norl, bought the Wentzel interest and they were connected with Mr. Johnson for some time. Seven-passenger Studebakers were used on the Price road, touring cars were still used on the Heber route, when Mr. Johnson and Alva Colman cooperated. They opened the

route through to Salt Lake with offices still in Heber and in Salt Lake, the Price route that had been operated for eight years was discontinued and the equipment for the Salt Lake route was leased to the Alexander Company with Ralph, George, Jim, and Harold Alexander, and Stanley Slaugh driving the daily trips through to Salt Lake City via of Heber.

In 1931 five-passenger touring cars were used but by 1935 twenty-one-passenger Studebaker buses were in use and when at this time the I. B. James Company of Denver purchased the franchise from the Johnson and Coleman Company and the equipment from the Alexander Company, they put on the 29-passenger yellow coaches. Now in 1947, the A.C.F. 35-passenger coaches are being used and what once was a hard, tiring trip, has become a five hour comfortable ride into Salt Lake City with such pleasant drivers as Jack Armstrong, Wess Chapman, Spike Hayward, Cliff Wilderson, Vernal Beckstead, Melvin Woods, Keene Carver, Frank Perry, Claude Horn, Peterson, and ——— Reaber, the Company is known as the Denver and Salt Lake Pacific Trailways.

EXPERIENCES OF HARRY RATLIFF

I had to go. I had to know
Why deserts starve, while the rivers carve
And tear out a mountain's heart.
I had to go. I had to know
Why rivers run, where they begun
To break these hills apart.
There's a voice. A conscious urge
Leave no choice. This stir and surge,
Day and night repeated,
Oft my pillow cheated,
Until the snows ran out in showers,
Until rainbows came back in flowers.
Is it true; are mountains blue;
Rivers tear with constant care,
Canyons deep, where ledges keep
Hidden tight from mankind's sight
Things unseen? Know what I mean?
I had to go. I had to know
Why deserts starve, while the rivers carve
And tear out a mountain's heart.

Mountains are bewildering. Their immensity is a tremendous thing. Their complexity is baffling, but their charm is undisputed.

Rivers challenge the right of the mountains to protect and preserve their treasured privacy. They tear out the very mountain hearts with savage persistence.

Both mountains and river water betray, by their massed might, the forces that cause them to be.

The Uintah Mountains are conspicuously contrary. They even oppose their own kind by stub-

born adherence to their direction of East and West, which no other range of American Mountains do.

Green River has long been a place of conflict, hostile to every practical purpose. She is a natural born bandit, as much as a river can be. She carves into canyons and chasms, mountains that are wholly innocent of wrongful, willful interference with her passage. There is no sense, whatever, in her behavior, except to mutilate or expose the mountains' privacy or to show off her own immodesty and unmoral exuberance. After she has done these things, she sneaks along, ashamed, but clinging to the fruits of her fantastic orgy, which clog her channel; and, sick with her burden of sluggish sludge, she is forced to free herself from her gluttony, to awaken fresh and frolicky, and to do the same fool thing again.

The first time I ever saw Green River was in 1884. My tribe, my family, forded Green River near Green River, Utah, in the fall. I have hated and loved the wanton water witch ever since.

In 1901, I, with two other men, searched her canyons from Colorado to Jensen, Utah, to learn if a railroad right-of-way could be located in her canyons. We packed our grub on our backs. We found, among other things, inscriptions on rocks, records left by other men, red and white.

We were amazed at the unbelievable height of the stone walls and dismayed by the canyon depths.

In 1910, during January, I inveigled Nile Hughle, another restless, rough, country critter, into helping me run a legal grade from the benches below Split Mountain Canyon into the canyon proper, for long before this time I had seen the idle lands and wasted water that passed beside them.

We were hauled to Watson by the Uintah Railroad, and laughed at the pugnacious efforts of the puffing contraption that pulled us up and over the Book Cliffs to Watson, where we stopped for the night. The next morning we started by horse-hauled stage over frozen rough roads for Vernal, Utah.

About half-way between where Dragon is now and where the old stage road left Evacuation Creek, the stage broke down. The driver said he would have to go back to Watson for another vehicle, so Nile and I shouldered our baggage, consisting of two grips, a transit, tripod and folding rod, and started on afoot. The driver said that if we got to White River Station the Company would take us on.

We made it into White River Station for a late lunch and hadn't more than got our soup down, when here came our wagon. Mr. Leslie Ashton of Vernal and the Indian Agent, a Mr. Neal, were there waiting to go, too, so there were four passengers. We got along fine until about eight miles out of Alhambra, when a wheel broke and there we were all "busted" down and no place to go, and it was raining too. We shouldered our packs again.

and made it into Alhandra about eleven o'clock that night, cold, muddy and wet.

Mr. Bob Johnson was ferryman, and Mrs. Johnson was like a mother to us. She put us to bed and Bob agree to call us if the stage and mail arrived, but the ice had broken and "she's a little risky," Bob got us out and said he was going to run the river, but the ice had broken and "she's a little risky," Bob said. It was dark and raining. Bob took part of the mail and me the first trip. He rowed while I pushed away chunks of ice two and one-half feet thick and eight to ten feet wide or long. I knew then how Mr. Washington felt while crossing the Delaware, only I didn't stand up as he did. Next trip, Bob brought Nile, and said, "The other passengers had more sense than we had. They were going to wait for daylight." We got into Vernal that night and filled up on Mother McClellan's good food, and waited for the Jensen stage, which Mr. Seymour Snow operated. We got started for Jensen about four o'clock. It was a rainy, wet afternoon.

One of Mr. Snow's team was a bit—uh—frisky with her tail. She got it over one line and—whoof! she went. Mr. Snow fell out. I caught one line and circled the running team until we finally hit dead center a pole of the new telephone line that Charley Neal was building. The wagon buckled, the tongue was broken, and one wheel went all wrong. Mr. Snow said he would go on afoot to the Bishops, and come back for us. Nile tossed a dollar

in the air and I lost, so I had to ride the fractious filly. I don't think I made any fancy ride, but I stuck to her somehow and we lit out for the Bishop's. He was a good man and we certainly appreciated that hot supper. He took Mr. Snow, Nile and me on to Jensen, where Henry Chatwin ran a postoffice-store combination, and Mrs. Chatwin (Aunt Att) ran the hotel. We stayed there two weeks. Newt Stewart rustled a couple of saddle horses for us so we were fixed up fine and dandy.

We carried our level into the canyon, but it proved to be impossible to get a grade for a gravity ditch.

In 1914, I was waiting in Vernal, I being sent by the Denver & Salt Lake Railway to negotiate for rights-of-way and to make a general survey of conditions and resources of the Uintah Basin, being held there by reason of the sinking of the Luisitania on which Mr. Newman Erb, president of the railway, was a passenger. The loss of Mr. Erb caused the suspension of many plans.

I had just before this been up to Montpelier, Idaho, chasing a lost freight shipment for the railroad, and had occasion to examine the phosphate deposits in the Montpelier and Georgetown districts of Idaho.

While waiting I became acquainted with Judge McConnell, and he showed me some ore he thought might be silver.



Snowslide in Indian canyon in 1903; 3 mail trucks buried and they drove over the trucks all winter. Indian canyon snowslide in 1926 when one man was killed and 7 trucks were buried in the slide. For about a week they crossed over the top; one truck was lost. They found it under the frozen roadway where the tractor has crossed over. The drivers and workers were trying to remove a small slide ahead, when one man hit a tree with an ax and the whole mountainside came down the 12 degree grade. Jerry Murray rode a scoop shovel down the mountain side and up the other side of the ravine about 100 feet. Kenneth Spiers was buried in the snow, but they dug him out and saved his life. They were passengers on the Dodge stage line, owned by Jess Johnson and Ed Wentzel.

Mr. Nile Hughel had by this time located in Vernal, and I spent a lot of time bothering him. I kept my saddle in Ed Sumner's and John Pope's livery stable.

The railroad company wanted me to see some of the cattlemen who planned shipping beef that fall, so I saddled up and headed for Diamond Mountain, stopping for the night with Mr. Frank Goodman. Mr. Goodman showed me some more rock similar to the specimen Judge McConnell had. I knew it was phosphate rock. Next day I started from Little Brush Creek and followed the canyon edge where I had found the phosphate bed to be in place. I laid out that night in the Broken Cliffs about three miles northeast of the ranch of Joseph Campbell. The next day I got into Big Brush Gorge and laid out that night in the big cave about three-quarters of a mile above where the Gorge ends.

The next morning about eleven o'clock, I discovered Joseph Campbell's house, and found these people to be "salt of the earth." I stayed there two days. I brought samples of phosphate rock from several natural exposures. When I returned to Denver, my findings were confirmed by analysis.

It took thirteen years to get patent to these lands and it was pretty tough going until Colonel A. E. Humphreys joined me.

Again in 1915, I allowed myself to be persuaded to tackle this wicked wanton river again, and finally got out into the open valley from Split Mountain Canyon, and tore my intestines loose from my bones by filling up on the good food Prof. and Mrs. Earl Douglass gave me. God bless 'em.

In 1944, after being away on a variety of expeditions involving exploratory work in widely separated back county places, to my surprise I found the oil refinery of the Equity Oil Company across the river from Jensen and I, at once, thought, "Ol rival, I see got you now."

I found a monument Nile Huhgel and I had set in 1910—34 years before. A survey gave me sufficient information to base an estimate of pumping costs from the river to a ditch located so it would deliver water for the big bench.

In October, 1944, water was flowing through the new ditch and spreading over these lands.

Labor supply is short and the farming of any great area difficult now, but slowly this land is coming into its own. Power from Echo Park will permit large tonnage production of phosphorus and make possible the reclamation of many thousand acres of fertile lands along Green river.

—So—

I had to go, I had to know
Why deserts starve while the rivers carve
And tear out a mountain's heart.

By Harry Ratliff

BASIN FLYING SERVICE

On May 18, 1944, Jack C. Turner started flying over here from Grand Junction, Colo., two days a week, giving flying instruction. At that time there were no airplanes in Vernal and all flying was done at the airfield on what is termed the 'bench' which is approximately eight miles east of Vernal. In the latter part of 1944, the city and county purchased land southeast of Vernal just out of the city limits, where the present airfield is now located.

In February, 1945, Francis Felch, Stanley King and Jack Turner organized the Basin Flying Service. Later on in the same year, Mr. Turner took over the entire interest in this company had in operation three light aircraft. The Uintah School District had one aircraft and Charles R. Henderson, Martin Campbell and Mandy Campbell formed a club and purchased a plane.

Within the past two years aviation in Vernal has advanced by leaps and bounds. Improvements have been made on runways, hangars have been built which will accommodate thirteen aircraft. Other buildings consist of offices, pilot lounge, club room and caretaker residence. The operator has eight light aircraft in operation for student instruction and rental, and one four four-place ship for charter service, which take one hour and fifteen minutes from Vernal to Salt Lake City. A G. I. flight training program is in full swing, besides the training of many civilians. There are now twelve airplanes owned by private individuals and clubs and there are forty persons who have at least a private pilot's license.

SCOUTING

Scouting in Uintah County was first sponsored by the two Vernal Wards in 1913 with Scoutmaster A. V. Watkins in First Ward and Scoutmaster J. Winter Smith in Second Ward. The Congregational church sponsored a troop in 1919 with Scoutmaster L. C. Thorne. Charles E. Sebold succeeded him. From 1920 until the present time scouting has been available to boys in all the communities of the county. Between 1923 and 1936, scouting was given a prominent place in the Uintah Basin Industrial Convention at Fort Duchesne. A number of the local troops still display on the walls of their dens the deerskin trophies awarded at the U. B. I. C. in the troop contests on rope-spinning, knot-tying, fire-building, shelter-pitching, first-aid, cooking, signaling, Indian sign language and archery. Thousands of people witnessed these public demonstrations of skill and speed; and immense crowds were present at the courts of honor where the medals and trophies were awarded.

The first official scout camp for all troops of

Utah Basin was held July 13 to 18, 1931, at Big Spring, in Utah Canyon. Scout executive A. A. Anderson was the big chief in charge. Leather craft, woodcraft, swimming, exploring, forestry, merit badge cooking, camping, and pioneering were a few of the skills acquired. Citizens from Vernal and Roosevelt drove out to the great campfire programs put on by the troops in the evenings. The encampment included 204 Scouts with their Scoutmasters. There were troops from all parts of Utah Basin and from Spanish Fork and Standardville. A camp of this type is held each year, including Deer Creek, Pettit Mountain Camp, Moon Lake Camp, Red Springs Camp, Pole Creek Camp and Iron Springs Camp. Oscar W. Kirkham, internationally famous as a Scout official, was in attendance at the last-named camp. In these large Scout encampments supplemented by troop camps and by frequent overnight hikes, the Boy Scouts have been perpetuating the rugged pioneering and a measure of the initiative and resourcefulness of the early settlers of our county. On July 29, 1931, Don Carter, Therman Merkley, Earl H. Calder and Dale Jensen became Eagle Scouts. Those who have since been made Eagle Scouts are: Merrill Anderson, Neldon H. Calder, Lawrence Murray, Harold Alexander, Stewart Ashton, Henry B. Millicam, Dale Thacker, Lloyd Calder, George D. Millicam, Clayton Finley, Bob Lundell, Paul H. Calder, and Edmund Allen. The Bronze Palm has been awarded to the following Eagle Scouts: Dale Jensen, Earl H. Calder, Bob Lundell and Dale Thacker.

In 1932, the president of the United States, who is honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America, offered a special award to all troops measuring up

to certain standards of excellence, including the reaching of more than one out of every four boys of its community. This coveted award was conferred upon the troops in Maeser, Naples, Vernal First and Vernal Second Ward.

The most important man in Scouting is, of course, the Scoutmaster. The following Scoutmasters have served in the troops of Utah District: Leslie Thacker, Lloyd Oaks, Glen Oaks, Ellis Merkley, Amasa Caldwell, Lewis Bills, Howard Mecham, B. R. Goodrich, H. T. Howes, Charles P. Lewis, Raymond White, Phil Watkins, H. M. Lundell, Eldon Billings, Horace Caldwell, Hyrum Slaugh, Hugh W. Colton, Otto K. Kowallis, Donald Gale, Charles Allred, Harold Calder, Wesley Bowden, Earl Goodrich, Wallace S. Calder, Lynn Dudley, Wallace Moon, Frank Goodrich, Homer Robertson, Wilbur Oaks, Mark Stringham, Roe Duke, Lyle Remington, Norman Fletcher, Archie Wilson, J. Ferron Hacking, Thomas E. Caldwell, Lyle Slaugh, Ashle McKinnon, W. A. Jacobs, Ross Snow, Spencer Squires, Karl Kalgreen, Alvin E. Bowden, Karl Searle, Owen Hacking, Merrell Rasmussen, Albert Norton, Bruce Watkins, Claud E. Allred, Dais Morrill, George W. Bartlett, C. A. Soderquist, Golden Bastian, William Hoffeltz, David Burgess and Elroy Walker. Next to the Scoutmaster is the Scout Commissioner. The following have been Scout Commissioners for Utah District: Jesse A. Haws, George L. Woodbury, Ellis Merkley, H. M. Lundell awarded Silver Beaver, Hugh W. Colton, Richard Jensen, Wallace Calder, Alwin Call, Phil Watkins and Archie Wilson. The following have served as District Chairman: H. S. Olson, Wallace Calder, Ray Duke, L. G. Noble, H. M. Lundell, Floyd Noel, Harold Hullinger, Robert Livesy, Ernest Johnson and Charles A. Hatch.

The following also were members of the District Committee: L. C. Thorne, N. J. Meagher, Chas. E. Sebold, J. A. Cheney, W. S. Henderson, J. Emery Johnson, Richard Jensen, Pontha Calder, Jesse W. Haws, Wm. B. Wallis, Douglas Chew, A. Theodore Johnson, Homer Robertson, Alwin Call, C. S. Carter, J. Ferron Hacking, Charles Freeman, Archie Johnson, Ona Harrison, Merrill Anderson, James Jensen, Henry Millicam, Wallace Johnson, Frank Walker and Archie Wilson.

The District Committee has charge of Scouting throughout the county. Each member has a special line of activity, such as finance, court of honor and advancements, organization and extension, leadership and training, health and safety, camping and activities. The health and safety committee, among many duties, for instance, must see that provision is made for every Scout that goes to camp to receive a physical examination; and must see that the camp site is provided with pure water. All through the years the district committeemen have attended monthly and annual meetings and other special



ON THE WAY TO YELLOWSTONE
VERNAL'S FIRST EAGLE SCOUTS

Don Carter, Dale Jensen, Therman Merkley, Earl Calder, Richard Jensen.

training courses and have endeavored to bring back to the Scoutmasters, Troop Committeemen and Merit Badge Counselors the best that Scouting has to offer in the building of manhood and good citizenship.
By Wallace Calder

THE ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

The Uintah Forest Reserve was created by proclamation of President Grover Cleveland February 22, 1897. This area embraced most of the present national forest land. In 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt, by proclamation, added the area within the Indian Reservation to the Uintah Forest Reserve, and in 1908 an additional unit east of Rock Creek and Smith Fork draining was included. Small additions have been made since 1908, the most outstanding covering approximately 40,000 acres known as the Fort Bridger addition.

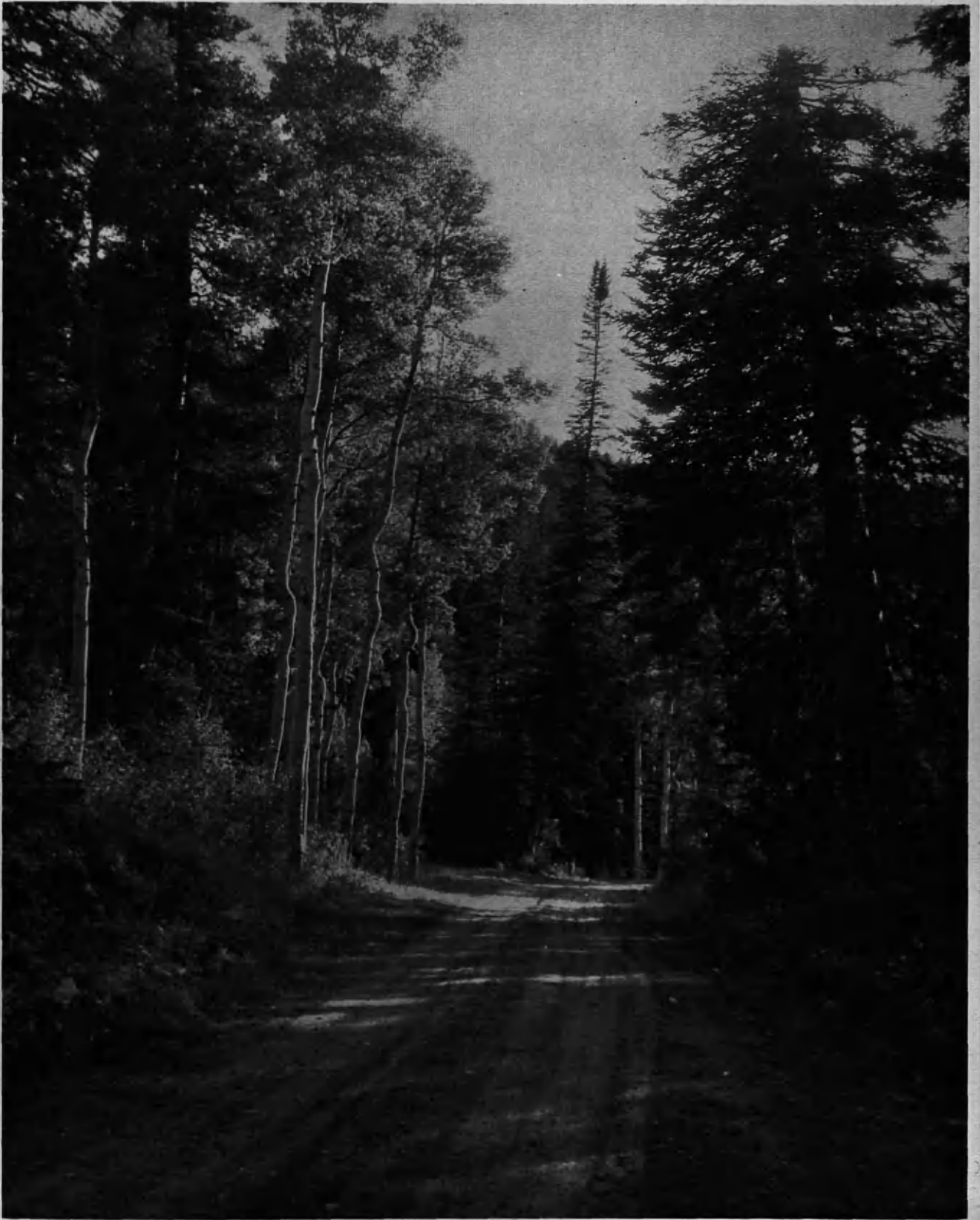
The forest was named after William H. Ashley

of Virginia, fur trader and explorer in northern Utah and southern Idaho from 1820-1830.

Little is known by the people of Utah of the potential recreational values in the Ashley National Forest. The higher lakes, during July and August, offer excellent fishing. Sportsmen find deer plentiful. The highest peaks in the state, with the tallest "King's Peak," majestically rising 13,498 feet above sea level, are in this forest. The scenery in the upper Uintahs is unexcelled. Red Gorge, near Green Lakes, is one of the outstanding beauty spots in Utah. The country occupied by Butch Cassidy, Mat Warner, Elza Lae and other rustlers of early-day notoriety, abounds in historical and scenic interest. A week-end trip over the Vernal-Manila highway to observe the colorful scenery, an occasional glimpse of a deer bounding among the trees, is a worthwhile vacation. Private resorts and campground facilities are available for rest periods. Some of the most desirable recreational areas include:



SCOUT CAMP, 1933



SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

Moon Lake, Yellowstone Canyon, Uintah, Rier, Oaks Park, Green Lakes, Spirit Lake, Deep Creek campground, Palisades campground and picnic area, Henry's Fork and China Meadows.

One of the largest stands of virgin timber remaining in Utah is situated on the Ashley National Forest. This timber is being sold to supply the demand of milling operators, consistent with the allowable annual cut which is on sustained yield basis.

Approximately twelve million board feet measure of saw-timber was sold on the forest during the past three months. This is considerable more timber than was sold during the entire year of 1945. Approximately thirty sawmills are established near or within the forest and operators are working energetically to supply the local demand for timber.

Approximately 9,000 cattle and horses and 79,000 sheep were permitted to graze on the Ashley National Forest by 242 permittees during the grazing season of 1946. Because of a cold spring and lack of moisture, the volume of feed in general, was only about 70 percent of normal.

GUN CLUB, 1942

Thursday, Nov. 19, 1942

*Vernal Sportsmen Secure First Legal Elk On
Ashley National Forest*

Owen Hacking and Ernest Caldwell shot the first two elk ever taken out of the Uintah Basin, during the legal season which closed Tuesday.

When the two successful hunters returned to town Monday morning a general traffic jam was the result. Curious onlookers crowded about the truck to inspect the prize catch. The two animals dressed out at 575 and 475 pounds. They were shot late Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, at Carter Creek, without any difficulty, requiring only four shots to bring down both elk, Mr. Caldwell stated. He also said they were fortunate in killing the animals in a convenient location not far from their truck. This made it possible to bring the large animals out without cutting them up. If they had been much further in the timber it would have been necessary to cut them up, as they were too heavy to bring down on horseback. The elk will be hung in cold storage for two weeks, and then cut up into steaks and put into cold storage lockers. The other hunters issued a special elk-hunting license permitting them to hunt until November 17 were: Lester Bingham, Edward S. Anderson, Dick Bennett, Roy Boren, Wm. D. Hurst of Manila, F. M. Fenwick of Salt Lake and Francis Johnson of Grantsville.

Exactly fifty percent of the hunters came back with their game. The other successful hunters were Mr. Bingham, Mr. Bennett, and Mrs. Johnson.

The Carnegie Museum party, headed by Dr. LeRoy Kay, were also successful. They had a special license, allowing them to hunt until an elk of each sex had been secured. These elk will be mounted.

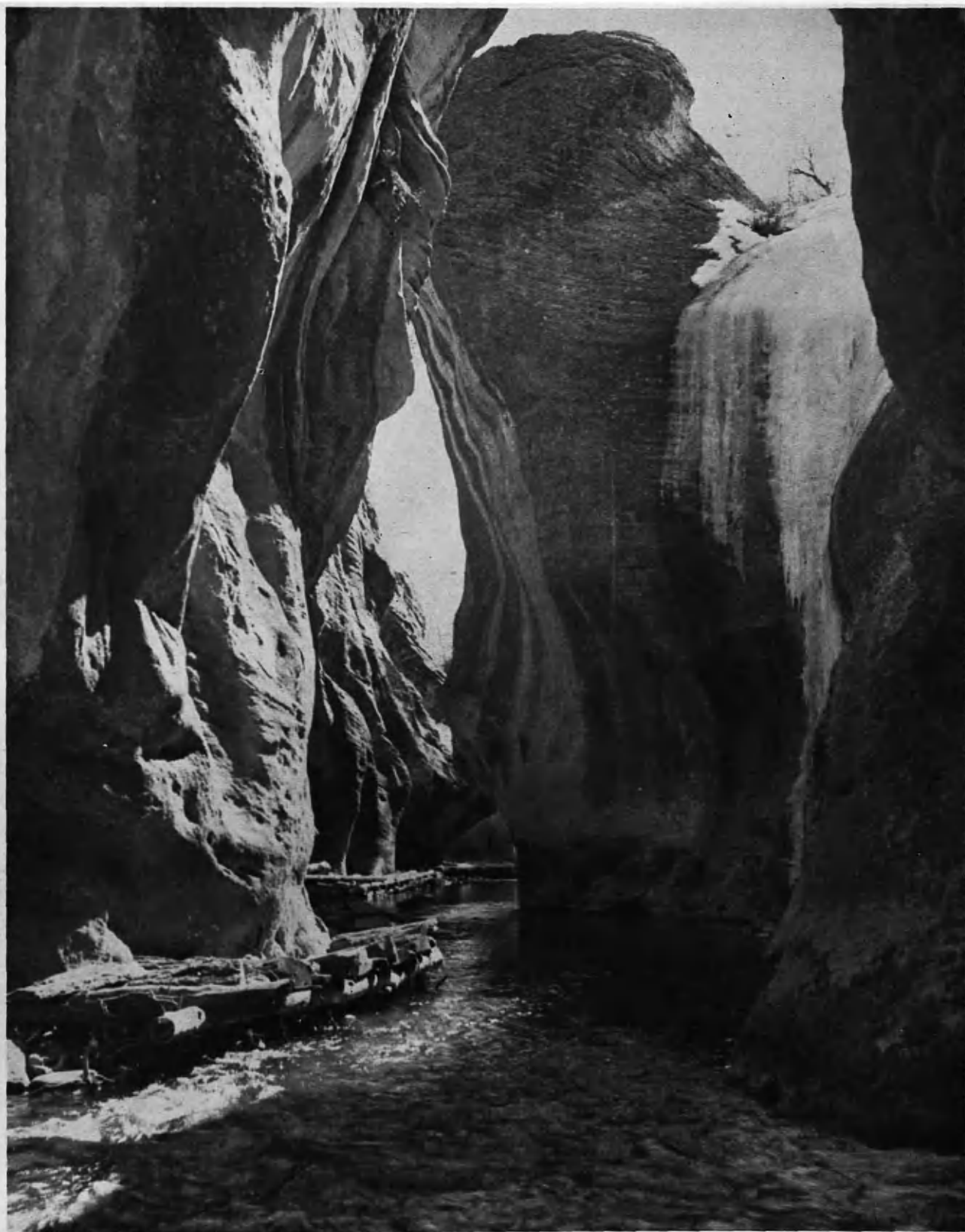
THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE

With the cooperation of some of Roosevelt City's enterprising civic clubs, a civic center is rapidly growing up on city-owned property. In this area already are located a well-kept park, children's playground, tennis courts, and American Legion community house. Radiating from Roosevelt, like the spokes from the hub of a wheel, are roads leading to places of great scenic and tourist interest. Twenty-five miles northwest of Roosevelt is beautiful Uintah Canyon and people from all over the State of Utah are familiar with Big Park, a recreation and camping ground deluxe, which fishermen make their headquarters. A pack trip into the high Uintah mountains is a trip unsurpassed for scenic grandeur. These tortuous, rugged mountains, the only mountain range in the world running east and west, are perhaps the least known, the least explored in the country, and offer a real thrill to the lover of the out-of-doors. The thirteen hundred or more lakes nestled in the range are a fisherman's paradise. It is here that the Roosevelt Men's and June sportsmen's riot, a large gathering of Duchesne Women's Fish and Game clubs hold their annual and Uintah county citizens where such activities as rifle, pistol, and trap shooting, golf, ball, driving, horseshoe pitching, games and races are in sway. The parks are equipped with excellent camping facilities, including piped spring water, tables and chairs, stoves, etc., provided by the Forest Dept.

Many people have been permitted to build summer homes in the canyon and at the end of the road is located the U-Bar Ranch where cabins and pack horses may be secured. The Nine-Mile section, 50 miles southeast of Roosevelt, is a happy hunting ground for anthropologists and ethnologists. Field men from the country's most famous museums have unearthed great treasures of a lost civilization. Interesting ruins of the cave dwellers and remnants of their culture are everywhere apparent in this section. During the spring of the year, it is customary for the high school, grade schools, and individual groups to take hikes among these caves and spend happy hours searching for gold mines.

Clinging close to the foothills, about thirty miles west of Vernal, is Whiterocks, the oldest town in the state of Utah and the location of Fort Robidoux, the first white trading post in Utah. Whiterocks is now an Indian village made modern by the well-kept buildings of the government Indian school. It is a popular gathering place for the Utes and is the scene of their ceremonial dances, the Sun Dance which is held in July and the Bear Dance held in April. The Bear Dance is also held at Myton, nine miles southwest of Roosevelt, and at Ouray, 30 miles southwest of Vernal.

Fort Duchesne, between Vernal and Roosevelt, whose tumultuous history in the early days was one



BRUSH CREEK GORGE

of quelling rebellious Indians, now houses the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation Agency and is a peacefully quiet park, the scene of the annual Uintah Basin Industrial Convention and Indian Fair, which is not only a vast recreation center, but an education program for the people of the Basin. In the high Uintahs one can have success never dreamed of when he stops at one of the many lakes. Rainbow and native trout may be taken from the frigid waters with little effort. Big game found in the Uintah mountains are mule deer, elk, antelope, black bear and mountain sheep. Hunting of elk, antelope and mountain sheep is not permitted with guns, because of the limited herds, but with a camera the season is always open.

The scenery of these rugged mountains is truly wild and inspiring. At higher elevations where forage cannot grow, the views are like the most desolate of desert scenes. Miles of bare quartzite rocks are packed together in massive forms. The high Uintah primitive area contains 243,957 acres, which is situated on the Wasatch and Ashley National Forests and extends along the crest of the Uintah Mountains from Gilbert Peak and King's Peak westward to the Mirror Lake section.

The principal routes by which the primitive area may be reached on the Ashley National Forest are via Moon Lake, Yellowstone Creek, Uintah River Canyon on the south side of the range, or China Meadows and Henry's Fork on the north.

Nestling snugly at the foot of the Uintah mountains, twelve miles north of U. S. Highway 40, over a graveled highway, lies Whiterocks, so-called for the glistening whiteness of the rocks seen from the valley below as the sun shines on them.

Here is located a community house where Indians of that section may hold meetings, socials, operate a canning and sewing center, etc. Meetings of the Whiterocks Cattle Association are also held here. Similar community houses are located at Randlett, Fort Duchesne and Myton.

A few miles north of Whiterocks is the state-maintained fish hatchery from where the road leads the traveler to rugged and beautiful Whiterocks canyon, the source of the Whiterocks river.

Fort Duchesne, a green oasis on the banks of the Uintah river, about one mile south of Highway 40, is one of the historic landmarks in Uintah Basin history. The spacious lawns of the Fort Duchesne campus of today are well-kept and form an ideal playground, golf being a popular pastime and well-shaded asphalt tennis courts providing recreation for the Agency employees.

FIRST STATE GAME WARDEN

The first state game warden was hired in Uintah county in about 1900, it was Charles Atwood. During Mr. Atwood's time in office was when it first became necessary to purchase fishing and hunt-

ing licenses. It was also through Mr. Atwood that the California Quail was introduced into Ashley Valley. In the year of 1902, the Vernal Gun club was organized. Those present were W. M. McCoy, Lynn and Less Ashton, Dan Hillman, W. P. Calthorp, Dr. Hearth and Pete Dillman. Mr. McCoy was elected president. This was the first such organization in the state.

The next man to hold this job was Pete Dillman. He began work about 1909 and worked until about 1920, then Mr. Ed Oaks was chosen as warden for Uintah county. Mr. Oaks was very active until his health failed and it was necessary to appoint another warden to take care of the game in this end of the state. In 1933 the state appointed Floyd Noel to have charge of the work in Uintah county. Mr. Noel was instrumental, with help of the local Gun Club, in construction of Stewart Lake at Jensen as a Wild Fowl Refuge. He also did a fine job in fish planting, and in protecting of the game. It was in 1938 that Henry Slaugh came into the picture. He was instrumental in introducing elk into this area. It was in the year of 1942 that elk was brought here from the Nanti Forest and released in the Ashley Forest. Some antelope were captured at Brown's Park during March of 1946 and released southwest of Vernal. Our elk herd has increased to where the state issues special permits to kill elk some years, and we hope it won't be long until we can legally hunt antelope. There have been some great improvements in our Fish Hatchery so that many more fish can be planted each year. The number of hunters and fishermen has increased ten times in the last few years. We plant some 300,000 fish each year in Uintah county. At the present, time Fred Reynolds is acting as a Deputy Warden in the county. Mr. Slaugh has been chosen to do some state work.

BOAT TRIPS

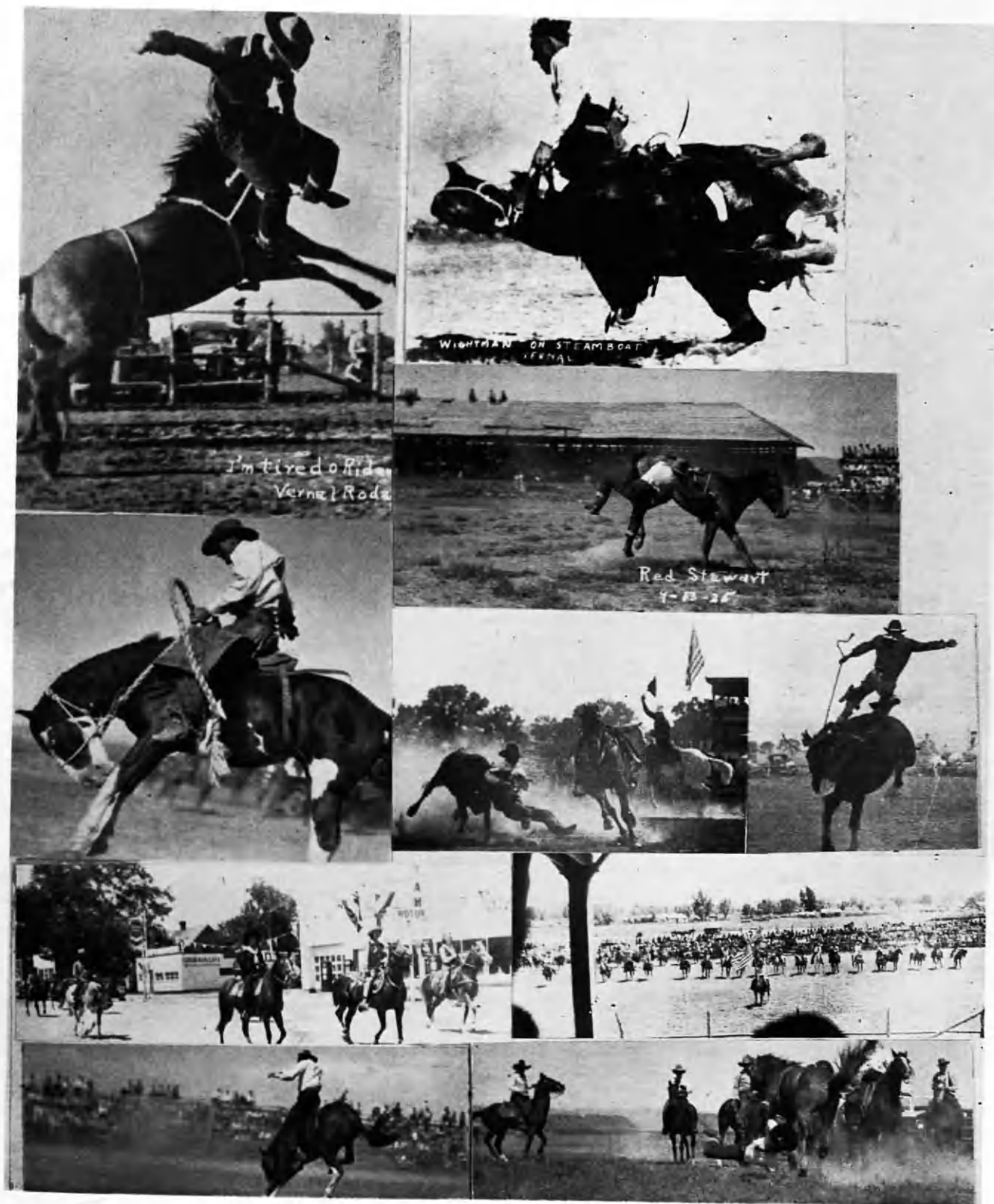
By Bus Hatch

The first recognized attempt at running the Green River was General Wm. Henry Ashley in 1825, after whom the Ashley Valley was named.

In 1845, W. L. Manley and a group of trappers made the attempt but were not successful.

There apparently is no record of any other boat trips through the canyons until John Wesley Powell made the first successful trip in his memorable expedition in the interest of science in 1869. Later, Than Galloway and his son Parley, trappers and explorers, made the next successful run.

Among the early local river runners are Bus Hatch, C. L. (Tom) Hatch, Frank Swain and Royce Mowrey, who successfully navigated the Green River from Green River, Wyoming to Jensen, Utah, in 1931, in four days. The above party started with-



VERNAL RODEO

out maps of the river or any description of the hazards, their only knowledge being that it was worse than a fifty-fifty chance with death.

No life preservers, air-tight compartments, or other modern conveniences were used, just an open boat with all provisions tied in a flour sack to the side of the boat. The first day out, a large hole was knocked in the bottom of the boat which took considerable time to repair and had there been an easy way out, the party would have given up right there, but the river ahead seemed easier than the hike out, so the party resumed its course.

Many old hideouts of the early bandits were discovered through Kingfisher and Red Canyons and Brown's Park, which were reached the second day of the journey after much worry, battering (both to the boat and the party), and education in river-running, which was so valuable when they arrived at the mouth of LaDore Canyon, one of the toughest canyons from Green River City, Wyoming, to the Gulf of Mexico. Inexperienced, but with a bulldog determination to get through, the party entered the gateway to LaDore Canyon, which to them seemed to be the gateway to Hell.

About halfway through this canyon is where the party met their first serious disaster. Their boat overturned and all the provisions were lost with the exception of one onion, four potatoes and a No. 2 salt sack of dried venison. They later found it was barely sufficient to last the two remaining days of the trip. They were able to salvage the boat but were in sad need of food. At dusk the fourth day, they arrived at Jensen, Utah, with the boat and all members of the crew. Ducks, geese, deer and beaver were found in abundance, and in LaDore Canyon mountain sheep were numerous, twenty-three being counted in one group. Since then this crew has



Down Green River by Boat



Hauling Coal From the Chas. Rich Coal Mine

John S. Clark, Jeremiah Clark, Bill Karren,
Ben Peerkes.

successfully navigated the Green and Colorado rivers from Jensen, Utah to the Boulder Dam, the Yampa River from Lilly Park, Colo., to its junction with the Green river at Steamboat Rock, Utah, the Middle Fork of the main Salmon and the main Salmon river, in Idaho.

The first women to bear the distinction of navigating the waters of the Green and Yampa rivers are Eva Hatch and Doris Calder, wives of Mr. Bus Hatch and Dr. Wallace Calder, both of Vernal, Ut.

UINTAH'S COAL MINES

By Maryette Wardle

The coal mining industry in Uintah county has been one of the outstanding industries since the first settlers came. It has furnished fuel for the homes and a pay roll for the miners. During the early years the whole county was supplied from the Valley Mines.

Captain Dodds had a private mine that was used by his family but never mined commercially. This was located on his property east of the Rock Point Canal. One of the first mines located in the Coal Mine Basin, eight miles northwest of Vernal, was developed by Al Timothy, and sold to Phillip Stringham who leased it to several different individuals until 1945 when Lawrence Wardle purchased it and has held it since that time but never operated it. Another one opened up was called the Mill Mine and was owned by the Reynolds company who operated the Measer Mill. In 1904, Charles C. Rich filed on it and operated it for many years. He finally sold it to George and Ferre Young, who later sold it to the Pack-Allen Company.

In 1904 this mine produced 20 tons of coal per day and 14 men were employed to operate it; they

lived at the mine, having their own bunk and boarding houses, often feeding 24 men a day.

Express item of 1909:

"The electric machinery is set up at Young's coal mine and they are ready to be connected up with the electric power. John T. Rasmussen hauled the big drum in from Dragon."

In 1911 and during the time when the Pack-Allen company owned it, they developed it until 20 families were living there and 75 men were employed around the mine with five regular delivery teams. Trucks were not used to haul the coal until about 1930. It is interesting to know that from the Old Gray mine through the Joe Rich and Al Timothy mines down to the Pack-Allen mine is a mile and a quarter of open veins, where one can walk underground from portal to portal. It is estimated that under this one mine there is still six million tons of good coal. The mine was abandoned in 1935 after the bins and tipples were destroyed by fire, and the cost of operation became too great to justify the work. The third mine was opened by Ren Hatch, who sold to Al Hatch, Joe Rich and Charlie Rich, in 1900 the company was operating this mine and it was producing a good income for them. They sold their interest to Joe Rich and he developed the mine until it became the heaviest producing mine in the Valley during this period. They often took out 40 tons of coal per day. At this time the miners were paid 85 cents per ton for labor and the coal was delivered in town for the sum of \$4.00 per ton. Burros were used to hoist the coal out of the mine during this period. Tom Spiers was the first to deliver coal as a vocation, and others whom we will remember are: George Wilson, John Corless, George Wardle, Haller Erickson, Joseph Herbert, Alma Preece, Bert Singleton, Bill Ackhurst, Byron Eaton, LeGrand Young, Cliff Young, George Colton and Dell Cloton. Wagons and teams were used to haul the coal and in the winter time they often walked many miles a day to keep warm. This mine was sold to Harvey Tucker who owned it a short time and then sold to H. H. Norgard who sold to Lawrence Wardle in 1940. They are still operating this mine and it is the only one producing at the present time (1947).

The Farmers Mine was a co-op mine until it was sold to W. L. Fletcher. It is now owned by Martin Fletcher. An interesting period of coal mine history was in 1903 when the government gave the men who were working the mines, sixty days to file on their claims, and they then paid the sum of \$10 per acre for this property.

The Brush Creek mines were first opened by Wilson Boan when he started one on the lower end of his farm; it was about fifty yards from the creek and was exclusively for home use.

The Francis Middleton family also opened a mine across from their farm and this mine was sold to James Henry. Bert and Merrill Henry hauled

and sold coal from this mine for several years. It was then sold to Joe Dudley who built tipples, bins and other improvements, and had regular haulers for the deliveries for many years. Near this mine was the old Hullinger mine that was owned and operated by Del Hullinger and his sons. Their homestead was on Ashley Creek. They traded for farm produce, and the farmers hauled their own coal.

It is thought that the first mine to operate for commercial use in this area was the Ike Burton Mine. A lot of coal was shipped from it before Archie Weeks, who built and operated a gypsum plant on the Kabell Hill, purchased it to have the coal for his plant. After Mr. Weeks closed his plant, about 1921, the mine was sold to Carson and Thomas E. Kidd. They sold coal from this mine for many years. It is now abandoned.

Walter and Frank Collier opened a mine north of the Burton mine and in 1918 purchased the north half of the Burton section. They operated it until it became impossible to get laborers and then sold it to White and Leon Ainge, and they are still producing coal from this mine and it is the only one in the Brush Creek area that is still in use (1947).

Some of the delivery men from these mines are: Frank Billings, Ira Gardiner, John Hodgkinson, and Dan Jackson.

HONEY

One of the most noted products of Uintah county is the honey produced here. It is remembered that George Greestone was the first to introduce bees into the Valley, bringing in three stands in the early days. Then C. C. Bartlett sent out for five stands of certified Italian Bees. These were shipped in via Price, and Mr. Bartlett brought them on into Vernal. This being one of the few ways to obtain sweets, it was a popular industry and most of the settlers had a few stands to supply their homes.

Some of the larger apiaries were owned by James Hacking, Lewis Lind, James Marshall, Joab Collier, A. A. Weeks, Andrew Vernon, Byron



BART and LELIA MERKLEY

Goodrich, John Merkley, Mart Merkley, Ivan Morrell, Wm. Turner, Frank Yack, H. B. Hampton, Dan Hillman, and others. For many years they had wonderful luck with their bees and the honey crop was an important industry, then in 1818 trouble started in the colonies and it was discovered that foul brood was starting among them. In 1919 a bee specialist was brought into the Valley and the order was given to "clean up or burn up." Since that time the condition of the alfalfa and other flowering crops have greatly damaged the output, but there are still industrious people who are striving to carry on this important work.

It was on June 2, 1892, that the office of Bee Inspector was started and our first officer was James Hacking. This office is held by Andrew Vernon and Ivan Morrell at the present time (1947).

A FEW NOTES ON THE GOLD DREDGE

The first dredge located along Green River in Uintah county is believed to have been at Baser Bend before the turn of the century. It was owned by an eastern company and was operated by a local family by the name of Mitchell. It has been stated that at one "clean-up" about \$1500 in gold was obtained but the gold consisted of exceedingly fine flakes. Ira Burton, Ene Gurr, John McAndrews and Judge McConnell were some of the local residents interested in this dredge. About 1908 or 1909, Henry C. Ruple sawed lumber and timbers for the dredge which was located on Green River below the mouth of Split Mountain Canyon. The owners of this dredge came from St. Louis, Missouri. It was not very successful and was not operated for more than a few months as a result of the fineness of the gold and the comparatively small amount of it.

About 1887, Isaac Burton and family located on Green River upstream from the present site of Jensen, about one and one-half miles. At this spot, a fort was built as a protection for the whites against the Indians. It was referred to as the "Old Indian

Fort." Mr. Burton operated a ferry boat at this locality, and also for some time previously at the site of Indian Ford farther upstream (also known as the Escalante crossing). The Burtons had a ranch at the "Old Indian Fort." The first ferry near Jensen was located at the mouth of Ashley Creek. It was operated by "Mabe" Jensen. The last one was at the present site of the Jensen Bridge.

LIVESTOCK

In the prehistoric age when man first appeared on the horizon, livestock stood by his side as his chief source of food and clothing. This relationship between man and livestock has changed little since the dawn of history. Livestock has played a vital part in the lives of every resident of Uintah county. The first white man, William Ashley, who came here in 1824, set up a business founded on livestock, furs and hides of wild animals. In 1861, Brigham Young sent a party from Salt Lake into Ashley Valley with the object of determining its suitability for colonization. Their report was "fit only for grazing." Dodds was a stockman, and in 1873 he brought cattle into the Basin. The first sheep were brought in by Thomas Caldwell, Sr. a few years later.

The cattle business proved to be hazardous in the early days because of the cattle rustlers from Wyoming and the Brown's Park area. Many of the early settlers gave up the business because of this condition. As the pioneers of Ashley Valley depended on livestock chiefly for their cash income, so we, the present population, depend on the same source for our major cash crop. We are definitely a livestock county.

There are 2,748,000 acres in Uintah county, two percent only of the area is farm land and 85 percent of the crops grown on this area are feed crops for livestock. The 98 percent of the land we have left supports roughly about 200,000 sheep, 17,000 cattle, 1,000 horses, and about 3,000 deer and some prairie dogs. The territory adjacent to Vernal is admirably adapted for the raising of sheep and cattle. The Ashley National forest on the north and west and the public domain to the south and east supplies year-round forage. Abundant alfalfa and



DREDGE IN GREEN RIVER



K RANCH ROUNDUP
Jos. Horrocks, foreman

grain of all kinds are raised on the irrigated farms to supplement the public domain in furnishing feed and pasteurage. Livestock has played a vital part in the lives of every resident of Uintah county.

It was in 1873 that Abram C. Hatch, a father-in-law of Pardon Dodds, and others, brought to the valley and ranged them along Ashley Creek, later taking some of them to Willow Creek and because there wasn't sufficient water, they moved on to Blue Mountain where they established the -AH Ranch. They brought in a large number of good horses and established one of the most successful horse ranches in the West. Pardon Dodds was also interestd in this section and ran the cattle for the outfit until 1908 when Archie Richardson took them over. They were later sold to the Lazy Y, operated by Bart Owens of Rangley and Fruita, Colo. They sold out and the old -AH headquarters is now owned by Willis Johnson. Another interesting ranch in this same section is the K Ranch. It was established by Charles Popper (a New York Jew) who owned a butcher shop in Salt Lake City. He came in with cattle about the same time as the Hatch Company. Andrew Strong was his foreman. At this time it wasn't necessary to own all the land used and only 75 acres of ground was deeded to them. The range, however, was used for several thousand head of horses and cattle. Hy Meeks was the second foreman and was in charge for many years, leaving about 1908 when Tom Morgan bought the outfit. It is still owned and operated by his son, Perry Mor-

gan. Mr. Royal, the co-author of the "Squawman", at one time ran cattle in this territory and made his headquarters on Cocklebur, where Frank Burdette used to have his winter camp. Other early stockmen were Snow Brothers, Andrew Murray, Frank Berdette, Gene Daniels, Wm. Gibson, Joe Luxon, The Burton Bros., J. J. Critchlow, the Indian Agent, succeeding Dodds, while Dan Mosby also ran large herds of cattle in the Uintah Basin and Mosby Mountain received its name from the latter.

Before the Government took control of the Forest in 1900, the local stockmen would select their own grazing districts and keep their stock on their own property during the summer months. In this way our mountains and streams are named for the men who first operated on them. Because of this we have many interesting stories and early experiences told concerning their development. A few of the well-known places are Kabell Hollow, named for Lewis Kabell, Colton Springs, now the Colton Ranger Station, named for S. D. Colton, McKee Draw, a beautiful valley known now for its fishing and good camping possibilities, as well as grazing, was named for James McKee, who ran cattle there in the early days. Sanford Green had a place on the north portion of this draw and we find Green Dale. Lewis Allen moved farther over and opened up one of the beautiy spots of the whole mountain. Green Lakes Red Canyon. Reached over the Vernal-Manila highway, the resort is a delightful drive from Vernal. The highway is the most unique in western



BROOM CATTLE ON WHITE RIVER

America, being the only auto road crossing a mountain range with an east-west axis, the Uintahs.

Climbing from the floor of Ashley Valley to an altitude of 7,000 feet by easy grades, the road reaches the scenic Green Lakes and Red Canyon, 45 miles from Vernal. At Red Canyon, the visitor may gaze upon a chasm cut by the mighty Green river, 2,500 feet deep.

MATT WARNER RANCH

The Matt Warner reservoir, located on Diamond Mountain in Uintah county, is about forty miles northeast of Vernal. It is easily accessible by automobile over the Vernal-Manila highway to the summit of the Uintah Range, thence over the Diamond Mountain road to Pot Creek for a distance of about ten miles. Pot Creek heads in the eastern part of the Uintah Mountains and courses generally in an easterly direction for a distance of about forty miles, emptying into Green River at Ladore Canyon in Colorado. Pot Creek runs only for about ninety days during the high-water season of April, May and June. It gets its name by reason of the many pot holes formed. It courses through a basin from five to ten miles wide. Matt Warner sought to make his fortune by making a big cattle and horse ranch out of the Pot Creek Basin. Because of the scarcity of water, an impounding dam was made to make available grazing lands during the summer months, and to turn some of the fertile lands of Pot Creek into meadows through irrigation. This held for some years and then washed out.

In 1936 Zeph Calder constructed an impounding dam 30 feet high and the lake now affords nesting for wild ducks and good hunting in the fall, rainbow trout for fishing, and it is said that perhaps no place in Utah provides a greater haven for sage hen than does Diamond Mountain. Deer are also found in abundance and it is a deer hunter's paradise. Bear and mountain lions are also found there, and the man with a camera will find the best hunting of all.

Located over the ridge from Dry Fork and in the Deep Creek area is located the Old Thorough-



1946 CATTLE OUTFIT

Stanley Crouse, Sr., Otis Weeks, Stanley Crouse, Jr.

bred Ranch. It was filed on by T. Taylor, Tom Caldwell, Pete Harrison, Ed Samuels and others, and there were some industrious farmers making homes in that section when the sheepmen, realizing that it would be profitable for them to raise their own purebred stock, bought these homes and organized a corporation. It was known as the Vernal Thoroughbred Sheep and Livestock Company. The interested stockmen at this time were: J. H. Reader, George E. Adams, Edward D. Samuels, John S. Hacking, Snellon Johnson, W. H. Colthorp, George Boon, Walter Anderson, S. D. Colton, Don B. and Lou Colton, John C. Bates and others.

Walter Anderson was leasing it at this time from Ed. Samuels, and they hired him to continue on for the organization. He worked there until 1918 when they sold the company to John S. Hacking. He continued to lease and operate it until 1922.

In this ranch there was 720 acres of land under fence, over 200 of this was alfalfa. They had 1600 purebred Ramboulett and Cotswool ewes that were kept for the building up of their herds. The rams were sold to local sheepmen.

EARLY SHEEPMEN IN UTAH COUNTY

The first malsl bunch of sheep to be brought into the Valley were owned by "Old" Tom Caldwell out near Naples ward. He sold sheep to both Al Hatch and Isaac Burton, S.r. and Mr. Burton and his son-in-law, Mr. Chestnut, took their sheep up onto Diamond mountain.

The Young and Carter sheep were the first big herds to come in. Ed Young and Legrande Young drove their own herds and J. C. Bates drove the C. S. Carter herds in. George Young was in with Carter. They started at the head of the Weber river, traveled north into Wyoming, crossed Weber river at Henry's Fork and back into Utah. They crossed the Taylor mountain Oct. 13, 1886, and grazed the herds on the face of Taylor mountain until Dec. 9, 1886, then separated the herds and drove them into the valley west of Vernal. They wintered there. About May 1, 1887, they drove the herds to Diamond Mt., where the sheep grazed until snow was gone, then took them to Pot Creek to shear them. Readers was next to come in. He came from Sanpete county across the Indian reservation. At first the Agency wouldn't let them across, then charged five cents per head for crossing the Indian lands. He came in 1887 after the first of the year.

John N. Davis drove Naylor's herd and Bennions came over Wasatch mountains via Strawberry country in the fall of 1887 or spring of 1888.

There was no real trouble between the sheep and cattlemen on Diamond mountain. The sheep men bought out the cattlemen's interest and it was sort of agreed that the sheep would stay off Blue mountain, which the cattlemen claimed as their ground, and they made a fuss as the sheep men tried

to go on Blue. There was always talk about trouble but very little happened.

Burtens and McKees were the largest cattle owners. Mr. Chadwick had horses, and the Thoroughbred Ranch at Deep Creek was established for the purpose of breeding pure-bred sheep, the Buck pasture on Taylor mountain and the shearing corrals at Bonanza were built by the Uintah Sheep Association.

THE UINTAH COUNTY WOOL GROWERS ASS'N.

Feb. 27, 1926, a group of the sheep grazers of the Ashley National Forest, met at the Uintah State Bank building. A. G. Nord, supervisor of the Ashley National Forest, met with them to explain that it was his desire to have the sheep-grazers form an organization with which the Forestry Dept. could deal. The Secretary of Agriculture had given orders that a Grazing Board be formed, consisting of a member of the Sheep Association, the Cattle Association, and a member of the Forestry Dept., for the purpose of handling matters pertaining to the welfare of both on the range. It was decided that

the Grazers Association be formed and that the board be organized to include the grazers on the Ashley National Forest. Thus the Uintah Sheep Grazers Association was formed with the following officers: president, John Bennion; vice-president, W. H. Siddoway; secretary and treasurer, J. Clive Davis; directors, besides the officers, were W. M. McCoy and John S. Hacking. They voted that the directors proceed to incorporate under the laws of the State of Utah. John S. Hacking was nominated to represent the sheepmen on the Grazing Board.

The following men were present at this meeting: A. Theodore Johnson, Rulon Hacking, John S. Hacking, Loren Hatch, Ashley Bennion, Ford De Journette, W. M. McCoy, Stanley Crouse, W. A. Murray, W. H. Siddoway, T. J. Caldwell, Charley Taylor, O. E. Rasmussen, A. A. Hatch, John Bennion, John L. Siddoway, H. L. Green.

In order to comply with the rules and regulations of the Forest Service, the organization was re-incorporated in 1934. The name was changed to the Uintah County Wool Growers Association. It became affiliated with the State and National Wool Growers Associations. Meetings are held annually



DAVIS SHEEP ON GREEN RIVER

to carry out the purpose, as in the beginning, of promoting in any way possible the interests of the sheep grazers on the Ashley National Forest and of the sheep industry.

The sheepmen of Uintah county have been organized under various names and in various capacities since an early date. However, records concerning these organizations are not available.

In 1910 our summer pastures, the Ashley Forest, was put under control and reproduces, year after year, about the same amount of forage. In 1935, the Public Domain was placed under Federal regulation. These ranges were in such a depleted condition due to over-grazing and drought, that drastic reductions had to be made in livestock. The number of sheep was reduced 33 percent and large numbers of cattle eliminated. This worked a hardship on the citizens of our county. But they were necessary in order to save this great natural resource of ours.

What is being done to rehabilitate the range besides the reduction of livestock? First, stock has been eliminated from the winter range during the growing season, re-seeding, both natural and artificial is being carried on by the Grazing Service, water holes, drift fences, rodent control, erosion control, and many other beneficial practices are being carried on by the community. This will give better range, improved quality of livestock, more productive livestock, less loss of livestock, better lamb crops, better wool crops, better calf crops, fatter beef, more dollars on less numbers.

Uintah is always striving for improvement with better quality and greater quantity. An important factor to help has been the passing of the Grazing Act in 1934. At that time Utah was divided into two districts and Uintah was in the District No. 2. By 1935 the office was set up in Uintah and we are now in District No. 8. The following men have been in charge of our office: J. I. Peterson, the first Regional Grazer, with Howard Majors, second. During this time, J. A. Cheney was the local man in charge of the program and did a great deal to promote the work and put it into operation in this section. Then E. E. house was stationed here as grazer, and has been followed by Wayne Larson and Dale C. Naylor, who is in charge at the present time.

IRRIGATION AND CONSERVATION IN UINTAH COUNTY

By Howard M. Ivory and Charles Hardy

IRRIGATION

Irrigation in Uintah County began when farming started. One of the first requirements of a suitable farm site was one that could be supplied with water. Therefore, the first farms were developed along Ashley Creek, the Uintah river, and White-rocks river. One of the early explorers, John Wesley Powell, noted that the Indians were growing po-

tatoes, pumpkins, melons and other vegetables in small patches in 1869. Pardon Dodds (the first Indian Agent is credited with starting irrigation out of Ashley Creek in 1872. He located on a homestead northeast of the present site of Maeser and he built the first irrigation ditch from Ashley Creek. This same ditch is in use today and is known as the Dodds Ditch. In 1878, a settlement was formed at Incline (Jensen) by a group of Mormons. It was at this time that farming in Ashley Valley received an impetus, and in the following year a great increase in the immigration to Ashley Valley took place. Many difficulties plagued these first settlers of Uintah county, but by 1883 they had made the valley respond to their efforts. They had constructed a number of ditches from Ashley Creek and Brush Creek and were irrigating sizeable tracts of land. During this same period the Indians, with encouragement from the Mormons and the Indian Agent, began expanding their irrigated acreage on the Uintah river, but progress of the Indians was slow, and little was accomplished by them alone. Because all the draining area of the Uintah river was within the Indian reservation, while men were not allowed to settle in that area.

ASHLEY CENTRAL IRRIGATION CO.

Not until 1880 were there many attempts made to utilize the lands at any distance from the creeks. As the population gradually increased, however, it seemed imperative that someone make the first attempt to cultivate additional acres.

After the feasibility of the plan had been demonstrated, others followed and built a canal which on Jan. 17, 1884, was incorporated as the Ashley Central Irrigation Company. The first officers were Jeremiah Hatch, Israel J. Clark, Alva Hatch, Jas.



WATER WHEEL

Hacking, W. H. Gagon, Joel Bankhead and Porter Merrill as members of the board, with C. C. Bartlett, secretary and James B. Henry, treasurer. At the beginning there were fifty-seven stockholders. The canal, at that time, leading from Ashley river, as it was called, was six miles long. It commenced north of the Downing Field, and ran southeast through "Johnson's Wash," and near to the southwest corner of James Hacking's homestead, and from there three miles south."

ASHLEY UPPER ORGANIZED

That same year on Feb. 20, 1884, the Ashley Upper Canal was organized with James H. Glines, Lycurgus Johnson, S. D. Colton, D. Bingham, R. Bodily, C. H. Glines, Wm. ONiel and Phillip Stringham. At the time of incorporation, there were thirty-eight stockholders and the canal was twelve miles long from the mouth of Ashley Canyon.

On the 2nd of May, 1880, the Rock Point canal and Irrigation Company began the construction of a canal. The ditch was enlarged in 1884. When the company was incorporated on March 23, 1893, the canal was approximately six miles long. The first officers were Sanford Green, John Winn and Harry Yarnell.

WHITEROCKS IRRIGATION CO.

The Whiterocks Irrigation Company was organized on Jan. 13, 1906, and supplies water for culinary and irrigation purposes to the many farms located in the section of Tridell and LaPoint. The first officers were John C. Bates, John L. McConkie, J. C. Hacking and H. W. Woolley. In the spring of 1910, the Burton Ditch, previously referred to as one of the earliest ditches to be built, was incorporated. The first officers were Samuel Haslem, Hugh Snow and Andrew Murray.

The Highline Canal Company was incorporated on the 15th day of June, 1920, with M. M. Baty, John B. Eaton and George A. Slauch as officers.

There were numerous other canals organized and now in existence such as the Burns Bench, Union Canal, Dry Fork, and others, and each takes its place in the development of the vast acreage of farming land in Ashley Valley. From the beginning of the settling of the Ashley Valley the building of reservoirs as a means of storing water for late summer use, has been advocated. In the year 1886, James Hacking and Lycurgus Johnson, with a crew of men put in the first move toward preserving a portion of the water that was running to waste into the Green river.

DRY FORKS SINKS FLUMED

Another early attempt to increase late summer water was the attempt made to flume the Dry Forks sinks. The sawmill was placed in the canyon and

lumber was sawed for the making of the flume. The water was turned into the flume but it ran only a few days until the flume gave way and no attempt was made to repair it. Since then the water has been allowed to run into the gorge and, according to the theory of many geologists, is lost.

Few changes other than enlargement have taken place in the canal system since then. The increase in the irrigated area of Ashley Valley continued until about 1910 when it totaled about 20,000 acres, but during the early 1890's, conflicts arose over the use of late-season stream flow of Ashley Creek for irrigation. In 1893 the conflicts became so heated that the problems were carried into court where the difficulties were adjusted and a decree written allotting the waters of the streams to the several users. It was at this time that the court appointed a water commissioner to see that the water was divided according to the court decree.

George A. Slauch, Nile Hughel, and Leon P. Christenson have served in this capacity, and through their efforts many water disputes have been adjusted and better use made of the available water supply.

The irrigation problems in the western part of the county did not affect the white settlers very much until 1905 when the reservation area was thrown open to homesteading. The opening of this area to white settlers created many irrigation problems that have still not been adequately settled. The first problem was who would get the available water when there was not enough for all users. By 1920 many mutual irrigation companies had been organized and were competing with each other for water rights. In 1923 the problem was taken to the courts and a decree was written by Federal Judge Tillman D. Johnson for the Uintah river and Whiterocks river. The Indians were granted the first right to use the water from these streams, and Mr. B. O. Colton of Roosevelt, was appointed as water commissioner to divide the water.

Because of the lack of sufficient late-season water for irrigation, efforts have been made to develop storage reservoirs to supply this need. As early as 1890, Ashley Valley interests made attempts to supply their late-season needs. In that year they went into the mountains to cut down the outlets of many of the mountain lakes at the head of the Ashley Creek drainage in hopes of augmenting the natural stream flow. The reservoir program of the Whiterocks Irrigation Company was started in 1915 and when the company made the Paradise Park filing which was approved in July of 1916. On Aug. 16, 1916, the company made its filing on the Chepeta Lake reservoir site and this was approved April 26, 1917. During the first twenty years of its reservoir program, the Whiterocks Irrigation Company expended approximately \$66,436.00 on the Paradise Park, and \$4,970.00 on the Chepeta Lake reservoir.

On Sept. 8, 1919, the Ashley Valley Reservoir company was organized. The first officers were Enos Bennion, Nile Hughel, John D. Karren, Clarence Bird and E. J. Young. These men labored against difficulties. The farmers were not united in their efforts to begin the building of reservoirs.

Water storage investigations were carried on under the direction of O. W. Isrealson of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station during the years 1919-1923. A test reservoir was constructed at Twin Lakes. From this reservoir 107 acre-feet of impounded water was turned into the channel of Ashley Creek on Sept. 22, 1922.

In the early 1920's, storage was likewise provided on the Uintah and Lake Fork rivers. Other developments have taken place until there is now about 15,000 acre-feet of water stored annually in Uintah county for use on irrigated lands. Largest of these developments is the Oak Park reservoir which supplies water to Ashley Valley. This was completed in 1939 and has a storage capacity of 6700 cubic feet.

Irrigation developments have received major interest in the progress of Uintah county, and, to date, it is estimated there are over fifty irrigation companies and groups organized to use the water. Irrigation developments are still progressing in Uintah county, but only the cheaper, easier projects have been developed to date. At the present time the Central Utah project is receiving considerable attention. And this project would change the irrigation outlook for Uintah county very much because sufficient storage would be developed so that water could be supplied to the users on a demand basis, and the problems of shortages could be met by farmers purchasing additional water during the dry years.

SOIL CONSERVATION

A term that was unheard of when the first settlers began breaking out the fertile lands along river bottoms and bench lands has become the watchword of every land user during the more recent years. Settlers have found that they can't wear out one piece of ground and move to another, so they are turning to conservation farming. The conservation movement had its start in 1904 when the Forest Service took over large areas of timber land to administer for public use. As a result of this act we have our Ashley National Forest.

In 1934 the Taylor Grazing Act was passed which gave the U. S. Grazing Service the responsibility for administering the grazing use of the public domain (lands which had been offered for homesteading but were never filed on. Approximately 75 percent of the lands in Uintah county are administered by this agency. In 1941, a soil conservation district was organized to work with farmers and stockmen on their private lands to conserve their soil and better utilize the irrigation water.

The AAA is a conservation agency closely working with the Soil Conservation District in helping farmers and stockmen to carry out conservation practices by giving them benefit payments which help defray the cost of the practice. This program has operated since 1935. Committeemen are elected each year to administer the program for the county.

GILSONITE

Gilsonite was discovered in Uintah county a few years after the first white men settled in the Valley. The settlers discovered veins of a brilliant black substance in the south and west parts of the county. At first this substance was thought to be a variety of coal. When burned, however, it gave off large quantities of dense, black smoke with a peculiar odor, and instead of reducing to ashes the material melted. The first discovery in the Basin is reported to have been in what is now Duchesne county, at a point about ten miles south of the town of Myton and near where the Pariette Mine is now operating. This was opened up and was known as the Culmer Vein. Several years after the opening of the Culmer Vein, a study of the substance was made by Professor W. P. Parker. He discovered that the material was a member of the asphalt group and, as it had been discovered upon the Uintah Indian reservation he named it "Uintaite."

Soon after this, Samuel H. Gilson and Bert Seabolt became interested in the deposits. Mr. Gilson spent many years in his efforts to find a use and markets for the Uintaite. His enthusiasm was regarded as more or less wasted by the people of the valley and the term "gilsonite" was locally applied to the Uintaite as a joke. However, when Gilson's efforts finally developed a market the name "gilsonite" had become so firmly attached to this substance that it is now so known throughout the world.

Capital was obtained finally and mining started on the vein about three and a half miles east of Fort Duchesne. The first claims that were located and filed for record in the records of Uintah county were those of W. C. Britt and Franklin R. Moore. The claim was named the Black Monster and was located April 2, 1887. From this claim the St. Louis Mine was developed and the gilsonite was hauled by wagon teams a distance of 100 miles to Price, the nearest railroad point. About 1900, the St. Louis mine was acquired by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company of Philadelphia and reorganized under the name of the Gilson Asphaltum Company. In 1902 the demand for gilsonite had increased so much that the Dragon Mine in the southeastern part of the county was opened up and a narrow gauge railroad was constructed from Dragon to Mack, Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. This narrow gauge railroad was named Uintah Railway. During the opening of the Uintah Indian Reservation all passengers, freight and mail were brought in over



UINTAH'S FOREST AND LUMBER INDUSTRY

this narrow gauge railroad, and thence by stages and freight wagons to Vernal.

Gilsonite is a black hydrocarbon with a very brilliant luster. It occurs in veins which vary in length from one to nine miles and in width from one foot to eighteen feet. The greatest depth known is 1400 feet. The main uses for gilsonite is in the manufacture of paints and varnishes although large quantities are now used in the manufacture of storage battery cases and floor tile. Many so-called hard rubber articles are also manufactured from this material. About 300 tons of gilsonite are shipped daily by truck to the railroad. The principal producers of gilsonite at present are, American Gilsonite Company, American Asphalt Corporation, Raven Mining Company, Utah Gilsonite Company, Castle Peak Gilsonite Company, Dragon Gilsonite Company.

Samuel Henry Gilson was born in Plainfield, Ill., on May 28, 1836. When he was fifteen years of age he came west. While living in Austin, Nev., he met and married Alice Larkin Richardson. They later moved to Gilson Valley in White Pine county, Nevada, where they were interested in raising cattle. In 1887, he became interested in mining and prospecting. He was also the interpreter between the Utes and the Shoshone Indians. While prospecting on the Uintah reservation he became interested in the mineral which bears his name, "Gilsonite," and which has many industrial uses. He transferred his interest in this property to a St. Louis firm and had very little to do with the development of the commercial uses.

In 1890, he and his eldest son, James J. Gilson, located the famous Buckhorn silver mine near Fish Springs. He later became interested in aeronautics. Mr. and Mrs. Gilson had twelve children.

ASPHALT

One of the main natural resources of the Uintah Basin is frequently referred to as "Native Asphalt." This is a compound of carbon and hydrogen and is sometimes spoken of as a hydro-carbon. Altogether they constitute an important and major resource of this area. These asphalt deposits are also spoken of as bitumen which is a sort of mineral pitch quite similar to soft coal.

The main out-cropping of asphalt is about two miles west of Vernal although another deposit is found near Whiterocks. The asphalt is found as a stiff tarry material which, when newly mined, has much the feel and texture of dark brown sugar.

The deposits near Vernal vary in thickness from two feet to 100 feet and are to be found in various states of oxidization from a thick, tarry semi-liquid like molasses, to a sandy material resembling coal slack. Several methods of mining asphalt have been

employed, varying from breaking down the material with hot water and extracting the oil, to the method used by the county commissioners of loosening the material with a digger, then mixing it with sand by using a bulldozer and hauling it directly to road surfaces where it is rounded out in about a 4-inch layer.

Uintah asphalt seem to be a superior quality as indicated by experiments made of it in Denver and Salt Lake City. There seems to be an abundant supply to be found throughout the Basin. The logs of test wells drilled in this area indicate layers of bituminous sands similar to the outcropping at Vernal and Whiterocks.

The extensive use of asphalt mined in this area has been for roads. Streets and sidewalks in Vernal have been paved with this material for the past forty years. There has been a certain amount of experimentation with the use of the material but on the whole it has been found to make excellent road building material. The first pavement, along and westerly from the main street in Vernal, was built by the Road Commission in 1924. It was 3,760 feet in length and 18 feet wide. It was an experimental section using rock asphalt from a local deposit. The heating and mixing of the asphalt was done with "home-made" equipment. Since that time rock asphalt has been applied without heating. The total cost of the job, including grading, cobblerock sub-base, crushed rock base, and extracting, processing and applying the rock asphalt, was \$28,755. In regard to the cobblerock, the records state that for 1,900 feet on the west end of the job (on new location) the earth surface was of such a yielding nature that repeated rolling was not sufficient to form a stable support for the crushed rock base and pavement, and in consequence, it was found necessary to place a cobblerock subbase over that section varying from six inches to one foot in thickness. Harry Arnell built the Vernal sidewalks.

Any extensive use of this native asphalt for road building purposes would involve extracting the oil from the sands. Some interesting investigations are going on to determine profitable methods of extracting this oil. Other purposes for which asphalt is used are roofing materials, floor materials and asphalt cements. As possible uses yet requiring further experiments could be listed the coating of pipe, making of paints and varnishes, manufacture of rubber, and there is also the possibility that high-octane gasoline may be produced by cracking this material. Some experimentation had demonstrated that this raw oil cracks easily at low temperature. Some have discussed the use of this oil as heavy fuel oil for power plants, railroads and steamships.

The asphalt deposits are one of Uintah Basin's important resources.

*Data summarized from the quarterly of the Colorado School of Mines, January, 1944.

PHOSPHATE

Another important resource is the phosphate, and it is estimated that the Vernal field contains three billion long tons of phosphate rock.

This phosphate bed averages 22 feet thick, phosphate rock is heavy and there are approximately 890 million ton of phosphate rock on the Humphreys phosphate company's 14,600 acres.

The Vernal field is situated thirteen miles north of Vernal, about 143 miles from Craig, Colo., and 118 miles from Castle Gate, Utah. It can supply the entire United States market as of today for 1,000 years, and with proper conversion methods and lower mining costs, would save the farmers at least \$5 a ton or twenty million dollars a year. This is something to think about.

OIL SHALE

We also have vast oil shale deposits which run in a northeast-southwesterly direction. They begin this side of White River, about fifty miles southeast of Vernal, and extend south, approximately twenty miles, running well toward the top of the Bookcliff Mountains. They extend west of Green River, east into Colorado, beyond Rangely. The richer shale probably lies in the vicinity of the Gilsonite deposits, and in a great many places they are near or at the surface where tremendous quantities could be mined with little or no over-burden. Many experiments have been made to determine the quantity of gasoline that can be obtained from a ton of this shale, and these experiments indicate that the gasoline recovery runs from 30 to 90 gallons per ton.

A good portion of the shale lands have been patented and are in private ownership.

We believe that these tremendous deposits represent a future potential resource, and that they represent a huge petroleum reserve which may be needed at some future date.

DINOSAUR

This great story covers the most ancient inhabitants of Green River in the Uintah Basin where monstrous lizard-like creatures once lived and roamed at will. Their fossilized bones were first found, recognized and reported by the late O. A. Peterson, in 1893, while he was collecting fossils for the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. These dinosaur fossils were discovered north of Green River, near Jensen.

Peterson's report on the dinosaur findings did not seem to make much of an impression upon anyone at that time. Several residents of Jensen and vicinity found huge fossilized bones near what is now the Dinosaur Quarry, but they did not realize that complete skeletons of these ancient monsters

lay buried near their ranches until the late Dr. Earl Douglas started excavating for fossils in 1909.

Dr. Douglas had been sent to the Uinta Fossil Beds by the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh. He had heard Peterson's story who, at that time, had joined the Carnegie Museum staff. In the fossil beds of the Uinta Basin he found unique fossilized remains. He was able to ship 700,000 pounds of bones in the rock to his museum.

Many splendid specimens were unearthed in the months and years that followed. In fact, the skeletons taken out were the most complete and best preserved dinosaur fossils known. The first specimen taken out under the direction of Dr. Douglas was sent to Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh where it still stands as the largest and most complete specimen displayed in any museum.

The Dinosaur Quarry site is in a naturally barren, desert-like country, with almost unendurable heat in the summer. In the winter, bad roads and deep snow made this spot practically inaccessible for many years while Dr. Douglas continued his work there. He was indeed a true pioneer geologist, not only in the Uintah Basin, but he continued his work in the Dinosaur's burial ground, which was subsequently declared at National Monument by President Woodrow Wilson in 1915. Here the brave geologist brought his equally courageous family, established a pioneer homestead and endured privations and hardships almost equal to those of early pioneer prospectors. The graves of his aged father and sister still remain in the barren flat near the sand hills facing Green River—mute evidence of the sacrifices the great geologist made in order that future generations might enjoy and appreciate the wonders of prehistoric ages. His wife taught the school established for the children of quarry workers.

Several carloads of precious fossils were sent to Carnegie Museum and one to the U. S. Natural History museum of Washington, D. C. before Utah woke up to the fact that those valuable bones were leaving the state, never to return. The state of Utah began excavations at the Dinosaur in 1925 under the direction of Douglas and several tons of material was removed from the quarry. The fossils were then packed into large freight wagons drawn by one to three teams. These caravans often manned by "Uncle" John T. Kay, toiled over tortuous mountain roads to their destination. This was most exacting work, requiring the greatest skill and care in the preservation of these age-old bones. Inasmuch as these bones are estimated to be some 150 million years old, exposure to air would cause them to crumble. To combat this, plaster-of-paris was immediately placed over a bone when exposed. Once the complete bone was excavated, it was carefully labeled, boxed and dispatched when feasible, to the museum designated.



DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

Upper right: Dr. Earl Douglas

Right center: Samuel Gilson

The University of Utah has two skeletons of these huge animals at present—the brontosaurus and the allosaurus. Dr. Douglas had dreamed that one day there would be a great museum at the Dinosaur Quarry site, where these huge monsters could be reconstructed at their own burial grounds for everyone to see. Although Dr. Douglas worked very hard, his health failed before he could scarcely begin to make his dream a reality. However, steps were taken several years ago to help make his dream come true. After Dr. Douglas left the quarry, the U. S. Museum of Natural History sent Dr. Gilmore to continue the work. In 1935, the National Park Service started active work in the fossil quarry. Thousands of tons of waste material has been blasted out in order to bring the fossil bones out in base relief, just as nature laid them there between rock layers. Various types have been exposed from one specimen measuring only nine inches to the largest of 100 feet, with an estimated weight of 30 tons.

Dr. A. G. Boyle, Jr., formerly of Columbia University, took charge of the Monument later. He put about 100 P. W. A. workers to chiseling out fossil remains. Under his supervision, the quarry site was improved, buildings were constructed and living quarters provided. He did a great deal to bring the importance of the study of fossils and geology of Uintah Basin before the public. He wrote for newspapers, gave lectures and encouraged visitors to view the collection of specimens at the Dinosaur Monument.

In 1939, 203,965 acres were added to the Dinosaur Monument. This area includes the Yampa River through Moffat county, Colorado; Green River through Split Mountain canyon upstream from the Dinosaur Monument. Dr. Russel G. Frazier, who led an expedition through these canyons in boats on the turbulent waters of Green and Yampa rivers, had a great deal to do with having the new area added to the Monument.

Since the Dinosaur has proved to be one of the natural wonders of the Uintah Basin which attracts wide attention because of its scientific wonders, plans are under way to enlarge its area, its museum and its facilities.

VERNAL CENTENARIAN DOCTOR Was Indian Peace-Maker

Most beloved of all Vernalites and a hero in his own right was Dr. Harvey Coe Hullinger—centenarian, pioneer, soldier, educator, physician, politician, peacemaker between the two races, friend of Lincoln, and personal friend of every Mormon Church president—who came to Ashley Valley in 1883 and died there in 1926 at 101 years of age.

Born Dec. 2, 1824 at Mad River, Ohio, Dr. Hullinger was converted to Mormonism when 18. He had previously seen the Mormon prophet, Jos-

eph Smith at Nauvoo. He went to school at Columbus, Ohio, to received his medical degree in 1852 and seven years later emigrated with a train of fellow Mormons to Salt Lake City.

Hullinger's life in Utah reads like high-powered fiction. In 1862 he made another trip across the plains to Council Bluffs and return, in 1862 he enlisted to serve the Union in the Civil war, later the same year he went to St. George, Utah to colonize and practice medicine. He collected seventy-five cents in cash in two years there.

In 1883 Hullinger came to the Uintah Basin where he farmed and doctored both Indians and whites. He stated that only one Indian ever failed to settle an account. Because he was an Indian "medicine man," Hullinger was able to settle a serious Indian-white controversy several years after the Meeker Masacre.

A staunch Democrat, Hullinger was active in organizing the Democratic party when Utah was given statehood in 1892. Near his 100th birthday anniversary he gave a recipe for longevity thus: "Live a clean life and vote a straight Democratic ticket." "Father of Uintah County Education," was the title given Hullinger when he established and equipped a schoolhouse in Jensen before public education had reached Uintah.



DR. HARVEY COE HULLINGER

Dr. Hullinger practiced his profession until he was ninety-seven, then lived quietly until his death in January, 1926. Prior to his death he was the oldest practicing physician in America, the oldest member of the Grand Army of the Republic in Utah and oldest member of the L. D. S. church from point of service. He was indeed a great hero and a true character of the Old West.

OUR FRIENDS IN NEED ARE OUR FRIENDS INDEED

To these men and women who have unfailingly given of their strength, time and service that we might grow into a better community of healthier people, we wish to express our appreciation. If names and pictures are missing it is from lack of information or the impossibility of locating them.

Dr. Harey Coe Hullinger arrived in Ashley Valley in December of 1883 and was actively engaged in the practice of medicine until 1918, when he delivered a baby at the age of 94. While Dr. Hullinger was located at Jensen there was also great need of a physician in the Ashley section.

The following excerpt concerning other early doctors was taken from the story of Pete Dillman given by Reed Morrill:

"In 1888, the only doctor in the settlement was a homopathic doctor who knew very little of the art of medicine. Mr. Dillman realized how badly a doctor was needed in Ashley Center and so determined to bring one home from Salt Lake City.

"He bought his drugs from the A. C. Smith Drug Company in Salt Lake City and while there asked the salesman if they knew of a doctor willing to come to a new country. They suggested a Dr. Gardner. 'He likes whiskey but if he can be kept away from it, he's a fine physician,' they told Pete.

He found Dr. Gardner, who was willing to make a trial. The two of them left Salt Lake together in the late summer of 1886 in Pete's wagon for Ashley Center. Gardner had been there for only a couple of years when his old habit, drinking again, got possession of him. He returned to Salt Lake.

The next doctor was a Dr. Parks who had been in the valley one year when he decided to buy Pete out. Pete was anxious to sell. He was eager to be out of doors, out on the land again."

Many doctors came but few stayed for very long periods, for the distances to travel were long, the roads almost impassable, and the payment for their service was produce or little or no money, a discouraging situation at best and not one that men from the cities cared to endure. Many stories are told of heroic deeds, and difficulties accomplished by these men and the nurses, both practical, midwives, and trained people who assisted them.

The following doctors have been listed as living in Vernal between the years of 1888 and 1900,

Dr. Gardner, Dr. Parks, Dr. Butler, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Hughes, 1890, Dr. Hoshay, 1891, Dr. Laughlin, Dr. Lindsey, 1893, Dr. Rose, Dr. Bjornsen, Dr. Frazer, Dr. Brownfield, Dr. Buchtel, 1902.

On file with the Medical Association of Uintah Basin is the following article written in 1934 by Dr. Homer E. Rich. We quote:

"The real medical history of the Uintah Basin begins with the arrival in Vernal of Buctol, 1902. During the diphtheria epidemic on the Indian reservation the local doctors were losing ground and many people were dying. Almost every family was hit and as many as three in one family had died in one day. The country became panicky and a call was sent to Denver for help. Dr. Buctol's father was Chancellor Denver University at that time, and as the doctor was a young graduate, versed in modern methods of treatment, the proposition was put up to him to take the offer. A guarantee had been made by Vernal City for his expenses and remuneration. No antitoxin had been used by the local medical men, but Dr. Buctol, being versed in its use, brought a large supply with him and soon had the epidemic under control.

He soon had all the medical work in the country. Both the other doctors stayed here for awhile but finally one moved out after the opening of the reservation and the other went into the orchard business. After two years of hard work and much fast driving of horses (for the doctor was known as the killer of horses), Dr. Buctol sent for help. Dr. Maud Garrett arrived in Vernal as assistant and soon was followed by Dr. George H. Christy, also from Denver."

We insert the following incident of Dr. Geo. H. Christy's arrival in Vernal:

"Iva Hiatt was stricken with spinal meningitis, the only help they had been able to find was the nurse, Hettie Rolf. Mr. Hiatt came to town in desperate need of a doctor and when Dr. Christy heard him say that he would have to have a doctor, he answered him and said, 'I am a doctor, what can I do for you?' Mr. Hiatt often said that he looked pretty small to him for a doctor, but that he was certainly glad to see him. Dr. Christy went to the home and stayed for several days until the child was improved.

Dr. H. B. Lloyd was with the Indian Service at Whiterocks where he had followed Dr. Reamer who had been stationed there for many years. He was moved from Whiterocks to Ft. Duchesne where he remained. Prior to this time there was a government physician in Randellet. These doctors are mentioned as Dr. Carter and Dr. Tate before 1900 when Dr. Ford was stationed there. He came from Chicago. While here he married a girl employed at the Indian School at Randellet. He lived here until 1908 when he was transferred and Dr. Irvin was sent in for a short time. His duties were taken over by Dr. Lloyd when he moved in to the Ft. Duchesne section.

Again we quote Dr. Rich: "After three years, Dr. Manfred Martin arrived from Chicago and Dr. G. Bowers from Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Four doctors were present in Vernal when I arrived in August, 1911. There were two factions in Vernal when I arrived. Dr. Martin and Dr. Bowers on the south, supporting the Walter Lloyd Drug Co. (now the Uintah Drug). Dr. O'Donnell (as Dr. Garrett had married our local attorney, Tom O'Donnell) and Dr. Christy on the north, supporting the Vernal Drug, a cooperation in which they both held stock. There was no uniformity of prices and very little cooperation between the two factions. There were no hospitals, or even makeshifts and all work was done in the home, and hotels were used for out-of-town patients. It was very common to take over the reception or dining room of a hotel and make an operating room out of it for some emergency. Transportation was by team or horseback and at times in the year it was even hard on horseback, because of impossible roads (there were no roads.) The large doctor's bag for dispensing calls was a very needy grip.

Fees at that time were low, \$15 to \$25 for confinement care, \$2.00 for a home call and \$1.00 for an office visit. Dr. Christy and I were bachelors, and in two weeks were rooming together. We conceived the idea of forming a medical society, to get together and thresh out difficulties. We consulted the other doctors during the winter of 1911-12, so in the spring we called a meeting of all the doctors in the Basin. We met at the home of Dr. O'Donnell and decided to organize a County Medical Society. Those present were Doctors O'Donnell, Lloyd, Martin, Bowers, Christy and Rich. Dr. O'Donnell was elected president, Dr. Martin vice-president, and Dr. Rich as secretary and treasurer.

I was asked to get the charter so in the spring of 1912 I made a trip to Salt Lake by Uintah stage to Watson and back and then by D. and R. G. on into Salt Lake. There I formally made an application to Dr. Fisher who was president of the State Association. Dr. H. G. Merrill of Provo was counselor for this district and I was referred to him. I filled out the necessary papers and we received our charter on the 24th of September, 1912.

We held regular meetings during the winter months, taking turns at our homes. We met with Dr. Lloyd about once a year. We had a Dr. Dickenson from Ft. Duchesne and later Dr. Lloyd moved there with the Indian Department. This was after the troops left. Drs. Green, Cruickshank, and Francke came to Vernal. The Uintah Basin Medical Society is composed of the physicians and surgeons from the Uintah and Duchesne counties.

Homer E. Rich

Later, Dr. Pawling, Schranck and Reed Rich, spent a short time in Vernal, and since 1932 we have had Dr. Eskelson, Dr. Weldon Bullock, Dr. John

Clark, Dr. Joseph L. Hansen, Dr. Ralph Hegstead, Dr. John G. Mahia, Dr. Ray Spendlove, Dr. Tyrill Seager.

In Ft. Duchesne, the following have been listed:

Dr. Frank Mock, 1932-1934. Dr. Orra E. Patterson, 1935-37. Dr. Claire D. Hooper 1937-41. Dr. Roy V. Rogers, 1932-36. Dr. Frank A. Nelson, 1936-39. Dr. Wm. T. Rogers 1941-45. Dr. Charles L. Piper 1939-47. Dr. James M. Walsh 1947.

Two doctors mentioned whose dates are not available are Dr. Otto N. Schudde and Dr. Louis W. Pijam.

DOCTOR MANFRED MARTIN

Dr. Manfred Martin came to Vernal during the horse and buggy days and all who knew him will recall the little buckskin, runaway team he drove. However, they were inexhaustible, taking him all over the Uintah and Duchesne counties to make his calls. A doctor's life was very strenuous at that time, so far to go and so little to do with in emergency cases, but the faithful services of nurses like Auntie Thompson, Magdalene Zimmerman Hansen, Jane Murray, Hettie Rolf and many others always giving a helping hand, made it possible for him to care for more patients. Through the suggestion of Bishop Spaulding, the Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Utah, he came to Vernal with him in the year of 1908. Deciding to locate in Vernal he returned for his wife and family who were residing in Barron, Wisconsin.

Dr. Martin was the youngest son of Wm. and Jane Martin, and was born in Weldon, Ill., Sept. 7, 1880. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1904, after his internship in Chicago, he started his practice in Barron, Wis. He married Ethel M. Coon in Monticello, Ill., Sept. 3, 1902, to them four sons were born, Manfred, Jr., Francis, Duane, and Philip who was born in Vernal. He was a member of the Masonic Order since he was 21, and a Phi Rho Sigma Medical Fraternity. He died in the Garfield Park hospital in Chicago on May 8, 1916, and was buried in the family plot at Weldon, Ill. His wife and family returned to Vernal.

HOMER E. RICH

Homer E. Rich came to Vernal in 1911 and married Ethel Watkins in June of 1912. He was a veteran of World War I, stationed in Germany ten months after Armistice day, and was the son of Ben E. Rich. Dr. Rich was generous with his time and devoted long hours to educational programs and classes for those who were interested in the progression of the community.



DOCTORS, DENTISTS, NURSES—Drs. Ford, O'Donnell, Martin, Christy, Rich, Francke, Green Clark, Spendlove, Hansen, Seager, Eskelson, Cruickshank by car. Nurses: Hettie Rolf, Jane Murray, Dorothy McCarroll, Naomi Zundall, Ruth Cooper, Helen Taylor, Nettie Remington. Dentists: Stevens, Shimmin, Peterson.

GEORGE H. CHRISTY

George H. Christy was born July 31, 1875 at Philadelphia, Pa., the son of George Christy and Louise Hickman. He practiced medicine in Vernal for thirty years. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and as Dr. Homer Rich stated in the funeral service, "Dr. Christy, as a physician, stood out from the crowd. His was the lot of a family doctor and one of the fast departing types of community and character builders. He was one who took pride in our progress and development, willing to give advice to keep us well and every possible aid to restore health. Many were the generations he watched over and the family ties he held together. He laughed with us in our joy and stood by us in our sorrows. I have never met a man in my life who equalled him." Nine hundred persons attended his funeral, showing how we loved him.

DR. JOHN H. CLARK

Dr. John H. Clark came to Vernal in 1935 and practiced until he left for the service on Feb. 21, 1941. He was associated with the National Guard and was made a captain.

DR. GEORGE WESLEY GREEN

Was born Feb. 22, 1877. He served in the armed forces during World War I. He lived here from 1917 to 1922, and died Oct. 20, 1930.

DR. MAUD GARRETT O'DONNELL

Dr. Maud Garrett O'Donnell came to Vernal from Denver about 1904. She found a frontier town but the hardships didn't stop our courageous little doctor. She married Attorney Thomas O'Donnell and they lived in the home now owned by John McNaughton until Dr. Rose retired and they purchased the Rose home located near the present hospital. They had a large stable of horses and she kept a driver to take her on the long trips she made, sometimes going to the reservation. The driver was our present bishop of Jensen ward, Moroni Moon. Later, she purchased a Ford roadster and this she drove herself, through wind and weather.

It is said that she had the first X-ray machine and it was installed in her own home. It was a clumsy affair but served to assist her. She finally moved into the Uintah Stake Bank Building, with Doctors Rich and Christy.

Dr. O'Donnell left Vernal and went to California about 1928. Both she and her husband, Atty. Thos. O'Donnell, left many close friends in Vernal.

DR. J. MARION FRANCKE

He was born Dec. 21, 1877, and came to Vernal on Jan. 30, 1918, and on Feb. 1, rode horseback over

into the Allen Draw in a blizzard. A real initiation into the life of a country doctor in eastern Utah. Dr. Francke is still practicing in Uintah county, with his office in Vernal.

FARLEY GILBERT ESKELSON

He was born on a cattle ranch in Kamas Valley, Summit county, Utah, where he attended grade school in the proverbial log cabin schoolhouse. After graduating from the Normal department of the B. Y. U., he spent fourteen years as principal of various schools, including grade, high, and seminaries. They were located in Wyoming, Utah, and Old Mexico. During the summer he worked in mines and mills of Park City. In 1913, he received his B. A. in Education at the U. of U. In 1920 he received his B. S. in Medicine from the U. of U., and in 1923, an M. D. from the Northwestern University in Chicago, after completing an internship in the San Francisco General hospital. Following his graduation from the medical school, he practiced for two years as Utah Copper doctor and general practice in Magna and Garfield, and for six years in Evanston, Wyo. In 1931 he went to the University of Vienna to do post-graduate work, and secured his Zargness from that school the following year. Since 1932 he has been practicing in Vernal, Utah, where he established and managed the Uintah Basin hospital for several years until it was taken over by the county. At present he is associated with Drs. R. E. Spendlove and T. R. Seager in the Vernal clinic. His hobbies are breeding of full-blooded cattle and operating a Dude Ranch.

DR. RAY E. SPENDLOVE

He was born in Magna, Utah in 1917. Received his B. A. degree from the University of Utah in 1940; his M. D. degree from University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1942. His general internship was in Louisville General Hospital, 1942. In the same year he was commissioned in the U. S. Army while still in internship. He served two years on the Pacific as Battalion surgeon of the 511th Parachute Infantry of the 11th Airborne Division. He was decorated with a Silver Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Combat Medics Badge, and Presidential Unit Citation, three theater and campaign ribbons, three Battle Stars and one initial invasion. He married Helen Johnson of Bingham, Utah, in 1939. A daughter, Leslie Rae, was born July of 1944, while her father was overseas. He came to Vernal in February of 1946 and associated with Dr. F. G. Eskelson, and later with Dr. T. R. Seager.

DR. JOSEPH L. HANSEN

Dr. Jos. L. Hansen was born in Goshen, Utah. He received his education at the schools of Goshen, Payson, University of Utah, Rush Medical School in Chicago. He came to Vernal from Mt. Pleasant,

Utah, in April of 1936. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserves Oct. 13, 1934 and served as a contract surgeon for the C.C.C. in Logan and Vernal. He acted in the capacity of Uintah county physician for three terms and has been elected to every office in Uintah Basin, Medical Society, and his present office as secretary, he has held since 1941. He practiced continuously in Vernal since 1936, except for short periods when he has gone East for post-graduate work.

DR. TYRRIL R. SEAGER

He was born at Tremonton, Utah. Received a B. A. degree from the University of Utah in 1930, an M. D., from the University of Pennsylvania in 1934. His internship, general and surgical residency in Salt Lake General Hospital, 1934-36.

He married Dorothy Mae Hodson of DeMoines, Iowa, in 1940. Was a member of the staff at Bingham Camp and Clinic in 1942-46. A son was born March 22, 1945, in Salt Lake City. He moved to Vernal in July of 1946 to become associated with the Vernal Clinic.



DR. NANCY HAWS
Vernal's first Dentist and Photographer

THE DENTISTS OF VERNAL

It seems that teeth must come out whether we live in the wilderness or elsewhere. Before the time of dentists in Vernal we heard faint rumors of Uncle Curt Hadlock taking time out from the horse-shoeing trade to pull teeth, right in the blacksmith shop. Now this must have been before 1889, for at this time Mrs. Nancy Haws came into Vernal and started the first dentist office. It was located in the building where Mr. Leo Thorne now lives. Dr. E. J. Talhurst of Ogden, came to Vernal to help us out but in 1919 he died of influenza.

Dr. Charles Hearth came from Quincy, Ill. He had received his training in the Chicago Dentist School and for fifteen years he practiced dentistry, then became interested in real estate and discontinued his dental work. After another fifteen years he returned to his home.

Dr. Lloyd Shimmin came in March, 1919. He had received his training in the St. Louis Dentist School. He married one of our own girls, Edythe Bates, and has made his home here. He is still practicing in Vernal. His home town was Monroe, Utah.

Dr. James W. Stevens, who received his training in Kansas City, at the Western Dental School, came here in 1916. He has been very active in First Aid and other community problems. His home was in Ogden, Utah.

Dr. Wallace Calder, a local boy who received his training in the Chicago Dentist School and the Loyola University Forstythe Infirmary of Boston, Mass., specialized in Child Dentistry. He opened his office in Vernal for a few years and then moved to Winnamucka, Nevada, where he is now practicing.

C. W. Peterson, D. D. S., was born in Ephraim, Utah, Jan. 3, 1922. His pre-dental education was at Snow Junior College and the University of Utah. His dental education was at the University of Southern California. He served in the navy in World War II at San Diego, Calif., and aboard the USS Monrovia. He says, "I chose to practice in Vernal because I like to live in a small 'Up and coming' town very much."

HISTORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN UTAH COUNTY

STELLA SAINSBURY MULVILLE

THE FIRST RED CROSS NURSE IN UTAH COUNTY

The death-dealing wave of influenza that hit Uintah county during the winter of 1918 and 1919 was so severe there were not people who were well to care for the sick and dying. As an emergency measure, the Red Cross secured the services of Miss Stella Sainsbury, graduate register nurse. She was unselfish and capable and untiring. The mud and snow was so deep a car couldn't get over the roads, so she drove a horse. All night she went from house to house. Wherever she saw a light she went in to

give help and courage. How people blessed her!

Our doctors were all in the service during World War I except Dr. O'Donnell, J. M. Francke, who worked day and night. One dark night she was almost to the point of exhaustion so decided she would go home to get a few hours rest and her first bite to eat in more than twelve hours. It was 4 o'clock in the morning. She saw a light so went to the house. What a disheartening sight. The cry of relief that came from the father when he saw her, raised her spirits, although they had never seen each other before. The Beases were newcomers in the town. The mother and baby boy were very low with pneumonia. The other four boys were in all stages of pneumonia and flu. The father had tried to feed and bathe and take care of the family for seven or eight days without sleep or rest and without anyone to get medicine, wood, coal or water. He was near exhaustion. He had almost decided to shut the door and lie down for he was sure by the time the house got cold all of them would be dead. Stella brought relief to him. gave care to the sick, and by many hours of nursing

all the family recovered. This is only one instance of what she encountered. Her pay was small, her hours long, but many, many people remember her as the "sweet angel of mercy." She was later chosen as the first school nurse of the Uintah school district and held this place for two years.

She is now Mrs. Jack Mulville and lives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

No further Public Health Nursing was available until an epidemic of scarlet fever in March of 1928 when Mrs. Dorothy McCarrel was employed by the local Red Cross chapter to work through the schools and homes in control of this disease. The generalized public health nursing was only temporary to meet this emergency and ended when school closed in May, 1928. The nurse traveled with the Superintendent of Schools when he made his regular visits in the areas outside of Ashley Valley.

The work began again in Uintah county in the late months of 1933 as a P. W. A. project, employing Mrs. Tess Murphy. She attempted to give bedside nursing to the sick throughout the county, to



HOSPITAL AND NURSES, VERNAL

Lucile Hatch, Alvin Weeks, Roslie De Journett, Sarah Adams, Beth Sweatfield, Vera Gray, Mrs. Marvin Baker, Mrs. Dora Hunting. Insert—Mrs. Constance Thorne.

those financially unable to obtain help otherwise. The project was financed by the Civic Work Administration. Early in 1934, the program was set up on a permanent basis and financed by the federal government. Mrs. Jane Loftus was added to the staff. She served approximately seven years with some educational leave time during this period.

In 1936 the local school board and County Commissioners joined with the State Board of Public Welfare and the State Board of Health on a fund-matching basis to continue the generalized Public Health Nursing program. This type of program has remained in effect in part, or in full, to date.

Nurses who have served are: Myrtle Nelson, Jane Addison, Margaret Dietz, Elma Hansen, Grace Kilby, Naomi Zundall, Ruth Woods Cooper, Nettie O. Remington and Helen Stevens Taylor.

NURSES AND MIDWIVES

The following names are of some of the bravest women the West has produced; besides raising families of their own, they have spent hours and days doing for others during sickness and trouble. We realize this list is far from complete but it has been one of those intangible things to get correct data on. We are listing the ones we have had handed into us and wish to express the same appreciation to those we have failed to find.

In a land of desert, pioneering hardships, impassable roads, and no medical assistance for many years, these early mothers traveled great distances to help each other, and to care for the sick and dying. Truly, enough cannot be said in their honor.

Lola, wife of J. C. Hall who came to the valley on Dec. 7, 1877, was probably the first midwife. Then in 1879, we have Aurilla Hadlock Hatch listed. With different ladies helping in different parts of the county from then on. We hope we haven't missed the ones who served so faithfully in the different localities, in some instances they are listed in the history sections. They are as follows:

Jane Hall, 1880; Roxanne Remington Iverson, 1883; Mary Lybbert, 1884; Matilda Slaugh, 1884; she was a midwife in Pleasant Grove before coming to Ashley Valley and delivered nearly 500 babies. Katherine Cameron Southam, 1885-1920; Sarah Pope, 1884, also had a record of 500 births; Mrs. Mary Ann Wamsley, Abigail Oaks, 1898; Mrs. Florence Willis, 1913, 160 births; Pemila H. Swain, 1900; Mrs. Steries, nursed until 1944, going horseback; Mrs. Daphne Cooper Hartle, Mrs. Birdie, Mrs. Jane Murray, our "Aunt Jane"; Mrs. Liza Elmer, Mrs. Isabelle Dillman Blumer, 1918; Mrs. Grace Lambert, Chloe Carroll, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Nettie Richens, Hettie Rolf, Annie Thompson, Magdalene Zimmerman Hansen, Stella Pack, Ruvinia Stone, Caldwell, Valite Bingham Hodgkinson, Martha Weeks, Emmiline Martin who came from Colorado.

Many lovely ladies during the diphtheria and flu epidemic, assisted in this time of need. One well remembered was Bessie Baghen who helped during the flu.

UINTAH COUNTY WITH EXTENSION WORK

L. M. Windsor was chosen, Feb. 26, 1911 to November, 1912, to be the first county agent in the northern and western states, and he was to help people in the entire Uintah Basin. He was agent before the extension division was set up by Dr. John A. Widstoe. Two local cooperators, Enos Bennion and Wallace Calder, asked for the assistance of a county agent to help farmers of this area, and Mr. Windsor's appointment was made before the state and national legislation.

Later, President John A. Widstoe appointed Don B. Colton as board chairman to direct work of extension activity and assist in formulating state policies. This date was set May 2, 1913.

About the year 1914 a County Farm Bureau was set up as an agency through which extension programs were to be launched. Three years after the organization on May 1, 1917, J. W. Whitwer became the first county agent acting for Uintah county. Finding the Farm Bureau was not strong enough to put over effective programs, a reorganization was made and during the year from May to Dec. 1, 1917, the constitution and by-laws of the Uintah County Farm Bureau were formulated, and adopted and the organization perfected accordingly. Fourteen local farm bureaus were organized that year with 194 listed as members. Leaders were trained and these live officers soon put Uintah county on a progressive basis that was felt in every department, the extension programs were used.

Some of the more important projects were good roads and water conservation. He started the farmers on the rotation system of distributing irrigating water. After the drouth period this project became a major one in all of its phases. Livestock improvement has progressed as much as any in the last twenty-five years. Weed control and control of pests are projects that assist the farmers a great deal.

The 4-H Clubs for boys and girls were organized and there were 200 enrolled in 1918. Much credit is due the untiring efforts of the early leaders in this field.

In 1919, new problems were bean testing, alfalfa seed and clover seed production, marketing of pork, some of them being sent to Salt Lake City by way of Watson. Irrigation companies began installation of measuring weirs. Culinary water storage and stock-watering reservoirs were a major consideration.

Forest Slaugh was hired in 1920 as County 4-H Leader, and a water distribution study for the Basin



U. B. I. C.



was made by Dr. Izatelson and Leon Christensen that has been of great value. In 1921, Mr. Witter left and Forest Slauch carried on with the 4-H and what extension programs that he could until September 1, 1922, when E. Peterson was hired as the second county agent for the county. Under his supervision the wool and sheep projects, poultry and turkey programs, certified seed grain, and the UBC were started. Six thousand persons attended the first year's celebration to listen to specialists and leaders in every field of economics and home living. The county fair also came into its own.

In 1924 the Ute Dairy Association was organized and testing for T. B. in dairy stock started. In 1925 the Landscape and Beautification program was started under Emil Hansen. This same year the first 4-H club leader school was held. In 1927, 412 men scattered poison oats for prairie dogs, alfalfa seed crop failed, roads again were stressed, the highway to Manila built, hogs were shipped over this route to Salt Lake, and a clean home and clean town campaign started. In 1928, U. S. 40 was graveled. Miss Alice Pederson was hired as our first Home Demonstration agent. The next year saw many improvements in the Farm Bureau programs as it was put on a family basis. Cooperative marketing, liver fluke control, trench silos, alfalfa weevil control, Ouray Valley irrigation project, were some of the major problems in 1930. The first county relief was started in 1931 under Hugh W. Colton with Jennie Weeks as social case worker. The Livestock Feed Loans were set up by Federal Loaning Agencies. In 1932 the Forest Service began a forage study. In 1933 the Co. commissioners did not set a budget for continued extension work and Miss Pederson was recalled to the state office, leaving a disappointed group of women in the county as they had improved kitchens, yards, homes and health conditions under her direction. Mr. Peterson remained until July 1, 1933. Until 1936 and during the worst drouth years in history of the county, we were without the service of the extension people, the county condition deteriorated rapidly. In March of 1936, Russell R. Keetch was hired as our third county agent, and this same year the Agricultural Conservation program was launched. Soil fertility was stressed and water storage emphasized; the Montez Creek reservoir was completed; the Long Park reservoir was started and Oaks Park reservoir possibility studied. During 1935-36-37, a most comprehensive land-use study in the nation was made and published in 1938. The County Planning Board was formed and the first Uintah Basin Livestock Show was organized and staged with many of the local business establishments and some individuals offering worthwhile prizes for the winning boys and girls. This project has grown until it has become the major attraction for the progressive farmers and community builders of the county. In 1939, 15,000

persons attended the U. B. L. C. It has become nationally known, and speakers have attended from all parts of the United States. Each year our own Governor has attended and addressed the assembly.

In 1940 the first Uintah County Feeders Tour was held, Dec. 28, 1939, and 1,050 cattle were tested for Bang's Disease. Wool owned by Jos. P. Harkling was tops on the Boston market. Corn tests demonstration was made. Four reservoir and two canals were under construction this year. Demonstrations were given by Ellen Agren, Elna Miller, Mrs. Effie Barrows and Miss Susie Sanford. 4-H clubs were especially active. Mae Taylor entered the State Style Revue and won a white ribbon, and the Livestock Judging team of Tridell placed second at the Ogden Livestock Show in January, consisting of Blaine Morrill, Ralph Morrill and Dewaine McKee.

Thirteen stockmen toured Colorado and visited twenty outstanding herds in America; 130 stockmen exhibited this year at the livestock Show. Educational features were added. In 1941, the school lunch was put into the high school program, completing lunches for all the schools in the county. A hospitalization program and Naples culinary water system were approved. 945 cotton mattresses were completed. The AAA organization paid \$31,580 to Uintah county farmers and range operators, home orchards were planted. For the first time in the history of the state fair, a 4-H Indian team competed with the other state contestants, their subject "Earth Colors." Purchasing of registered sires, feeding tours, exhibits, calfhood vaccination, control of sleeping sickness, headwater weed control, wool schools, victory gardens, safety classes, and demonstrations in foods, clothing, and other important subjects made noticeable advancements this year. The horse-pulling contests was added to the Livestock Show, summer outing for 4-H clubs were held at Jolley Corner June 12, 1942. A seed-cleaning mill for use of all the farmers was completed, rationing program and scrap drives were organized and assisted, forest fire fighters organized. Only grade B bulls were to be allowed in the forest in 1944. Eighty-four stockmen participated in the sixth Livestock Show. 152 4-H club members pledged war food production. The first Uintah Basin 4-H Club Camp was held at Big Park Aug. 12-13.

The survey of rural homes showed need for a housing program and home remodeling and improvement instruction was given. The first county fair in about thirteen years was held in the Imperial hall Sept. 22-23. Miss Jessie Meacham was hired as our new Home Demonstration agent and she gave much valuable assistance to the women and clubs in the county. The second 4-H camp was held at the Big Park, with 76 members attending.

The county project to get a Field House of Natural History here in Vernal was assisted by the

county agent. The first Uintah Basin Dairy Short Course was held at Roosevelt on Feb. 14 and 15.

In 1945 an Agricultural Advisory Committee was organized to aid returning War II veterans requesting information on purchase of farms. The county agent cooperated with state organizations on the study of county water supply, storage and conveyance facilities, conferring with state personnel, and calling meetings of the F. S. A., S. C. S., and A. A. A. to divide up the work of securing data on irrigation companies on forms provided, also obtaining information for our use in county planning at the Uintah Basin Crop Improvement committee organized. H. M. Lundell was elected president. The Livestock Show, fair, and club projects were a success and showed improvement along all lines. The one important thing to all Uintah residents is the development of our water resources and we are anxiously watching the progression along this line.

During 1946, personnel at the Extension office changed rapidly. In February, Wm. C. Whitaker joined the staff as county agent. In May, Virginia Mechem replaced Dween T. Carroll as clerk and in August, Melda V. Fackrell, home demonstration agent, was forced to resign because of ill health. In February, 1947, Miss Ruby K. Smith was appointed as home agent.

With the development of 2 4 D weed killers, a huge weed control program was launched in 1946. Although power weed spray machines were unobtainable, the Extension Agent was able to secure enough equipment to build two good machines and over 200 acres were sprayed that year. Previous to the development of 2 4 D, weed control chemicals averaged well over \$100 per acre. With the new chemicals, the cost was reduced to about \$5.00 per acre. The war left us with the knowledge of DDT and it was employed in 1946 for fly control, grub and lice control on cattle and of lygus bug control on alfalfa. Because of DDT, alfalfa seed production was doubled and tripled in some instances.

A three-day 4-H club camp was held at Uintah Canyon and our 350 members and leaders attended.

The largest Uintah Basin Junior Livestock show was held which included 98 fat steers, 28 breeding beef, 36 dairy cattle, 65 horses, and the stock of 104 junior exhibitors was displayed.

UINTAH BASIN INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION AND INDIAN FAIR

Sixteen years of Uintah Basin history are interwoven with the Uintah Basin Industrial Convention and Indian Fair, which was held at Fort Duchesne.

Unique from the time of inception in 1923, the convention is today without parallel. It is non-political, non-secretarian, and knows no geographical boundaries. Its purposes are educational and social so that those who attend may, at the end of

three days, return to their homes refreshed and broadened in mind and outlook toward life. The U. B. I. C. Indian Fair has no product to boost, nothing to sell, but plenty of education to give away and wholesome entertainment was provided at all hours for those who desired it. These meetings were a cooperative effort of Uintah Basin people to better themselves by more knowledge.

Curiosity, the need for encouragement and advice assembled the group of about 3,500 persons who attended the first convention, in 1923. Uintah Basin people were depressed. Many had left the country and more were ready to leave. This land of promise had failed to be what advance publicity had represented, this through no fault of the land itself. The Basin had the best prospects for water supply in the state. There was abundant rainfall in the high Uintah mountains and the snow always was piled high in winter. Water was plentiful but the warm summer sun soon melted the snow and when the crops needed irrigation the water was in the Duchesne, the Uintah, the Whiterocks, or the Green River hurrying to make the Colorado the mighty stream it is.

*Vernal Express—Roosevelt Standard UBIC-Indian Fair, August, 1938.

Rainfall saved some of the crops but why save them? The transportation facilities were such that there was no ready market. Paved highways such as U. S. 40 were something to dream about. A graveled road would have been a remarkable improvement. Reservoirs such as Lake Boreham, Moon Lake, Montez Creek, Lake Atwood and the Chain Lakes would have been pure fantasy.

These people had planted their crops many years to see them start from the ground and later to burn up. Many of them had exhausted the slight cash reserve brought with them. Their faith and morale were low, prospects for the future were dim, they would have to leave. Today these same people seem as a new race in a new country. Ample water storage reservoirs provide security for those engaged in agriculture, a paved highway which is now complete, leads to eager markets. Great progress has been made and for this progress people will give much credit to the U. B. I. C. For here it was that the first unity of action was crystallized. The educational features lightened their mood and brought about a feeling of optimism and friendship. The need for concentrated effort along lines of water conservation, good roads and necessary markets for their produce bound them together in a determined effort which resulted in these much-needed improvements.

The U. B. I. C. was combined with the Indian Fair to make a more colorful convention and to continue in solving the problems of the people, making the Basin a better place in which to live. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 persons attended this event each year, which is discontinued.



LIVESTOCK SHOW AND 4-H CLUBS

however, for the duration of the present world conflict.

The leaders in this movement and the founders of the Uintah Basin Industrial Convention-Indian Fair were J. P. May, Hylas Smith, Erastus Peterson, William Wolfe, and Albert H. Kneals. These men and others too numerous to mention brought forth in 1923 the first edition of this convention. William Wolfe was president in 1924 and J. P. May was recalled to that office in 1925.

HISTORY OF THE UINTAH COUNTY DEPT. OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The present public welfare set-up in Uintah county may be aptly called the "Child of the Depression," for it was an outgrowth of the measures taken to meet the unemployment needs throughout the entire state. The first assistance given to the public in Uintah county was administered by a committee under the chairmanship of Hugh W. Colton. The next administration known as the R. F. C., was administered by R. C. Cooper and helpers.

This type of assistance continued until 1933 when the F. E. R. A. was created. Through this program the Federal government sent money to the State Relief Committee, which in turn allocated these funds to the various counties. It was during this year that E. J. Young, Jr., was made county manager with the following helpers: LaRae Hardy, Mable Massey, and Mr. Kowallis. Also working in an advisory capacity was the local board under the chairmanship of Ray Duke.

In August, 1934 O. R. Lund of Salt Lake City replaced Mr. Young as county manager with the following staff: Howard Caldwell, bookkeeper; Faye Preece, typist; Inez Lee, stenographer; and the following case workers: Jennie N. Weeks, Josephine Taylor, Gladys Caldwell, Mable Haynes, Helen Tutt, Lima Jarrell, Lola Christensen and Belle Angus as case work supervisor. At that time J. R. Douglas replaced Mr. Duke as chairman of the board. Various functions were carried out through the department such as the giving of assistance, supervising work projects, service in the home, medical service, etc. In July of 1935, Mr. Lund accepted employment in Salt Lake City and Edward Colthorp, bookkeeper for the department, assumed the responsibility of managing the agency. Mr. Colthorp acted in this capacity until January of 1936 when Faye Preece, typist for the department, was made county manager. In April, 1936 Belle Angus was selected by the state to go to Salt Lake City for three months' training in Child Welfare work. She returned to the county when the course was completed and was made director of the newly established department of public welfare.

In September, 1937 Child Welfare services were initiated in the county with John S. Billings

as a Child Welfare worker. Two other workers have worked in that department. Maris A. Grannell succeeded Mr. Billings, and Walter G. Jaggi came in August of 1942 and left in December, 1944.

At the present time the department is staffed by the following: Belle Angus, director; Gladys Woolley, stenographer; and Frances Horrocks, intermediate case worker. The board now consists of the following: Alice Snow, chairman, with Hazel Wardle, W. Davis Morrill, Forrest Goodrich, Sarah Martinsen, Charles T. Pope, and Ashel Manwaring as members. Public assistance is now a major part of the field of Public Welfare which is a major function of the government.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

The depression caught Vernal with an army of unemployed and a very limited treasury. From our normal income it was impossible to carry on, but by matching funds from the federal government under the Work Relief Program, it provided work relief rather than the dole, for the unemployed. And Vernal, Utah, is fully appreciative of what these federal funds have meant to the city and its citizens.

The city officials exerted every effort to create far-reaching beneficial projects that were a lasting monument to our efforts and a permanent value to the community. The projects were first started under C. W. A., and the government programs were followed through. The outstanding projects are:

Street and sidewalk paving projects, the sidewalks having been constructed in sections leading to our schools, churches and other public places.

Sewer project; this was a very satisfactory project from the standpoint of sanitation and health and of inestimable value to our citizens.

Cemetery project, which consisted of a water line from our Vernal City system of 7,200 feet of pipe with distributing system, a good fence, and roads leading to the cemetery grounds.

City Recreational club hall. This project furnished a hall for public gatherings, of Boy Scouts, and other public organizations.

NYA project, which was the numbering of streets and beautifying the City park.

PWA project, which was the replacing of the wood stave water pipe line with cast iron pipe, in the pressure system and concrete pipe in the flow system which was a great benefit to the city.

The Central school building had long been needed and is greatly appreciated.

The city and county reaped many benefits from the farsightedness of the able leaders who were in office during these troublesome times.

DYER MINE

A Mr. Dyer from the East acquired knowledge of the ore pocket deposits back on Brush Creek



1—Ashley Creek Canyon; 2—White River Gorge; 3—Picking Sego Lillies in Stanieker Draw; 4—Ladore Canyon; 5—Island Park; 6—Around the Brush Creek Mt. Dugway; 7—Junction of Bear and Green Rivers; 8—Stone Faces; 9—Baldies from Dyer Ridge; 10—Balanced Rock on Bitter Creek—Boss of the T - X.

mountain and after filing his claim started operation about 1886. He was in need of capital and borrowed \$30,000 in Salt Lake City and by his display of ore, produced what appeared to be of ample security or at least grounds to ask for a loan. Then with these loans safely secured, he skipped the country, or at least disappeared. Mr. Gates held a first mortgage claim to the property and having been notified by J. T. Pope (sheriff), came out and bid \$40,000 for the property and having the claim held by the Salt Lake concern who had loaned Mr. Dyer \$10,000. The mine produced fifty percent copper-bearing ore and Mr. Gates' company, called the Dyer Mine Company, shipped over \$3,000,000 worth of copper before they exhausted the ore deposit that seemed to be in pockets. Mr. Gates and his company built a smelter near the mining grounds. They melted all ore between forty and ten percent and shipped East all ore over forty percent.

It is interesting to note here that the Vernal Express carried the following news item in 1899: "Le grande Young is down from the Dyer mine during the week. He is moving his family up there for the winter as he has the contract for hauling ore from the mine to the smelter. The last trip he made to Carter station, he hauled 98,000 pounds of ore from the mine to the railroad with six horses."

All the ore was taken out over the mountain north and west along the Corduroy road to Carter, Wyoming. Over \$35,000 worth in all was taken out over this road in wagons, by cattle and horses.

Mr. Gates and Coombs, after they got possession of the mine, wrote to R. M. Pope, a practical mining engineer who had been working at the mine and asked him to dress it up for sale in the Spring.

In the Spring, an eastern company looked it over and offered \$160,000 for it. At that time a young college mine expert, Mr. Launsbury, who had been hired by Gates, advised against taking the \$160,000 so Mr. Gates went to R. M. Pope and he advised Gates to take. Gates took young Launsbury's advice and kept the mine. They took \$160,000 worth of ore and spent \$140,000 trying to find more ore, but never succeeded. The mine finally went for taxes. Mr. Pope bought the property and some of the dumps have since been worked over by hand but have hardly given ample wages for the toiler. The monthly pay roll for the 100 men who worked the mine at one time was \$1,000.

In 1929, Mr. Morrell, whose article we are using, visited the mine and states that he was greatly impressed by the remaining old buildings still there, the old sunken mine shafts and the evidence of the vast amount of activity which was once engaged in.

The following was taken from the Uintah Post of Jan. 16, 1891:

It seems that the last teams loaded with ore called a halt twenty miles from camp after four days' buffeting with wind and snowdrifts. They were

forty-eight hours without food or water for their teams . . . The Carter teams have about abandoned the idea of hauling ore . . . if they do it will be at the rate of \$40 a ton . . . It had been demonstrated that a good road can be made leading from the mines to Vernal and thence connect with the Price road for a small outlay . . . over this road an immense amount of mineral will be carried. There are \$40,000 worth of ore in the bins at Victoria and over \$100,000 worth in sight. The proposed road will run due north of Vernal street, then through Steinaker's Gap to McKee's ranch, at which point it will cross Big Brush creek and from thence to the mines . . . It will run between Big and Little Brush creeks. Freight can be profitably hauled on this road to Price for \$35 per ton. It means that a large amount of money will be circulated in the valley (Ashley) that would otherwise go to Carter.

There was a great deal of interest in mining manifest at this time and the formation of mining companies and corporations was very common. The following excerpt from the records will furnish a slight idea of the interest taken in mining in Uintah county in the 1880's:

Preliminary miners' meeting at Vortex Cafe, Uintah county, Utah, June 4, 1880. Contains resolutions, constitution, and by-laws of the Carbonite Mining district of Uintah county, Utah. An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, J. C. Boles; Recorder, Warren Parsons; Secretary, M. J. Hovey. Meeting adjourned until June 5, 1880.

One article reads: No Chinaman shall be tolerated in this district. The size of this district shall be ten miles square with the mouth of Vortex Cave as the center. The boundary may be found by running a line five miles north and five miles south of the mouth of the Vortex Cave and five miles in width on either side of said cave.

Bullion, Uintah County, Utah
July 3, 1880.

Another claims:

claim being situated in Carbonite Mining District near Bullion Townsite in Uintah County, Utah Territory.

John Garrison

Notice of location of Legal Tender Mining Claim in Bullion Mining District . . . Recorded at request of S. D. Colton and Wm. O'Neil this 10th day of September, 1887, at Half Past 8 o'clock a. m.

Phil Stringham,

Recorder.

Other interesting excerpts from the Vernal Express of 1894 are:

The old-time pack horse can be seen on the streets every day lately, on their way to the mines.



1—Winter at the Dyer; 2—Head of Lake Fork, Wilson Peak in Center; 3—Brush Creek Sinks; 4—Pack Camp on Henry's Fork; 5—Sheep Creek Gorge on Vernal-Manila Highway; 6—Fishing on Dollar Lake at the Head of Henry's Fork; 7—Ice Jam on Green River; 8—Tilted Rock at the National Monument; 9—Jones Hole.

There is a road through to the mines. Ed Bahen and E. F. Harmston took the first wagon through Sunday.

The miners of the Marsh Peak mining district have a semi-weekly mail from Vernal. The carrier is paid by contribution.

Prospectors from all points of the compass are passing through Vernal daily, on their way to the gold mines near Gilbert's Peak.

Last Friday night we received the first mail since the blockade and it was a big one. It took two men two hours to distribute it.

July 26, 1894:

There are plenty of prospectors in the hills and very high assays from the prospect first discovered. Hundreds of claims are staked off, a few are being worked by their owners. The majority are waiting on these, few thinking that if the claims that are worked are good, theirs will be.

Several bonafide prospectors are waiting anxiously for the returns from samples of ore sent out by them.

The work on the Dead Man Mine has been stopped and M. M. Warner goes to Salt Lake on business. Frank P. Warner, his brother, reports that he believes that the mine will prove to be a genuine bonanza. He found a ledge bearing free gold about two miles west of Deadman.

Assays made on the samples sent out by Maj. Stanton, Bob Connor and others yielded encouraging returns.

In spite of the mining interests taken and the mining claims filed and recorded and the prospecting which took place in early days, the mining industry has waned in the mountains of Uintah. The Geologic processes have failed to be of the nature which brings valuable ore to concentrated locations.

—A. R. Morrill

VERNAL EXPRESS

Eastern Utah's first newspaper made its appearance 56 years ago at Vernal when the Uintah Papoose was published Jan. 2, 1891. This four-page three-column paper was published for a year, then its name was changed to the Vernal Express. The paper has grown continually until today the original three-column, four-page paper is now seven column, sixteen pages.

Mrs. Kate Jean Boan was editor and publisher of the Papoose. At the close of the year, James Barker acquired the new paper and soon after he changed its name because "being an old bachelor, did not like to be guyed about the Papoose by the brethren of the press."

In 1894 Dan H. Hillman became associated with Editor Barker in the publishing of the Vernal paper as assistant editor. He remained until 1897. In March of 1898 J. A. Holdaway became editor and proprietor. Aug. 3, 1899, the paper was edited by



WM. B. WALLIS

Charles B. Bartlett, with Ward E. Pack, associate editor. Dan H. Hillman was in charge of the typographical department. Mr. Hillman and Ashley Bartlett took over the reins of the paper in December, 1900. Mr. Hillman became sole editor and owner in 1902.

A stock company was organized and took over the Express in April, 1910, and Mr. Hillman decided to devote his time to agriculture. Ashley Bartlett was managing editor Aug. 4, 1911. A new masthead Nov. 8, 1912, carried Mr. Hillman as manager. Aug. 8, 1913, showed that Mr. Hillman had become managing editor and Mr. Cook news editor. A. V. Watkins, now U. S. Senator, succeeded Cook April 3, 1914, but Cook again became news editor July 17, 1914. March 19, 1915, Mr. Hillman became manager and operated the paper until 1917.

James H. Wallis of Salt Lake City, who visited Vernal in the early part of 1917 as clean town judge and sanitary inspector for the State Board of Health, became interested in the paper and on May 11, 1917 became its manager. Mr. Wallis and his family operated the paper until Jan. 28, 1921, when George H. Harrison became associate editor and Violet Harrison, business manager. Mr. Harrison became editor and publisher June 15, 1923 and Violet Harrison, business manager.

James H. Wallis became editor and publisher again Jan. 8, 1926 and Wm. B. Wallis, city editor. Wm. B. Wallis later became editor and manager. James H. Wallis, although not taking an active part

on the paper continually, remained as its publisher until his death in 1940. Wm. B. Wallis has continued to be editor and publisher to the present time.

The Express has a complete file of its issues from the very beginning. After renting buildings in a number of locations in Vernal, the present owner, Wm. B. Wallis, erected a building on North Vernal Ave. in the summer of 1935, which became the permanent home of the newspaper. In 1946 an addition was built to take care of the expanding business.

Ever an exponent of better roads, schools, cities and general improvement of Vernal and Uintah Co., the Express has unselfishly devoted its columns for more than half a century to build up this area. The promotion of our vast natural resources and scenic areas have had a big portion of the paper's columns. Until recent years, subscriptions to the paper have often been exchanged for eggs, produce and in many instances, livestock. During the depression when wool sank to four cents per pound, the Express made an allowance of 12 cents per pound on subscriptions. As a result the office suddenly became a wool warehouse and instead of the fragrance of printer's ink, there was the not too savory odor of wool, sheep, and too often, dead wool.

The paper has won a number of citations for its fine newspaper make-up, and this year (1947) was awarded second place in the state by the Utah State Press Association for general excellence.

Following a careful audit in the fall of 1946, the paper was rated by the Audit Bureau of Circulations with a certified circulation of 1,875. The Express was the second country weekly in Utah to receive this certification.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

The Telephone and Telegraph were some of the inventions that speeded up the civilization of the world and especially of such outlying sections as Uintah county. The very first communication with

the outside world, other than the mail and personal contact, was made possible in Ashley Valley when the government built Fort Thornburg and a telegraph line was built to Fort Bridger in the year of 1881. It was dismantled in 1884 when Ft. Thornburg was torn down and the settlers used the wire for fences. Ft. Duchesne was then established and a telegraph line was installed between the fort and Price, Utah. In 1893, the white people in Vernal applied for a telephone to connect with Ft. Duchesne and the telegraph line. The line was surveyed in November of that year and was in operation by March 8, 1894, and the following company was organized: S. M. Brown, President; S. D. Colton, Vice-President; E. F. Harmston, Secretary, W. P. Colthorp, Treasurer.

One of the most progressive and active companies in the building-up of Uintah county has been the Uintah railroad and the following information was given by W. A. Banks, who was employed by them for many years. According to Mr. Banks, this company had a single-circuit grounded wire from Fruita and Mack, Colo., to Dragon, Utah. In 1903-04, they extended the telegraph and telephone June 20, 1905. Lynn Ashton was the first operator on the same system to Vernal; this was completed and the equipment was in the upstairs of the old Co-op building, which is now the J. C. Penney store.

The Uintah Railroad Company erected the brick building still standing on Vernal Ave. and First North this same year and had their headquarters there. They moved the exchange into this office in the fall of 1905. Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Logan were employed to operate the line and they arrived in Vernal that same year. They were both operators and continued in this work until their deaths.

A branch line was built from Bonanza to Ft. Duchesne in 1905. At first, the wire was put on poles. These had to be replaced with pipes, however, because the freighters would chop them down and use them for firewood. From Ft. Duchesne the Dept. of the Interior had a private telephone system with lines to Ouray, Randelett and Whiterocks. The old line was taken down and dismantled in 1939. Mr. Banks, who had charge of its construction, was employed to take it down. It was during this period that another company was being organized in Vernal. This was made up of local business men and a corporation was formed with S. R. Bennion as president and R. S. Collett as secretary, Charles Neal as the manager. According to Mr. Neal, it was in July of 1907 that the Uintah Telephone company was organized and that fall a line was built to Price by way of Ft. Duchesne, Roosevelt, Myton, Duchesne City and over Nine Mile Canyon. This was used until 1917-18 when another expansion was made and a copper line was built under the direction of Mr. Neal who had only young boys to help him, over the Wolf Creek Pass to Park City.



UINTAH RAILWAY STATION

In 1933 the Uintah Telephone Company sold its interests to the Mountain States Telephone Company. Many improvements have been made and all of the settlements in the county now have access to the telephone system.

THE UINTAH PUBLIC LIBRARY

One interesting development that has been made in Uintah county is the growth of our public library. According to Mrs. Elizabeth Manker, our present librarian, it was in 1908, under the direction of Mrs. Mina Pack that 300 volumes were collected from the citizens of Vernal and the library started. It was a city library and under the able direction of Mrs. Bertha Meredith until 1919 when the State Legislature provided for the establishment and maintenance of County Public Libraries. It was on Aug. 14, 1919, that the Uintah County Commissioners made a levy of five mills for our first county library, at the present time the levy is four mills.

When the city and county libraries were consolidated, Miss Merle Massy was sent to New York for a six weeks' course for librarians. This expense was paid by the county and she was installed as a paid librarian when she returned. She did a very fine piece of work and remained in this position until 1932. Mrs. Elizabeth Manker was employed when Miss Massey left and many improvements and changes have taken place under capable management. One of the perplexing problems solved was the fuel and heating of the room. Quite frequently they were without sufficient heat. At last, Mrs. Manker suggested to the President of the Board that the free gas outlet allowed for in the Uintah Gas Company Franchise be utilized to heat the library. This was done and for several years the problem was solved, then the Gas Company closed down and the use of coal was resorted to again with a large heater in the middle of the room. It was a fire hazard and was replaced in January of 1944 by a large oil stove and this has been a wonderful improvement.

In 1941 the county asked permission to have the relics gathered by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers removed from the county court house and put in the rear of the library. This was done and a most interesting room has been opened. It contains old pioneer relics and many interesting articles are shown there, bearing silent record of the struggle and the courageous effort that was put forth to make Uintah county the progressive and thriving place that it is.

Our Library has grown from the original 300 volumes in 1908 to 3,751 in 1939 and 4,487 by 1945. These books have been purchased from the county funds and donated by individuals and organizations. It is quite satisfying to consult the records

and learn that in this busy, fast-growing little community there are approximately 10,000 books read yearly, besides the many people who come in to study or relax while reading in the quiet, pleasant little room, kept so attractive by our librarian. The books and magazines to be found here are of the better type and cover a wide variety of subjects.

A new Library is being planned with modern facilities and improvements. We hope to accomplish this in the near future. The Board responsible for the functioning of the organization consists of five members. The president is the City Mayor; one member must be a County Commissioner, the other three are lay members chosen from the citizens of the county. A fee of two cents a day for over-due books is charged and the proceeds used to help meet expenses, approximately \$100 was collected in 1944 Mrs. Manker gives an eight-hour day service and the children love to visit the library and get her help in selecting their books.

BUSINESS HOUSES

The Uintah Drug was opened in its present location when the building was new, and Mr. C. Ed Colpin and Dr. Hurth were the operators at that time. They sold to Walter Lloyd who in turn sold to Thos. Johnson about 1909. With him were Wm. Anderson and Dr. M. R. Martin; the partners sold to Jack Bates, Ed Samuels, and L. W. Curry. They in turn sold their interest to Mr. Johnson. The business is now owned by Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Tenny T., and Robert W. Johnson.

The Vernal Drug opened its doors in 1907 in the building occupied by the Save A Nickle at the present time. It was managed by Don Forrest who did all of his own work. The business was owned by a co-operation for many years. It was housed in the Commercial Hotel for some time and then moved into its present location. Other managers well remembered are E. W. Lloyd and Lawrence H. Allen. It has been under the present management for the past several years. Mr. Rice Cooper has been with the business for thirty-four years and is now president and manager, besides building up the drug business he has contributed generously of his time and service to the community.

The first florist in Vernal was Mrs. James McNaughten. At first she raised her own flowers and sold them, but the demand became so great that she started shipping them in from the Elitch Gardens in Denver. At first they were often frozen or delayed until they were gone, but as time went on they improved in service until she made regular shipments. It is interesting to know that she sold them for \$2.00 per dozen. Her home was always a beautiful spot and people loved to visit it.

The first bakery was located in the Jake Work-

man property by Mrs. Bates where she did home baking for eight or ten years. The second was operated by L. Eaton and Frank Watkins, in the cement building on Vernal Ave. A brick oven was built in this building. Then Bert Evans opened a bakery with a portable oven in the Ren McNaughton building. He moved into the building occupied by the Library and then built an oven in his home below the Hadlock Blacksmith, where Dave Ellis now lives. He moved from there into the Pete Dillman building on Vernal Ave., and continued there until June 12, 1947 when he sold to LaMar Hawkins.

Wm. Colthorpe and the Burton Brothers purchased the Blythe and Michell Mercantile business and continued to operate a store for many years, closing out about 1914-15, when the present Bank of Vernal building was erected. The west part of the building was rented to business houses and various types have been housed there, jewelry shops, Cannon Cafe, Daytons and Ed J. Young Confectionaries, Barber Shops, etc., are a few of them.

The Bill Burton store with the Closing Out sign on, was operated by Wm. Burton and sold to the Ashton-Kelley Company, when Mr. Kelley sold his interest to the Ashton Bros. and moved into Jensen. Since that time it has been enlarged and remodeled. Again we find a group of buildings that have changed hands rapidly. At one time or another they have been used by Richard Jensen, and Christensen, also McIntyre, Jules Jensen, also, who was in the harness business. In 1899, Richard

Jensen won the State Fair first prize with a saddle, John Pope, Newton Bros., and the Vernal Harness Shop owned by E. W. Evans and Elias Winn, with Frank Croxford, were more of the operators in this section. The dentist shop in the picture was the old City Office. The present Burlington Trailways Bus Depot was at one time the Postoffice, later a cafe.

The Brick building, now occupied by the Gifford Clothing store, was built by Willard Williams for a butcher shop about 1902 and after he left about 1912, it was rented but continued for a butcher shop for many years. The next building was erected by Mr. Farr for a mercantile business. It is now the Sather Jewelry and Vernal Clinic.

Frank Watkins built the brick building now housing the Public Library in 1904, the upper part being first used by Dr. Rich and Dr. Christy for an office, the lower part being used for a restaurant, bakery, etc.

David Witmer built the building where Bill Collier has his Beer Parlor. After moving the tin-lined building occupied by Ida Snyder Preece as a Millinery Shop, it is now standing on Second West and was the Scofield Meat Market and Grocery Store. It is the Uintah Meat Packing Co., now.

The Acorn Mercantile company moved the old frame building on the corner where the Hotel Service is located, and erected the old Acorn Bldg.

The Oxford Hotel was built by E. W. Davis and Henry Lee, and Lon Black opened the hotel. The west part was used for a furniture store. Hen-



First row—Mrs. Timothy, Phebe Hislop Bingham, Cora Johnson, Wm. Gibson, Mary Gibson, Sarah Gibson Sowards, Alva Hatch, Mrs. Alva Hatch, Charles Bartlett, Don B. Colton, Grace Colton.

Second row—Heber Timothy, Pete Dillman, Jennie Freestone, Lydia Shaffer, Lauretta Johnston, unknown, Joseph Hardy, Lydia Davis Hardy, Deborah Johnson, Ann Hacking, Sarah B. Rich, Minnie J. Davis, Joseph Bodily.

Third row—George Langston, Winnie Collett, Minnie Johnston Atwood, ———, ———, Stane Ashton, Jane Beddo, Clair Hacking, child, James Hacking, ———, ——— blurred, Thos. Bingham.

ry Lee sold to Mrs. Gipson, who ran it for many years and now Reed Ross is the owner and operator. The Overholt Salon stood on First & Main.

The Ren McNaughton building was used for a butcher shop; many changes have been made since then; it is now the Jim's Cafe.

The Bradshaw Auto Parts are located in the old Dr. Hullinger building that was erected about 1892 and first used for a restaurant. Then the Chinaman On Chong, had a combination store and Chinese restaurant. He sold dishes and Chinese goods and served bean soups and other Chinese foods. He was run out by Dave Lant and Harry Tracy who went into the store firing above his head and generally demolishing the place. The bullet holes could be seen until 1930 when Mr. Seth Perry remodeled the building.

Sam Weiss then opened a general merchandise store and hides business. Afterward Isabrand Sander started a mercantile business. He left to go into the World War I, and it was used for the Gus Reamer and Jack Girt paint shop. J. D. Massey and Sons had a hide and fur shop there.

In 1930, Mr. Perry completed the remodeling of the building and started an electric shop, while Mrs. Perry had a dress shop in the north part of the building and they continued here until the present operator came in.

The present Farm Exchange building was built by Mr. Dyer but he left before it was finished. Mr.

John Siddoway was one of the workmen. On this site and just south of it, was the old Ed Baghen and John Kelley Livery Stable, where Ed Lee, who brought his horses in from Idaho, stabled his stage horses and later rented it to Sam Morris. It was here that L. Johnson sold the Chadwick purebred horses at auction. Where the Wm. Slauch garage stands was a livery stable run by Ed Mowrey, who sold wild horses to the English government during the Boar War. Oliver Preece brought them in. They had to be the right size and weight and had to be ridden once.

Uncle Jake Workman's first dance hall was erected about where the Adams home is now. It was the recreation center for Ashley Valley for many years. Vincelett the Jeweler, built the present home in 1897 and used it for a combination store and jewelry shop. In 1900, Mr. Morris who ran the stage from Price to Vernal, lived there. Mrs. Morris had a photographer's shop and Mr. Morris kept his horses behind the Farm Exchange in the Livery Stable.

It was in 1902 that Mr. and Mrs. Adams purchased the building and have had their home in the building since that time. They also owned the rest of the buildings up to the Hub building. These have been used for offices and living apartments. At one time the picture show was located in one room, where Claude Allred has his glass shop. Also, the postoffice was housed there.

The Hub building was erected by Henry Woodruff who opened it for a hardware store. Lat-



E. W. Evans Harness and Saddles. John Abplanalp, Edward Reynolds, Cal Henry, John Corless, John McIntire, Jake Workman (Uncle Jake) Elias Winn, E. W. Evans, Brad Bird, who was buying a set of harness, his son Reeves, in back, two boys, Andrew Anderson, Jake Workman Jr. Lee Box, Wm. Gibson, Heber Langston, boy Ike Boren, John A. Evans, A. C. Avery. Evans horse and saddle. The sign on the wall is Chas. P. Cable, the attorney for the Uintah Railway Company.

er, he took Ed Harmston in as a partner. It was here that the first telephone ever installed in Vernal was located, it came from Duchesne. Mr. Woodruff left and went to Canada. The next owner was Jimmie Harvey who was interested in horses, and he gave it the name of "The Hub."

Main on Vernal Ave., to 1st South, West side.

Mease Drug and Zinie Lewis Confectionery was sold to the Calder Confectionery and it is now the Vernal Shoe Store and Shamrock Club, Charlie Fox and Wm. McKnight had a butcher shop, also Frank Watkins and Elmer Eaton had one in this locality. The second picture show house was located in this building, also the J. Bracken store.

The George E. Adams General Merchandise store was built and later occupied by J. K. Bullock who opened his butcher shop. He did his own slaughter work, leaving Mrs. Hope Blankenship Corless to care for the store while he was away. H. Belcher, Ed Briant and Irvin Eaton were his first clerks. This store reached down to the present Second Hand Furniture store, operated by Mr. Adamson. Wm. Winn and Bob Wimmer had their Barber Shop in this building. It was later sold to Wm. Mott and then Otis Weeks and Lon Reynolds ran it for some time, when it was moved into the present Grill Cafe building and was operated by Otis Weeks and Wm. Mott, and later sold to Alvin Weeks, later being moved into the Vernal Shoe Shop building.

The next building was the Bon Ton Cafe, owned first by Ed and Wm. McGuire, then Thos. Dodd followed by Ward Murry, then Mrs. Denning had it and sold to Mr. and Mrs. Rube Long, who operated it for many years. The property is still owned by Mrs. Jorgenson and is occupied by the Stag Plumbing and Electric Shop.

The next building was first owned by Leo Wilson, then the Harry Arnell Saloon, afterward the Jim Dobbie and McCarroll Saloon was there.

The present Don Weeks Barber shop was first a Candy Kitchen run by George A. Slaugh and Edna Blackburn Pierce and Maud Blackburn Russell made the Pink Taffy and fudge that the school children loved to buy. Then Johnny Pope had his jewelry store there, later followed by the Pardon Dodds butcher shop. W. W. Lewis Jewelry and Milburn Shoe Shop.

Pete Dillman built the City Bakery and lived there for years. It has been a Bakery Shop for a long time and is now run by LaMar Hawkins who bought from Bert Evans on June 12, 1947.

The Odd Fellows Hall was at one time the Old Saul Trim Store with the merchandise in the lower part and the Club in the upstairs, the small building on the south was Jim Dobbies, and he rented it to Saul Trim for a funeral home and then



NAPLES OLD FOLKS PARTY

First row, left to right—Eliza Anderson, Winfield Hurlinger, Jr., Almira Harrison, Martin and Margaret Allred, David L. and Samira Richards, Isobel and Harry Southam, Louis and Eliza Lind, Elizabeth and Jacob Olsen, Annie and Joseph Gardiner, Ansell Hurlinger, Harriet Goodrich, E. J. and Tora Starkie, Louise Kempton, Eden and Alfred Powell, Second row—Myron Roberts, Ida Williams, Zina Evans, Arthur Gardiner, James Shaffer, Adell Hunting, John Nielson, Nathan Hunting, William Gillman, William Merrell, Mary Kay, Lydie Shaffer, Byron Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. James Hacking, Emma Hurlinger, William Franklin, John Palmer, William Gardiner, Harriet Merrell, Lydia and Albert G. Goodrich, Mary and Frank Merrell.

Ashley Bartlett and Wm. Henderson for a funeral home, for nearly two years. The Comet Motor Co. opened for business in this building, then in 1936, moved to their present location. The Vernal Sales Auto Company operated by Edgar Calder, now have a lovely new building on this site.

MAIN TO SECOND WEST-

Part of the old Rock Co-op Store that set back away from the street is seen at the extreme right. About 1905, the old building was torn down and the present building erected. It was joined on to the above brick section, later the west section was



STREETS OF EARLY VERNAL

added. The Vernal Drug was housed in the Brick building. Enos Bennion was the manager of the Ashley Co-op for many years and then Hardin Bennion was in charge. Mrs. C. C. Rich was the head clerk at one time, then Mrs. Zina Davis was in charge.

The top part of the new buildings were used for living quarters and offices at different times. Dr. Hurth, dentist, Herbert Tyzack, Land Office, Barber Shop, and O.P.A. were some of the later ones.

The Bank of Vernal was opened on Oct. 14, 1903, when the new addition was added. The first vault used can still be seen in the City Office. The Postoffice was under the management of Rube Collet while located in this building. The building was later moved about 150 feet west and was used by Dick Smith and Wm. Mott for a barber shop; it was then moved back of the Acorn Merc. The Thirst Parlor was at one time used for a Tithing office, later a store and then Mrs. Donahue's restaurant.

The McIntire and Meadows Harness and Shoe Shop was sold to E. W. Evans in 1898 for a harness shop and in 1902 the building was moved down by the City Bakery on Vernal Ave. It is now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Rudge as a flower shop. Mr. Evans moved his shop across the street and called it the Vernal Harness Shop.

The Vernal Sawmill and Lumber Co. was owned by James Griffin and Company and was located back of the Co-op building. There were also two large granaries and a lime bin located on the back of the lot. Wm. Oaks supplied the burnt lime for the Co-op, to sell. This site is now occupied by the Comet Motor Company. This building was erected while the Leslie Ashton Hardware Co. was located on the North side of Main street. It was designed for a garage. Later it was used by Charlie Carter for the Buick Agency office. The Comet Motor originally used the site of the Vernal Motor Sales and moved into this location in 1936.

The Mail pouches and the White Top Buggy used to convey both mail and passengers are shown above. They came by way of the Nine Mile and Soldier Canyon at this time, Ed Lee of Nine Mile held the contract for hauling the mail. The relay stations were maintained; at Myton Bridge it was run by Mrs. Calvert; The Wells at Tate Canyon Draw, was the next stop. Ed Lee had his station and hotel in the Nine Mile canyon and another stop was made in Soldier Canyon. From there they went to Price, making the entire trip in 35 hours, leaving Vernal at 6 a. m., and arriving in Price at 5 p. m. the next day.

Mrs. Jensen's Dress Shop was used by Irvin Eaton for a butcher shop for many years and the Carl Searle Electric Shop was the Leslie Ashton Furniture and Hardware. The Commercial Club

was in the upper part of the building at one time. Since the Ashley Co-op closed, the J. C. Penney store has since occupied the building.

The Postoffice corner was owned by the church and the Old Bowery was on the back of the lot. When the Reservation was opened in 1905, there were tents put up and cots were rented to the people who came in.

The first Stake house, later known as the First Ward Chapel was built where the Motel is now, and the present Commercial Hotel building was built by Rebo Calder for his Studebaker and Implement business. It was about 1913-14 that the Vernal Drug and Golden Rule Store, managed by I. Sander, was moved into it. In 1926, Jorgenson's converted it into the Hotel. The Old Woodman Hall was in the upstairs for years. It is told by Bishop Phil Watkins that the team driven by Byron Eaton ran away while pulling a hayrack loaded with medicine bottles and that the Drug Store was scattered all over town, ending where the team hit a telephone pole.

Where the Ashton Service stands was the Old Jew Store and then Oscar and Ed Collett had a Groceries and Notions Store. In 1900 a big auction sale was held and the store closed. The Hadlock Blacksmith Shop was opened.

Kate Sheppard and Mrs. Simmons ran the first hotel in Vernal, where the Allen & Witmer building stands. The Red Front Garage was at one time a livery stable. Rebo Calder had his Studebaker Shop there until his new building was completed, later Claud Winn and Ira Massey had another livery stable they sold to Tucker who finally converted into a garage after enlarging the building on Main and First East.

The small granary was used by the Colton Merc. Co. for a storehouse. The Garage is the old Ed. Baghen and Ed Summers Livery Stable. It was a large building where the horses and buggies were kept in the lean-to on each side of the building that was open straight through into the yard behind, the loft was used to store hay. The livery stable was the Stray Pound. Johnny Pope, Jr., converted it into a garage. He was the first to bring in a motor and later the first to bring in a car. It was in 1905 and the car was an Oldsmobile, the garage was later used for a Bus Station and Cafe. It burned about 1943 and since then the Vernal Theater has been erected.

S. M. Brown was chosen for city mayor and notary public, and he loaned money before the bank opened. He opened a saloon and the Social Hall.

The S. M. Brown log office building was next to the livery stable and located near where the Main Theater now stands. The office was moved by the Newton Brothers back of the old Bon Ton restaurant, while they were there. It was used for a work

shop. The new Vernal Hotel that has been completed this July, 1947, is located on the site of the Old Wm. Colthorpe home. It was built about 1893.

The first building on the corner of Main and Vernal Avenue was the old Ren and Alva Hatch building. It was erected in 1890 by John Watkins and the Hatch Bros. operated a store for several years and then sold to S. D. Colton and R. S. Collett, who continued with the mercantile business for some time and then sold to Jim and John Mease who had a store. It was then used by Joe Parinett for a saloon until he leased it to L. H. Woodard for a Furniture Store. The Uintah State Bank then rented it for \$41.00 per month and they opened for business under the management of Wm. H. Smart.

They remained here until the new building they occupy at the present time was erected, about 1910. The Hatch building was then used by the Newton Bros. who had been located in the old L. Johnson store and traded their lease to the Uintah Bank for the Hatch building lease, so that the new building could be put up. Joe Parinett still owned the property at this time. Newtons, while in this location, bought the Studebaker equipment and built a shed between the Parinett and Erickson Saloon, to house it in.

The Parinett building was torn down to make room for the present Rock Service station. The Old Exchange Saloon was built and operated at first by S. M. Brown. To the south of the saloon was the Old Social or Brown's Hall which was the recreation center for many years. Court was held in the building from 1897 to 1900. L. W. Curray and L. H. Woodard had a furniture store there and lat-

er the Bease Lumber and Hardware store was moved in. After the old hall burned, Oscar Lyman rebuilt it and had a Grocery Store and Gas Station there. Don Hacking now has the Cold Storage and Furniture Store in this part.

The Exchange Saloon was torn down and the site sold to the Vernal Auto Co., and Walter Barnes and T. G. Alexander, with Sam Herron as overseer erected the present Vernal Auto buildings. They were later sold to N. J. Meagher, who rented it to George A. and Franklin G. Slauch who operated it for four years, then turned the lease to Merrill Goodrich. It is now remodeled and the Vernal Hotel Apartments are located in the upstairs while the Collier Furniture and Claude's Shoe Shop are in the front part of the ground floor. Coke Jeffery has the Vernal Auto Shop in the rear. Mr. N. J. Meagher is the present owner.

Next to the Social Hall a log house was built by Pete Dillman and he opened a drug store there, while his wife opened a millinery store. They moved into the present Bakery Shop on the west side of Vernal Avenue and Mr. Dillman discontinued the drug store but Mrs. Dillman had the millinery store for some time. Later it was used for an undertaking parlor. The home they left was used by Mrs. Nancy Haws for a restaurant or boarding house and and then Mrs. Glen took charge of it. It was later operated by Mrs. Blankenship and later Mrs. Labean and Mrs. David Karren rented it out as apartments. It was vacant many years, until Judge Rorick lived there, who came in in 1905 to help during the opening of the Reservation. Mr. N. J. Hansen moved the house into the Ouray Valley about 1916.



World War I Doughboy Memorial Monument, Southeast Corner of Main and Vernal Avenue.

Johnny Odekirk built the cement building and it was used by Frank Watkins and E. B. Eaton for a bakery and meat shop. He had a bakery there for many years and sold to George A. Davis who operated the bakery, selling pies for 15c and paying 25c per bushel for potatoes, then selling the potato chips for 40c per pound. He sold the equipment to Mrs. David Karren who moved it into the Mary McClellan home and ran a bakery for a few months. The building was used by the Vernal Milling and Light company who had an electric supply shop. It has also been used for a cafe, run by Mr. Parker and Dode Howell, it's now the Lon McCarroll Brown Derby Pool Hall.

Johnny Pope owned the building where the Kempton Pool Hall is located and at one time had a watch repair shop there. It was also used by Ashley Bartlett for a music store.

The old Vernal Hotel was erected by Joseph Hardy. He lived here and ran the hotel for several years, before moving back into Measer. The hotel was then turned over to Mr. Thomas Holdway who lived there and ran it for many years. Then Retta Fisher, Gertrude Rich and Mrs. Sarah Rudge and Mrs. May Jorgenson were all proprietors. Later, Nick Pappas and his brother were there and Mr. Baldwin had it for awhile. It was burned about 1921.

There were small buildings south of where the Imperial stands, used at different times for offices, homes and rented apartments. Thomas Holdway, Jr., had a blacksmith shop in that vicinity and John Pope had his harness shop south of this location. It was used for safe, homes, and finally moved, about 1920.

Mr. Pope had the first Ford Agency while Charlie Tucker was agent for the Dodge cars. Lawrence Allen was an early Chevrolet dealer.

The Imperial Hall (Orpheus) was erected in 1910 by Mr. N. J. Meagher, Clarence Showalter and Andrew King, with Mr. Showalter acting as manager for eight years. They held dances, roller skating, picture shows, dramatics and other amusements for the people of Vernal and with the spring dance floor it afforded the best recreation center in all of Eastern Utah.

Mr. Henry Lee purchased the Hall from the former owners in 1919 and Ed Brian acted as manager and dance caller until the church purchased the building in the early twenties. Mr. Brian continued on for some time and then other managers came in quick succession. The hall is still used and was enlarged with an open-air dance hall and skating rink and is greatly enjoyed by old and young alike.

MAIN AND FIRST EAST

L. Johnson Sons, general merchandise store, with small office on the east, court was sometimes held in this office and was used for a city office.

The next building was occupied by Grew and Martin for hide and furs, later was a saloon operated by Jos. Parinett before he moved into the Hatch building. Harvey Woods had a restaurant in the east part and the next room was the Jim McKnight Saloon, past which you can see the porch of the Dick Veltman home and office. The brick office was used by L. Johnson and you can see the roof of the Johnson home that still stands. The courthouse is seen in the distance.

The Blacksmith Shop standing on the corner where the Ashton Service station now stands, was run by Curt Hadlock and son Milo for about 10 years. They then moved into the old Bullock meat curing shop south of the old Acorn store where the Staley coal company now have their office.

Notice the wall paper and picture frames, signs on the front of the shop. This building was used for a mercantile establishment and postoffice at one time. The men in the picture are Brad Bird, John Bethers and Carl Hadlock.

The log house on the west side was used for a shoe-repairing shop by Mr. Pope, west of that was a merchandise store operated by Ray Reader, and was later used by John Hatch and Clay Brimhall for a garage.



HADLOCK BLACKSMITH SHOP



First Cabin in Vernal.



The Kabell Home



The David Karren Home



First Brick House Murray's



Jeremiah Hatch



First Fram House Freestone's



Wm. Cook Home.

The blacksmith shop was owned by Carl Hadlock and his brother Milo. It was operated for about twenty years. You can see Curt Hadlock, Carl Hadlock and John Corless. In the background you see the white team that belonged to John Corless, and was used to sprinkle the Vernal streets.

VERNAL AVE. MAIN TO 1st NORTH

North of the Johnson store was a small frame building occupied by the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co. At first they rented from Mr. Johnson then in 1907, bought the land and built the present Newton Bros. building. For six years the Con. Wagon Co. had a windmill in the back yard to exhibit. It was later sold and taken up onto the Diamond mountain.

The Henry Herriott home on the corner was the Jos. Parinett home.

The Newton Bros. started their business in 1905 in the Ren McNaughtan butcher shop across from the Red Front garage. It was a livery stable at that time. They then moved into the small building west of the Ashton Bros. Store where the Lucy Racham Dress Shop was located. Then they moved into the Johnson Store. While here they traded their lease to the Uintah State Bank for the lease on the Parinett Saloon, and moved into that building. Later they were in the Odd Fellows hall, the Dobbie Saloon, and Bon Ton Restaurant before they went into the building where the United Stores now have the Five and Dime store. It was sold to the Vernal Auto building, they then moved into their present location.

The Cottage Hotel was at first the home of Charlie C. Rich Sr. about 1893, and Aunt Jane Rich, then it was turned into a hotel, and while it has never gone out of the hands of the Rich family, others have run the Hotel. It is now occupied by C. C. Rich, Jr.

The Uintah Railroad building was erected by that company on ground purchased from the Ashley Co-op, at the same time the home across the street was erected for John McAndrews.

The small Rock Tithing Office was used for many years by the church where the Stake clerk would receive the tithing offerings of the members of the Stake. The produce was stored in the basement part of the building. After the Stake Office on First South and First West was erected, the Rock office was rented for offices and living quarters. Davie Hill lived there for many years.

L. C. THORNE HOME

The home was put up by John Glenn for a store; it burned, but was later repaired and occupied by Nancy Haws and she used the lower part

of the house for a dentist office. She then started a photography shop in the upstairs. In about 1893 Bert Atwood went in partnership with her and they built a skylight out of 8x10 glass negatives that had been ruined. Saul Trim bought the property and Lois Trim gave music lessons in the old dentist shop. Miss Alta Newcomb came in and worked in the Saul Trim office as a photographer. Delos Trim became interested and went to McMinnville, Tenn., to study the subject. Miss Newcomb moved into the Northwest, and Saul was the local photographer for several years. He sold to Mrs. McClellan who ran a rooming house known as the Travelers Home. She sold to a Mrs. Jackson from Nebraska who continued the hotel. When she moved East, she left the property in Rev. Downey's care, and it was through him that Mr. Thorne purchased the home. He has since used it for a studio and museum, collecting an interesting amount of Indian relics and artifices. In August, 1942, he moved into his present location in the city office.

After Saul Trim left, Mr. Stone opened a photography studio in the top floor of the Dillman Undertaking parlor. He left in 1920 and Mr. Leo Thorne opened his studio in the Ashley Coop building, in the office next to the Telephone Co. He remained here four years, then moved into the north part of his home.

For awhile the Uintah Papoose was housed in this building; it had been moved from one of the three small green houses located where the Imperial stands. One was used later for a bicycle shop owned by Harry Arnell.

UINTAH COUNTY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

July 9th to and including the 12th, 1947

These four days that had been designated as the Homecoming and celebration period for our county were planned to cover all fields so that everyone would find something fine and interesting during their stay to help them appreciate and remember the 100th anniversary of the founding of our state of Utah.

The following committee members worked hard and gave us a wonderful program:

Wm. C. Whitaker, chairman; Avarad A. Rigby, vice-chairman; Robert Livsey, secretary; Leroy Taylor, treasurer.

Directors: Lavell Manwaring, I.D.S. church; Ferron Hacking Co. Commission; J. C. Anderson, Lions Club; Harold Duke, Jr., Chamber of Commerce; J. A. Cheney, Local Businessmen; Ida M.



THE STATE AND COUNTY QUEENS

Mary Louise Gardner, Marva Walker, David Trivithic, Calleen Robinson, Avarid Rigby, Donna Hatch, Wm. Whittaker, Marie Bennett, Carma Lee Einerson.

Phillips, School District; Alma Preece Co. Comm., Clair Hopkins.

Committee chairmen: Stella Richards, Art and Drama; H. Grant Vest, Publicity; Doyle Landon, Beautification; Frank Wright, Recreation; Katie Horrocks, History, D.U.P. Pres.; Ona A. Harrison, Scenic Attractions; R. D. Rust, Photography; Gilbert Childs, Music; Charles P. Lewis, Art; Floy H. Calder, Dancing.

From all parts of the county, men and women were called in to help make our celebration the best ever held in Uintah County. They gave freely of their time and service under the direction of the above officers were able to give outstanding programs in all the fields mentioned.

UINTAH HIGH SCHOOL ASSEMBLY

During the Educational Week at the Uintah High School, the D.U.P. county officers were asked to present a patriotic pageant portraying the founding of America and establishing of Utah as a state.

The large auditorium was crowded with students and interested citizens when the program was given:

Prelude: Music by the DUP Chorus; Placing of Old Glory with outdoor scene of Indians in background, by Marilyn Robbins as Columbia, Delmar Bastian, Uncle Sam.

Song:—The Indian Love Song, by Virginia Hackling.

Episode I—Escalante and Fur Traders enter Uintah Mrs. Squires, Mable Chivers, Erma Turner.

Episode II—Brigham Young (Mrs. Stella Hardy led in Pioneers. Music by Chorus "Dear Utah"

Episode III—Pioneer recreation. Old-time Dance. Dancers from Naples ward.

Episode IV—Utah Presented Statehood. (Mrs. June Edwards) Preceded by Virginia Parent as Utah's Youth. Song, "Ode to Utah", by George Davis.

Song—By Rachel Calder and Marva Walker, "Utah the Beautiful."

Pageant reader, Mrs. Katie Horrocks.

FEBRUARY 22 DANCE

The dance on Feb. 22, 1947 was for the purpose of crowning the Uintah County Queen who had been selected by three judges, Dr. Eskelson, Mrs. Stella Oaks, Mrs. Birda Merkley, from among the following girls that had entered the contest for Queenship, Reva Merrell, Donna Hatch, Lawana Manwaring, Gwen Brady, Lucy Calder, Carma Lee Slauch, attendant, Marva Walker, attendant.

The public was invited to come in Centennial costume and a huge crowd came out to see Miss Hatch receive her crown.

The setting for her coronation was a western one, with the throne covered with lovely, highly-colored Indian blankets, while the attendants stood in front of a picturesque scene of sagebrush and pioneer wagon wheels, representing the trek to Utah, and the Utes living in this land of Uintah. Miss Hatch and her attendants marched the entire length of the Imperial dance floor while the orchestra, under the direction of Mrs. Bus Hatch, played the lovely strains of "Waltz You Saved For Me."

Mr. Wm. Whittaker, the Centennial County chairman, presented County Commissioner Forrest Goodrich, who crowned Miss Hatch "Uintah County's Centennial Queen."

INFORMAL RECEPTION FOR STATE CENTENNIAL QUEEN

When it became certain that State Centennial Queen Calleen Robinson and her attendants, Mary Louise Gardner and Marie Burnett, would participate in our Uintah County Centennial activities, plans were quickly completed for their reception and entertainment while here.

In accordance with a pre-arranged schedule, a welcoming committee, comprised of the County Queen (Donna Hatch) and her attendants, County Centennial committee members, and City and County Officials, met the State Royalty at the entrance to Ashley Valley. Mr. David Trevithick, Assist. State Centennial Director, who accompanied Miss Robinson and her attendants, was very cooperative in accepting the committee's suggestion for an informal parade through the Main street of Vernal. The tops on "convertible" automobiles were rolled back, the State and County Queens seated where all could see them, and the little cavalcade proceeded to the new Hotel Vernal through streets cleared by the sirens of an official police escort.

The group was met at the hotel entrance by Mayor B. H. Stringham, DUP President Katie Horrocks, and Second Vice-Pres. Merle Oaks, Hotel officials and others, who gave our guests a warm welcome. They were then escorted to luxuriant rooms which were beautifully decorated with fresh cut flowers in anticipation of their coming. Hotel accommodations were also in readiness for County Queen Donna Hatch and her attendants. Marva



Nancy Colton, Joell Johnson, Vonda Lee Fletcher, Nila Perry, Jean Gardner; center, Glenna Oaks. Some of the girls serving at the reception.

Walker and Karma Lee Einerson, so that they would be conveniently located to act as official hostesses for the county's guests.

The Receiving line, a portion of which is shown in the accompanying photograph, formed promptly at 8:00 p. m., in the hotel lobby. State and County Royalty were very beautiful in their official Centennial costumes which added color and dignity to the reception line. Approximately 1,000 persons were presented to Queen Calleen and her attendants by our County Queens, each of whom acted as hostess to one of the honored guests. Others in the receiving line included: County Centennial Chairman and Mrs. Wm. Whittaker; Mayor and Mrs. B. H. Stringham, Mr. David Trevithick; County Commissioner and Mrs. Forrest Goodrich; County Vice-chairman and Mrs. Avarad A. Rigby; and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Horrocks. Upon reaching the end of the receiving line, all guests were invited by Mrs. Lindsay Oaks, Mrs. Oral Tenney and Mrs. Mark M. Cook to go into the beautifully decorated dining room where they were served light refreshments and were privileged to hear an outstanding program of instrumental and vocal music.

The dining room was under the general supervision of Mrs. Otis Weeks who was ably assisted by the following committees: Mrs. Frank Siddoway, Mrs. Francis Felch, Mrs. Arleen Chivers, and Mrs. Warren Richardson, who so beautifully decorated the room, using the pink and white summer flowers, with tapers for the serving table where individual servings were prepared by Mrs. May Samuels, Mrs. Wm. B. Wallis, Mrs. Grant Vest, and Mrs. Leon Christensen.

Mrs. Leora Jacobs provided twelve lovely Gleaner Girls from the various wards in the stake, and supervised their courteous and efficient serving of the numerous guests present. The girls were: Nancy Colton, Gloria Wallis, Joell Johnson, Nila Perry, Vonda Lee Fletcher, Jeanne Gardner, Norcene White, Clarine Larsen, Colien Campbell, Elaine Evans, Glenna Oaks.

The following program of appropriate music was arranged and announced by Mrs. Bart Merkley:

Marimba Solos by Anna Fay Snow—"The World Is Waiting for the Sunrise," "The Indian Love Call," "Estrelita."

Piano solos by Mrs. Lewis F. Adams—"Romance," "Un-Sospiro."

Songs by Mrs. Margaret Francke, accompanied by Mrs. Lewis Adams—"Waters of the Minnetonka," by Thurlo Lieurance, "From the Land of the Sky Blue Waters," poem by Nellie R. Eberhart, music by Charles Wakefield Cadman.

Songs by "Maryettes." Chorus composed of Rachel, Floy and Lucy Calder, Elaine Evans, Threasa Hadlock, Eula Woolley, Venna Johnson, Pattie Lewis, Marita Williams, Gloria Wallis, Dorothy Ann Whitbeck, accompanied by Mary Schaefermeyer and under the direction of Mary Manwaring.

Rose Waiting For the Sunrise," Tales from Vienna Woods," by Johann Strauss.

Songs by Mrs. Edythe Curtright, accompanied by Mrs. Lewis Adams—"Don't Cry My Heart" (No Llores Corazon, by Ricardo Romero; "Begin the Beguine," by Jerome Kern; "All on the Perfect Night, by Fay Foster; "Ave Maria," by Franz Schubert.

Songs, Rachel Calder, accompanied by Mrs. Leo Calder—"Trees," poem Joyce Kilmer, music, Oscar Rasback; "Moon Beams," by Henry Blossom, music, Victor Herbert.

Songs by George Davis. Accompanied by Orloa Woodard—"Song of Songs," by Moya; "Because," by D'Hardelot.

Songs by Roberta Ufford, accompanied by Mary Manwaring—"A Spring Fancy," by Mary Gardena; music by John H. Dinsmore; "A May Morning," by Frederic E. Weatheryq, music, L. Denza.

Songs by Betty Rae Plattner, accompanied by Mary Manwaring—"Night and Day," by Cole Porter; "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," by Jerome Kerns.

All hostesses, servers, committee members, and special guests were dressed in formals which added to the beauty and formality of the occasion.

Special guests who were invited included the Centennial committeemen and their wives, the DUP County Board, and relatives of the County Queens.

Following the reception the Queens and attendants were permitted a few moment's relaxation in their rooms, where the State Visitors changed from their Coronation gowns to lovely pioneer frocks which would permit them to dance. Promptly at 10:00 p. m., the girls were presented at the Centennial Ball, which was in progress at the Imperial Hall. Avarad Rigby, acting as master of ceremonies, introduced each of the honored guests. Responses were made by Mr. Trevithick and State Queen Calleen, after which Miss Robinson and her attendants were each presented with gifts by their respective County Hostess as a token of friendship and appreciation from the County DUP and Centennial committee. The balance of the evening was spent in dancing.



PRIMARY PARADE, 1947

On Thursday morning, July 10, the State and County Queens, their attendants and Mr. Trevi-thick, were special guests of the County Centennial committee at breakfast in the Hotel Vernal Break-fast nook. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitaker and Mr. and Mrs. Avar A. Rigby acted as official hosts.

As a fitting observance of the 100 years of habitation of Latter-day Saints in Utah, the Primary organization followed a program covering the exodus of the Saints from Nauvoo, Ill., to the land of the "Mountains High and of Sunny Utah."

Through the use of maps, pictures, stories, dances and games, the children have, in their imagination, traveled the old historic trail and have been led to an appreciation of the sacrifices of those noble characters and of the great gifts to future generations of our pioneer parents.

As a climax to the summer work, a Children's Centennial program was planned and carried forth, in which all communities of the county took part. On the morning of July 10, sixty-seven colorful floats paraded through the business section of Vernal, led by lovely Calleen Robinson, Centennial Queen, and by the organization's colors, lovely banners of red, yellow and blue. Almost every phase of pioneer life was depicted. Each community in its own manner, showed historic features of said community. Children with 100 percent attendance at Primary during the past year, rode upon Uintah Stake floats, representing Utah in 1847 and Utah in 1947. Also, Uintah 1847 and Uintah in 1947.

The parade led to the city park where the children in costumes sang "Utah, We Love Thee," The Handcart Song, "It's a Long, Long Way to the Valley." They also demonstrated lovely pioneer dances learned during the summer.

An old-fashioned picnic lunch on the spacious lawn, took place at noon and this was followed by games and sports. The concluding feature of the day was a free movie shown at each of Vernal's three theaters. Committee chairmen who planned and carried forth the program were: Blanche Smith, Parade; Gae Johnson, Dancing; Lucille Calder, Singing; Clara Hall Sports; Verla Wilkins, Publicity; Orel Tenney, Movie; Birda Merkley, Picnic. They were assisted by the other members of the Primary Stake Board and by Ward officers and teachers.

UINTAH'S CENTENNIAL PAGEANT

Uintah's Centennial Pageant was presented to large audiences on the first two evenings of the official county Centennial celebration, July 10-11, at the fairgrounds in Vernal. A huge stage was constructed in the area directly in front of the grandstand. Evergreen trees and boughs, covered wagons, a replica of the Nauvoo temple, large paintings of a volcano and the Salt Lake L.D.S. temple, back-

drops of blue, pink and yellow, the Uintah High School band and a choir surrounded the stage and furnished a lovely background for the very colorful action of the pageant.

Miss Stella Richards, a Uintah County school-teacher and chairman of the Arts division of the Uintah County Centennial committee, spent several months doing research preparatory to writing and directing the pageant. The organizations was as follows:

Prelude: Old Glory given the place of honor.

Uintah's Centennial Queen, Miss Donna Hatch

Episode I—Prehistoric Uintah, Creation of Man

Episode II—Utah's Explorers and Fur Traders

Episode III—The Restoration of the Gospel in New York State.

Episode IV—The Pioneers' Trek Westward

Episode V—This Is The Place

Episode VI—The Hand Cart Company

Episode VII—Gathering in Zion

Episode VIII—The Desert Blossoms as a Rose

Episode IX—Finale

There were three pageant readers, Mrs. Ida M. Phillips, Uintah County Supervisor of Elementary Education, Mr. Doyle Landon and Mr. Ashel Evans, Uintah County school teachers. The woman's part was written in verse, the balance of the script in prose. Participants in the pageant included men, women and children from many of the communities in the county. There were groups from Maeser Ward, Glines Ward, Ashley Ward, Vernal First, Second and Third wards, Davis ward, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, American Legion, Boy Scout troops and the Centennial Queen. The Uintah High School band, directed by Gilbert Childs; Mrs. Pearl Snyder, Mrs. Mary Manwaring, Mrs. Mable Stagg, and a choir directed by George Davis, furnished the instrumental and most of the vocal music. Mr. James Jensen and Mrs. Roberta Ufford sang solos "In the Garden," and "Flag Without a Stain." Stage setting, lighting, communication, and other properties were taken care of by committees under the direction of Avar Rigby, Albion Anderson, Lloyd Pope, Richard Gilbert. Costuming was directed by Miss Stella Richards and the group leaders from the different wards. They were Mrs. Belle Wilson of Maeser, Mrs. Lucile Watkins of Glines, Mrs. Ada Openshaw of Naples, Mrs. Edna Anderson of Ashley, Mrs. Pearl Snyder of Vernal, Mrs. Edith Allen of Maes-

er, Mr. Grant Bosworth of Vernal and Mrs. Isobel Batty of Vernal.

These leaders also directed the action of their groups in the various episodes in which they participated. Dancing was directed by Mrs. Pearl Snyder, Mrs. Edith Allen, Mrs. Mary Manwaring and Mrs. Ada Bush and LaVell Manwaring.

CENTENNIAL SCENIC TOUR

The Centennial Scenic Tour was made on July 11, and covered the route from Vernal to Green Lake. Spots of interest visited were, Brush Creek Sinks, Red Gorge of the Green River, Green Lake, and Cabell Hollow. Acting as guides and discussion leaders were Mr. Ona Harrison, Forest Supervisor, and Mr. G. E. Untermann; director of Field House of Natural History. Mr. Harrison discussed the trees of the forest and other native vegetation. Mr. Untermann explained and pointed out the various geological formations. A picnic lunch was served at Green Lake where they were entertained by some professional shooting.

UINTAH COUNTY OBSERVES THE CENTENNIAL

Uintah county, from Wednesday, July 9, 1947, to Saturday, July 12, 1947, observed the Centennial anniversary of the entry of the first Pioneers into Salt Lake Valley.

Uintah County is proud that it shares in the heritage of these noble Pioneers. We are proud to be the sons and daughters of those sturdy western settlers who pushed even further into the wild country of that early day and established this, the last frontier of Utah known as Uintah County.

There was much color, pathos and romance in the settling of Uintah County, and Centennial Parade chairman, J. Ferron Hacking, did himself proud in depicting so much of her history in colorful and beautiful floats of which only a few can be shown.

The mammoth Centennial parade was led by the County Queen, Donna Hatch, and her attendants, Marva Walker and Karma Lee Einerson on a streamlined covered wagon in pastel shades.

This very unusual and beautiful float was designed and painted by James Jensen, a talented young artist of Vernal. The Float committee of DUP Camp Anna K. Bartlett, under the direction of Capt. Ida Sowards and Ella Siddoway, chaplain of the County Board D.U.P., were Zina Howard, Sarah Bingham, Dora Hunting, Anna Johnstun, and Ivy Hatch. The carpenters were George and Royal Johnstun who also drove the float. The small covered wagons at the back of the float were painted in pastel shades blending in with the color scheme of

the large covered wagon used for the throne for the Queen.

II—Ashley Valley's first pioneer home. It was in the fall of 1872 that Captain Pardon Dodds came into the valley and built his house on Ashley Creek and Ashley Ward entered a float which was a surprising facsimile of that first log cabin.

III—Reynolds Mill. Well known to the natives of Uintah County is the old mill located on the banks of the Central canal where it was run by water power to grind the farmers' wheat into flour, for many long years.

IV—William Ashley. William Ashley, the fur trader who plied his trade in our valley in 1825 left his name to our life-giving stream of water, Ashley Creek, and to our beautiful valley and to many of our native sons who bear his name. The Vernal First Ward sponsored this float.

V—Frog Town. In the southeast corner of our valley is Davis Ward. This is the creek bottoms, the meadow lands and the swamps. In the lovely spring time, the croaking of the frogs made a chorus to be heard for miles around, and so naturally the meadow became known as "Frogtown." Their cleverly made float with bright green frogs, big and little, was very attractive.

VI—The Indians were so much a part of the life of our county and valley those early years that we could not have a historical parade without showing "Yanks," the handsome son of the peace-loving old Chief Arepeen.

VII—Fort Duchesne Indian Agency. The first settlers in Ashley Valley came from the Whiterocks Indian Agency. In so many ways the Indian Agency has been connected with our history that they are a part of us. The costumes that were worn by the Indians on the float were authentic and expensive Indian Chief costumes. The Indians in civilian clothes are World War II veterans.

VIII—Adams Brass Band. In our rich, cultural background was our music. Into our community came Peter Hanson, a violinist, who had been trained by George Carless at the old Salt Lake Theater, and George E. Adams, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music. These two men organized a band that contributed very greatly to our fine arts in the valley and county. The Vernal Second ward entered a replica of the old band wagon drawn by four matched sorrel horses.

Another interesting entry were the two boys, Joseph Benevides and Gene Lambdin, who represented Father Silvestre Velez De Escalante and Father Francisco Atanasio Deminguez, Uintah's first white visitors as explorers.

The old folks of the county, over 80 years old, were invited by the D.U.P. Centennial Committee



VERNAL CENTENNIAL PARADE 1947



VERNAL CENTENNIAL PARADE 1947

to ride in the parade. Over twenty persons responded and were met at the parade grounds by Mrs. Katie Horrocks, who presented each of them with a corsage of roses that had been prepared for them. Cars were furnished and they were given the honor of leading the parade.

Lu Woodard, May Woodard, Mrs. Elizabeth York, Edwin J. Winder, Lydia Gurr, Sarah Preece, Eden Powell, Elsie D. Workman, Wm. Workman, O. H. Eaton, John B. Eaton, Eli Lee, Violet Hodgkinson, John Hodgkinson, Hattie Johnson, Willis Johnson, Jesse Wise, Carrie Wise, Pearl Jarman, Lancel Sands, Wm. H. Howard, Nellie L. Savage, John Neilson, Esther Carroll;



OLD FOLKS DINNER

Sarah L. Rudge, Sarah E. Harvey, Alice O. Billings, Mary J. Glines, Hettie Roll, Mary McGlines, Eliza Neal, Leona Schoelermeyer, Wm. Schaefermeyer, J. W. Price, Nellie Merkley, Amoretti Green, Florence Willis, Ella Slaugh, Lorin J. Harris, Hannah W. Harris, Ella Cook, Stella Hardy, Charles H. Hardy, Annie Hatch, Margaret Harrison, Zina J. Dudley, Amelia Yeager, Ira S. Gardiner, Amelia Ainge, Fanny Offield, Alfred N. Johnson, Mary N. Johnson, Kimball Bascom, Albert O. Cloward, Almira Cloward, Algeroy Penfold, Rachel Penfold, Johnny McKown, Mary M. Manwaring, Grace Vernon, Andrew J. Vernon.

Sarah A. Smith, Alva E. Smith, Carolina McConkie, Viola McConkie, Mable Ellingford, C. J. Ellingford, Rosella Beck, Lydia Bills, Sarah A. Hunting, Isabelle Watkins, Frank Watkins, Emma E. Murray, Frank McMullen, Atta H. McMullen, Leonora Evans, James Calder, Nellie E. Radabaugh, Arthur Watkins, George Freestone, Marie Freestone, Clara Price, Marie Trone, Edward Schmid, Fannie M. Schmid, Alva Hatch, Premelia E. Batty, Isabelle Southam, George L. Vaughen, Cora McAndrews, Catherine Baker, Wm. Baker, Joseph H. Dean, Donald Dean, Henry Abplanalp, Wm. J. Gardner, Ben Reece, May Ruppel, Hattie Burton, Ab. Richens, Lydia Wall, Heber H. Wall, Mattie Weaver, Eliza Ensey, Plooma Kanistanaux, Wm. Kanistanaux, John L. McConkie, George Wilson, Minnie Wilson, Louisa M. Thorne, George E. Thorne, Almira Harrison Hepzibah Hodgkinson, John Kay, Torie Starkie, Jannett Bennett.

OLD FOLKS DINNER

On July 12th, last day of the Centennial celebration, the Uintah County Daughters of the Utah Pioneers invited to be their guests, all of the older people of the county, and a banquet was served to them in the Uintah high school. 127 older people met together and enjoyed a lovely visit with their friends.

The dining room had been beautifully decorated with flowers under the direction of Merle Oaks, 2nd Vice-Pres., and Jennie Weeks, 1st Vice-Pres., of the County D.U.P. While each guest was presented with a corsage by Leora Jacobs, county secretary of the D.U.P., and her committee composed of members of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Alice Fox, Glenna Landon, Idonna Call, Merle Siddoway and Maruine Freestone.

The delicious meal had been prepared by Mrs. George Johnston and her committee, composed of Mary Eaton, Carrie Richardson, Maggie Richardson, Mrs. Sid Porter and Tillie Bascom, and several members of the DUP camps who prepared salads and rolls. It was served to the 127 guests by other members of all the county camps.

Mrs. Ella Cook, Memorial chairman, was in charge of the dinner program, and with Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hardy, presided at the head table. Mrs. Hardy is the County Registrar. Mr. Hardy offered the prayer and a full hour of enjoyment for the older members of our county ensued.

Immediately following the dinner, a program prepared by Mrs. Ella Cook and Lelia Merkley, Uintah County D.U.P. Chorister, was presented in the auditorium of the high school.

The following program was greatly enjoyed. Piano and violin duet, by two of our pioneers,

Mr. and Mrs. Wise. They then accompanied Mrs. Sarah Martinsen while she step-danced. Mrs. Charles McConkie volunteered to assist her and the audience greatly enjoyed their revival of the old-time steps.

Song and Dance, "The Gay Nineties," accompanied by Mary Manwaring—Roberta Ufford, Alice Woolley, Thelma Wright, Floy Calder, Virginia Hacking, Mrs. Pierce and Arthur Schaefermeyer.

Ode to the Pioneers, accompanied by Mary Manwaring—Ida Sowards, Lelia Merkley, Mae Jorgenson, Sarah Martinsen.

At the close of the program, the chairman of the Uintah County Centennial committee entertained them with pictures taken from the air, of Uintah County's most beautiful scenery. He explained to them that he did so at great cost as he neither likes boats nor air for transportation. The picture trip was greatly enjoyed as few of us have been privileged to visit our mountains' most lovely spots.

For the ones who wished to stay, a picture was then shown of the recent trip taken by President George Albert Smith, when he visited the original settings of our church's beginnings. It was very instructive and helped us renew our Pioneer History.

At the close of the afternoon the older members were taken to their homes by the transportation committees from each D.U.P. camp. These people were under the direction of Mrs. Lila Robbins, Relic Custodian, and of Mrs. Oral Tenney, Organist for the County D.U.P.



Mrs. Oral Tenney
D. U. P. Organist

All of the invited guests expressed appreciation for the opportunity of meeting old friends and making new acquaintances, and felt happy, although tired.

All of the invited guests expressed appreciation for the opportunity of meeting old friends and making new acquaintances, and felt happy, although tired.

DANCE

The last evening of the celebration was given over to the dancing public and an interested crowd gathered to enjoy seeing the Uintah County Queens in their regal splendor be presented with lovely gifts from the Uintah County Centennial Committee and the Uintah County Daughters of Utah Pioneers who sponsored the County Queens.

Mrs. Katie Horrocks, president, expressed her appreciation for the gracious way our Queens have responded to all that was required of them, and gave a brief history of the requirements for Queenship. She presented them to the Centennial chairman, Mr. Wm. Whittaker, who presented the gifts to Donna Hatch, Queen, Marva Walker, Attendant, Carma Lee Einerson, Attendant.

There could be no lovelier queens anywhere than these three beautiful girls as they stood in their gowns of brocaded satin, trimmed with flowers and pearls. Our Queen's dress was a lovely cream shade and made by her mother, Mrs. Sam Hatch, while Carma Lee chose teal blue, her dress was also made by her mother, Mrs. Henry Slaugh. Marva wore a lovely deep pink that Mrs. Ralph Walker had fashioned for her.

Three lovely girls, with happy memories of Uintah's Centennial celebration.

Facts About Uintah County

By Edith Collett



Forrest Goodrich, chairman of County Commission; Alma Preece, Ashel Manwaring.

UINTAH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Under the Territorial Government, Uintah county, as it is now, was under the Uintah Region. On Jan. 13, 1854, it was taken into Green River county, previously Daggett county. The new Green River county included Daggett county and most of the Uintah Basin. The counties were finally separated and the boundaries of Uintah county were set in 1917.

The Board of Commissioners of Uintah county is an outcome of the old county court created by the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret. When the Provisional Government was superseded by the Territorial Government, Sept. 9, 1850, the County Court remained the Administrative body. The first meeting of Uintah County Court was held on March 3, 1880, with A. C. Hatch as probate judge, Thomas Bingham Sr., Isaac Burton and Pardon Dodds as selectmen.

With the inception of the State Government in 1896, the County Court was succeeded by the Board of County Commissioners, consisting of three men elected by popular vote. This transition took place on May 7, 1896 and has continued to the present time. One of the important early acts of the Board was to authorize the building of the County courthouse under the direction of John G. Davis, Joseph McKee, and Orin D. Allen, commissioners.

The plan of the courthouse was drawn up by Richard Watkins of Provo, Utah and accepted by the Board of Commissioners on April 21, 1900. Bids for its construction were opened on May 14, 1900 and the contract was awarded to Grace Bros. of Nephi, Utah, whose bid was \$13,000.

The 1947 Commissioners came into office with a big burden of problems. Although the county is virtually out of debt, some big, expensive problems face the commissioners this year. It has become

necessary to raise funds to build a new and bigger hospital.

With the increased development of air travel at the end of World War II, it seems advisable to expand our small airport to accommodate the large amount of air travel expected.

With the great growth in population due to people returning from war, and war projects, and to the influx of oil-field workers, it has become necessary to increase the water system to accommodate them.

The commissioners are also looking forward to building a new courthouse in the near future and to rebuilding the fairgrounds to make them suitable for the many events to be held there this centennial year.

Our 1947 Commissioners are: Forrest Goodrich of Tridell, a mechanically inclined rancher who has been in public work with the road departments is a newly elected member this year and Chairman of the Board. He is instructor in Mechanic Arts at the Uintah High School. Alma Preece, former Bishop of Ashley ward is the holdover commissioner and is respected very highly by citizens of the county. He was chairman of the board last year.

Ashel Manwaring was appointed to the board when Owen Slaugh resigned to teach at U. S. A. C. Mr. Manwaring is noted for his wise judgment and his friendliness. He is well respected by the people of Uintah county.

VERNAL CITY

Vernal, the gem city of Uintah Basin and eastern Utah, is just beginning to realize its full potential possibilities. First, a pioneer frontier village and trading post, then a sheep and cattleman's town, now the center of what promises to be a thriving oil region, Vernal is today, by reason of the proposed mighty Echo Park Dam and Central Utah Irrigation projects, the keystone of Utah's future development. It is a long cry from the modern, bustling city of today to the barren sagebrush flat which greeted the first settlers in the valley in 1872.

Vernal's history as an organized community began with the Indian massacre at White River in September of 1879. The settlers banded together for protection in old Ashley town and what is now Vernal. A three-sided square fort was constructed



VERNAL CITY OFFICIALS

Seated, left to right—Donald R. Barr, councilman; Eugene Weist, councilman; Francis Felch, councilman; Briant H. Stringham, mayor; Clair R. Hopkins, councilman; Charles R. Henderson, councilman.

Standing—Hugh W. Colton, city attorney; J. Emery Johnson, sexton; Wilson Murray, treasurer; Arthur Corless, marshal; Charles T. Pope, recorder; LeRoy Taylor, city manager.

around the infant village of Vernal. The trouble, however, quickly subsided and the fourth wall of the fort was never built.

The city's original name was Ashley Center. However, when this name was submitted to the Post-office Department it was rejected and the name of Vernal suggested instead as no other community in the country had adopted it. The suggestion was accepted and Vernal was christened.



Freight, Water and Coal for Vernal's Citizens.
John Corless and His Team

Some of the memorable "firsts" in the city's history are:

First paper, "The Uintah Papoose," began publication in 1891. It was later renamed the "Vernal Express."

Uintah Academy was established by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1891.

First session of the district court was held on May 20, 1896.

The courthouse and original Central school building was erected in 1900.

First bank, the Bank of Vernal, opened Dec. 14, 1903.

The first power company, the Vernal Mill and Light Company, organized in 1907. Electric lights were installed in Vernal in 1908.

Telephone service was installed in 1907.

The city water system was installed in 1910.

The Board of Education organized March 11, 1914.

The Uintah high school building was constructed in 1925.

Natural gas service began in 1931 and was discontinued in 1941.

The first radio station, KJAM, began operation in January of 1947.

Vernal's rapid progress has been aided by the public-spirited men who have served it as mayor. They are: S. M. Browne, 1896-1899; E. W. Davis, 1900-1901; Leslie Ashton, 1902-1905; L. Johnson, 1906-1907; J. K. Bullock, 1908-1909; Ed. Samuels, 1910-1911; David Bennion, 1912-1913; Ed. Samuels, 1914-1917; S. D. Colton, 1918-1921; George H. Cruickshank, 1922-1923; Walter G. Barnes, 1924-1925; R. C. Cooper, 1926-1942; Briant H. Stringham, 1943 to the present time.

An extensive building program has been outlined for completion within the next few years. Blueprinted for construction are a new Uintah County 50-bed hospital, \$300,000; Utah State Field House of Natural History, \$200,000; Uintah Stake L. D. S. Church Center, \$200,000; National Guard Armory, \$45,000; swimming pool and gymnasium at the Uintah High School, \$85,000; Improvement of Sewers and Water System, \$78,000; Construction of Streets and Sidewalks, \$150,000; Airport Improvement, \$100,000.

UINTAH STATE BANK

The Uintah State Bank organized at Vernal, Utah, Aug. 10, 1910, with capital stock of \$50,000, has been one of the progressive institutions serving the Uintah Basin. From a modest beginning it has grown until at the end of the year 1946 it has total resources in excess of four million dollars with surplus and undivided profits of \$180,000.

The bank has been both progressive and conservative. Progressive:—In adopting new machines

and services for the benefit of its patrons, and in sponsoring new community and civic enterprises, and in donating liberally to these projects.

Conservative:—In its loan and investment policies and dividend payments, and the management of other people's money. It has operated on the general principle that while it is essential to maintain a sound bank, it is likewise necessary to serve the best interests of the community as a whole, through community betterment and civic improvement, and that while the bank has a definite obligation to its stockholders and depositors, it also has an obligation to justify its existence by the good that it can do for the welfare of the Uintah Basin.

These policies were adopted by its original Board of Directors and have been continuously in operation to the present time.

The first president of the bank was Wm. H. Smart, who resigned in 1911; Edward D. Samuels was vice-president, with J. K. Bullock, treasurer, H. W. Woolley, secretary and Wm. H. Siddoway, George E. Adams and W. M. McCoy as additional directors, L. W. Curry as cashier and E. H. Belcher, assistant cashier. Following Mr. Smart's resignation, Enos Bennion was elected president and held this office until his death in 1922. Mr. Curry also died in the spring of 1922.

Wm. H. Siddoway was made president following Mr. Bennion, and continues as president and chairman of the Board at this time (1947). Thus the bank has had the benefit of his good judgment, wide experience and sound conservative thinking through its entire history.

It was the hope of the men who started the bank that it would be a community bank with the stock ownership widely held, locally owned and managed. At the opening of the bank it had forty-seven stockholders; at the year end of 1946 it had sixty-two stockholders, none of whom owned to exceed ten percent of its capital.

WILLIAM ASHTON

William Ashton was born in Alabama in the year of 1837. He came West in the early emigration days of 1862. For several years he ran the only ferry boat on Green river, Wyoming. That was during the War days in the early 60's. He was a mail contractor, Pony Express, from Laramie to Salt Lake City, and it was during a terrible blizzard, when one of his drivers was disabled, that he took the mail over the road and nearly lost his life. He did lose some of his fingers and one side was badly frozen.

For many years, Mr. Ashton lived in Pleasant Grove, Utah. He married Nellie Elizabeth Croxford, Feb. 6, 1865, daughter of Wm. Croxford and Ellen Loader of Oxfordshire, England. To them were



UINTAH STATE BANK



born five sons and four daughters, Leslie, Stanley, Lynne, Louis, Clarence, Kate, Grace Ethelyn, and Hazel. Louis and Clarence died when very small children.

Mr. Ashton and son Leslie first came to Ashley Valley in 1879. He homesteaded the farm now owned by Mrs. Stanley Ashton; built a cabin and went back to Pleasant Grove. When he returned he brought Stanley with him and the two passed through the hard winter of 1879. In 1880 he brought his family to the Valley and ever since that time they have played a prominent part in the development of this country. Mr. Ashton believed in work, and that a man should be estimated for what he did. He had a classic education, and it was said of him at the time of his death that, "He was no doubt the best Greek and Latin scholar we have had in these parts." Mr. Ashton taught one of the first schools in this valley, during the winter of 1879. The school was in his cabin. He was also one of the first school trustees. In the spring of 1880 he took the first census of this part of Wasatch county and through exposure was very ill for a long time. He and two or three others drafted resolutions asking the Territorial Legislature to create a new county of the eastern part of Wasatch county. The petition was granted, and so he became one of the fathers of Uintah County. He was the first assessor and collector for the county, and served at the same time as county attorney. He held this office for many years. While C. C. Bartlett was away on a mission, Mr. Ashton was acting superintendent of schools.

William Ashton died at his home in Vernal after a short illness on Oct. 15, 1909. His wife remained here a few years and then moved to California to be with her daughters. She passed away at Los Angeles, Calif., on Nov. 24, 1932.

LESLIE ASHTON

Leslie Ashton was born Feb. 27, 1869 at Pleasant Grove, Utah. He was married in Vernal on Oct. 13, 1889 to Eva Allen. They had three sons, Clarence, Rae and Lowe. Mr. Ashton was one of the first merchants in Ashley Valley. He was engaged in the hardware business for many years in

the building now occupied by Karl Searle Electric. Prior to this, Mr. Ashton conducted his business at the rear of this building, which consisted of farm implements and machinery. He later branched out in general merchandising with stores located at Vernal, Roosevelt, and Duchesne, which were managed by his sons. About 1925, Mr. Ashton moved across the street into the building known as Ashton Bros. Company. This business at the present time is owned and operated by Rae Ashton and his family.

Mr. Leslie Ashton was very active in civic affairs and was mayor of Vernal for two terms and councilman for several years. He was always very generous in his contributions and contributed a great deal to the constructive building of our prosperous city. When a mere boy he set up and operated the first binder to be used in Ashley Valley. The binder was purchased by his father, Wm. Ashton who was a very successful farmer. During World War One, Mr. Ashton at his own expense had daily news of the war telephoned from Price to Roosevelt, and stenographic copies were made and posted in Roosevelt and Vernal. Because of ill health, Mr. Ashton and his wife spent much of their time in California the last few years of his life. He passed away on Nov. 19, 1929, at 6 a. m., in San Fernando, Calif. Mrs. Ashton resides at the family home which was built so many years ago.

RADIO IN UINTAH BASIN

Radio in the great Uintah Basin became a reality on Sunday morning, Jan. 19, 1947, the date KJAM, "Voice of the Uintah Basin" began operations, with license granted by the Federal Communications Commission, to operate at 1340 kilocycles, at a power of 250 watts.

Months of concerted effort in building scientific equipment, together with construction of studios and offices in Hotel Vernal, set the stage on that morning for Jame C. Walsentine, president of the Uintah Broadcasting Company, to officially greet Basin listeners. On hand for opening-day ceremonies were many local and state dignitaries.

KJAM listeners from one end of the Uintah Basin to the other, with highest quality entertainment, through its affiliation with the World Broadcasting System, and Keystone Broadcasting System. WBS provides entertainment by such recognized artists as Dick Haymes, the Andrew Sisters, Kenny Baker, Ray Bloch, Carmen Cavallero, Harry James, Guy Lombardo, David Rose, Les Brown, Charlie Spivak, the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, Jimmy Wakely, Ernest Tubbs, Jimmy and Leon Short, and scores of others. KBS presents Lum and Abner, the Keystone Symphony, the Islanders, Elias Breeskin, violinist, Ervin Yeo, organist, and many other great artists, on KJAM.



LEE WALKER, Manager, K.J.A.M.

The pioneer Bank of the Uintah Basin. Opened for business December 14, 1903. Its first president was S. M. Browne, with S. R. Bennion, Vice President and N. J. Meagher, Cashier.

Until 1917 the Bank of Vernal had its place of business in the Co-op block, where Vernal City now has its offices. It had a truly frontier interior,—a bullet-proof screen surmounted its counter, which was steel-lined. These were planned as a protection from hold-ups, as some people in those days considered the bank might be frequently raided.

In 1919 the Bank of Vernal became the first bank in the Uintah Basin to be admitted into the Federal Reserve System. It is also a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Bank of Vernal has been a powerful factor in the development of Vernal and of the Uintah Basin and its purpose and aim is to aid all worthy people and enterprises.



Summary

By Edith Collett

The first white man to visit Uintah county was Escalante. Nine other white men were with him. On Sept. 13, 1776, they camped north of Jensen.

General William Ashley, a fur trapper, came down the Green river in boats in May of 1825.

The first fort built in Utah was Fort Robidoux. It was built on the Uintah river near Whiterocks about 1833.

"Kit" Carson built a fort at the mouth of the White river during the winter of 1835.

Uintah county was one of the last counties in Utah to be settled by white people.

In August, 1861, at a Sunday meeting in the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, President Brigham Young asked thirty men to come to the valley of the Duchesne river to make a town. This settlement was not made at that time.

Whiterocks is the oldest white settlement in Uintah county. It is also the oldest settlement in eastern Utah. It was started by Captain Pardon Dodds, the Indian agent, in December of 1868.

Another man took Captain Dodds' place as Indian agent in February, 1872. Then Captain Dodds took up a homestead on Ashley river and was the first pioneer of this valley. Five years later there were several families and many unmarried men living here. The first school in Uintah county was held during the winter of 1877-78 in Ashley. William Britt was the teacher.

In 1879 a fort was built where the J. C. Penney building now stands. They built the fort because it looked as if they would have trouble with the Indians. S. P. (Pete) Dillman and Clinton McClain went to Colorado and stopped the Indian trouble. Mr. Dillman became lost on his way home and went seven days without food. Another person who helped to keep the Indians and whites from fighting was Chief Ouray, chief of the Uncompahgre Utes.

Vernal was first named Jericho, then it was called "Hatch Town." It is said that there are only three other places in the world where gilsonite is mined.

UINTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Tourism School, Vernal, Utah—1940

HISTORY AND HIGHLIGHTS OF UINTAH BASIN

Escalante's Expedition, July, 1776, Jan. 2, 1777, visited Ashley Valley.

Wm. Ashley and Wm. Henry's Rocky Mountain Fur Co. visited in 1824.

Ft. Crockett, near Flaming Gorge, was established in Daggett county in 1824.





CENTRAL SCHOOL

First row—Helen Banks, Elsie Palmer, Isabelle Johnson, Pearl Snyder, Elva Moon, Rowena Lambert, Elizabeth Prease.

Back row—Blaine Lee, Pearl Shaffu, Elizabeth Hailwood, John Stagg, principal; Iras White, Ella Batty, Beatrice Schofield, Lucille Watkins, Iras Epperson, Amelia Manker.

Fort Robindoux, near Whiterocks, was established in 1832.

The valley of the Green river was known to be a splendid place for trapping beaver.

Pardon Dodds and Blankenship were the first settlers of Ashley Valley, in 1872.

Robert Snyder, his wife and family settled in the Valley Nov. 16, 1876.

Many people moved into the Valley in 1877 and Old Ashley was started.

Thomas Bingham led a L. D. S. colony here and they and the Burtons settled Jensen in 1878.

Jensen received its name from Lars Jensen, (Maube). He operated the ferry from 1881 to 1908.

The Ashley Central Canal was started in 1879. It now provides water for 9,000 acres.

The Meeker Massacre occurred in 1879, at Meeker, Colorado.

In 1879-80 was the hard winter and winter of Black Bread.

Uintah county was organized March 3, 1880.

The Ashley Upper Irrigation Canal was constructed in 1880. It waters 11,200 acres.

Ft. Thornburg was established in 1881, near the mouth of Ashley Canyon.

Ft. Duchesne was established Aug. 16, 1886.

The first paper, "The Uintah Papoose," started publication in 1891. It was later called "Vernal Express."

The Uintah Academy was established by the L. D. S. church in 1891.

The first session of the District Court was held in Vernal May 20, 1896.

The court house and Central school building were erected in 1900.

The Congregational Society established the Vernal Wilcox Academy in 1908.

The Bank of Vernal opened for business on Dec. 14, 1903.

The Uintah Indian Reservation opened for settlement in 1905.

The Uintah Railroad was completed in 1905.

The Vernal Mill and Light Company was organized in 1907. Lights were installed in Vernal in 1908.

Telephones were installed in Vernal in 1907. The Uintah Stake Bank was opened in 1910. The Vernal City water system was installed in 1910.

The Uintah school district consolidated in 1914. Uintah county was divided in 1917.

The first Board of Education of the Uintah school district was organized March 14, 1914 with Wm. H. Oaks president, Charles B. Bartlett, vice-president, Albert G. Goodrich, clerk; Lorus W. Curry, treasurer, Joseph H. Bodily, member of the board and N. G. Sowards, superintendent.

The Uintah Basin Industrial convention was organized in 1923.

The High Line Canal was constructed 1914-15.16. It now waters 3,500 acres.

The Uintah high school building was constructed in 1925.

Natural gas was installed in Vernal in 1931. There are fifteen incorporated irrigation companies in Uintah county.

There are approximately 8,000 square miles of territory in the Uintah Basin or about 5,120,000 acres of land.

Urges which brought about exploration and colonization of Ashley Valley:

1. Search for a shorter route from Santa Fe to Monterey, California, brought Escalante's expedition this way. Also mission to the Indians.

2. The prospects for bear trapping brought the fur traders.

3. The prospects for home building and agriculture brought colonizers.

HISTORY OF ASHLEY VALLEY

In 1776, a party of ten Spaniards known as the Escalante Expedition, left Santa Fe, New Mexico, seeking a more direct route to Monterey, California. With their sturdy burros they pushed their way in a north and westerly direction, coming to White river by way of what is now Rangely, Colo. They, after many days of travel, came to a river bordered by waving green trees and willows which Escalante named Rio Buenaventura. Later it was called Green river.

Escalante first came to the river near Jensen, but being unable to cross at that place were led by their Indian guide up to the Indian crossing just south of the Dinosaur National Monument. That night on the east side of the river was staged the first rodeo known to this section. One of Escalante's men mounted a bucking horse and staged a show but he was thrown and injured to the extent that the party was delayed for a short time.

They crossed the river and mounted the summit valley now known as Ashley Valley. Through this

to the west where they could gaze down into the valley the Ashley Creek extended from the Ashley Canyon in the northwest to the southeast.

Other than the score of wild animals, Escalante found here only the Indians. These Indians were Nomadic people. Their food consisted chiefly of meat from the buffalo, deer, antelope, and smaller game, varied with squash, corn, which they raised, and the berries of wild shrubs growing farther up in the hills. The Indians made their implements by chipping flint into crude shapes, and their cooking utensils were molded from clay. The flint for their implements was found at the Dinosaur Quarry, seven miles north of Jensen where many arrowheads are still found.

Escalante turned south, striking the Green river near Bassor's Bend and on to the Duchesne river and possibly up the Indian Canyon across the summit and down Spanish Fork canyon and on to Utah Lake, where they learned from the Indians of the Great Salt Lake to the north. From there they went south to the southwestern part of the state of Utah and then turned toward home, fearing starvation in the desert. They crossed the northern part of Arizona to the Colorado river and crossed near Lee's Ferry, and on to Santa Fe, arriving Jan. 2, 1777.

Forty-nine years after the Escalante Expedition, William Ashley and William Henry, the founders of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, visited Ashley Valley. Thus the Valley and Creek received their names from William Ashley. The Green river received its name in 1825 from one of Ashley's men, a Mr. Green. Jim Bridger was also with Ashley. He later received much fame as a frontiersman.

Ouray Valley was about the first place in Utah to be explored by white men. The bones and horns that have been found signify that great herds of buffalo have lived in this basin. They were all held here by a hard winter before the first settlers came to Utah.

July 21, 1851, the Uintah Indian Agency was established by proclamation of Governor Brigham Young, who also held the office to superintend the Indian affairs, under appointment made by the president of the United States. The first Indians moved to the reservation within a year. The agency was made in the Uintah Basin. Lieutenant Pardon Dodds was the first agent to take charge on this reservation. He received his appointment in 1867. He made a count of the Indians and found 4,500. This did not include the White river Indians.

On Dec. 25, 1886, Whiterocks was founded. The place is the oldest settlement in Eastern Utah as well as the oldest settlement in the Uintah Basin. An Indian boarding school was established there in 1931. Pardon Dodds and Blankenship were the first settlers in Ashley Valley. There is a question as to which came first. Dodds came in 1772

and homesteaded north of Ashley Creek. He built the first irrigation ditch that carried water from the Ashley Creek. He was also a pioneer merchant. The "K" ranch, just over the Utah line in Colorado was established by two cattlemen, Andy Strong and Charles Pauper. Robert H. Snyder and family arrived here Nov. 16, 1876. Mrs. Snyder was the first and only white woman here for ten months.

The first settlers located along Ashley Creek and their holdings were more of the nature of stock ranches than farms. By 1877, many people had moved to the valley and a little town was started known as Ashley.

The first schoolhouse erected was in 1877. The first teacher was William C. Britt. The first post-office was built in 1878 by Wm. C. Britt and he was the first postmaster. The first two mercantile houses were run by Postmaster Britt and James Gibson in 1878. The first Independence Day celebration was held in 1878 with only five women present.

In 1878 Thomas Bingham Sr., led an L. D. S. colony into the Valley and they and the Burtons from Coalville, settled at Jensen, Utah.

In 1879 the following occurred:

Homesteading began on the bench, meaning in and around Vernal. It was called Ashley Center. An L. D. S. branch of the church was also started here. The Ashley Central Canal was started from the present point of division to Uintah Stake Tabernacle corner. The first land being irrigated in Vernal was near the Uintah Stake Tabernacle. In September of 1879 the Meeker Massacre occurred at Meeker, Colorado. All of the employees, including Colonel Meeker, the agent, were killed and the women and children were taken prisoners. The massacre of all the white men in this whole section was planned. Some of the old Uintah chiefs who were friendly with the whites, came over in the night and warned the settlers. They were Jacob A. Arapine Yanks and Tabby. They warned them to gather together and build a fort. Over twenty families gathered at Ashley Center and the Dry Fork settlers gathered at Old Ashley. Chief Ouray and especially his wife Chepeta helped to get the women and children released. She was a highly civilized Indian.

The winter of 1878-79 was very mild and the cattle did very well, but the winter of 1879-80 was very severe, freezing spirituous, liquors and sometimes breaking the bottles. That winter it became necessary to build a grist mill run by horsepower because the settlers were shut off from the outside. The horses became so poor they could work no longer and the men had to take their turn at the mill as power. The wheat was smutty and thus the meal was black. Thus the winter of black bread. By spring, most of their cattle and horses had died but the people were united because of their experience.

Many of the people had died of Scarlet Fever.

In 1880 the grist mill owned by the Reynolds family was erected and during the summer of 1880 the settlers who remained in the valley produced abundant crops.

On March 3, 1880, the Uintah county was organized. The Upper Ashley Irrigation Canal was constructed in 1880.

The Uintah Indian reservation was established in 1881. The White river Indians, Utes, who caused the Meeker Massacre, were moved from Colorado to the Uintah reservation. To help control these Indians and to protect the white settlers, the government sent troops from Fort Bridger, Wyoming to the Ashley Valley. They came over Taylor Mountain and camped near the mouth of Ashley Canyon. Here they built Ft. Thornburg. The soldiers corduroyed the road over Taylor Mountain so as to be able to haul freight over the mountain.

The government established Fort Duchesne Aug. 16, 1886, the soldiers of Ft. Thornburg being returned to Ft. Bridger, and a Negro Cavalry under General Crook were stationed at Ft. Duchesne. They remained until the Spanish-American war when they were replaced by an infantry of white soldiers.

The Uintah Stake was organized in 1887. Asphaltum was also discovered in 1887. Gilsonite is a mineral wax named after Samuel H. Gillson. During 1889-90, Thomas Mitchell applied for the post-office with himself as postmaster. His application was granted but the postoffice department rejected the name of Ashley Center, so the name of "Vernal" was suggested by the fourth assistant postmaster general and accepted by Mr. Mitchell.

On Nov. 3, 1891, Uintah Academy was established by the L. D. S. church. A newer building was erected in 1912. The Academy remained a church school until 1923. The Uintah Papoose, the first local paper, began publication in 1891 with Mrs. Kate Boan as editor. Later, James Barker bought the paper and called it "Vernal Express."

ASHLEY—Derived its name from Ashley Valley, which had been named for General William Ashley, early explorer. County seat until 1893, now an agricultural settlement. Settled in 1872.

BENNETT—Named for John B. Bennett, early settler. Vicinity known as Cuneal. Bennett was one of the towns founded on the opening of the Uintah Reservation, 1904-05.

BONANZA—A settlement that grew up near the claim on the gilsonite vein located by Byron Colton on Nov. 13, 1888. So-called because Colton believed his claim to be located on the richest part of the vein. Is now abandoned.

BULLIONVILLE—A ghost town in the Uintah Mountains, located on the road between Vernal and Manila. Probably derived its name from a

small copper mine nearby, in 1882. Was abandoned in 1920.

DAVIS—An outgrowth of Naples, which (as a branch of the L. D. S. church, was at first known as Pleasant View district. Renamed for George A. Davis, early settler, when a L. D. S. ward was organized in 1912.

DRAGON—(452) A settlement which grew up near a claim, on the gilsonite vein from which it derived its name. The claim, which was located Nov. 12, 1888, was named as the "Black Dragon" because the float on the surface of the ground at the point formed a perfect black dragon. Settled in 1888.

DRY FORK—(Mountain Dell). (85). Name derived from the fact that this fork of Ashley Creek is dry eight months of the year. The name was changed to Mountain Dell after an L. D. S. ward was established in the vicinity under that name. Settled in 1878.

DYER—A ghost town in the Uinta Mountains supported by copper mining operations between 1887 and 1900. Named for Lewis R. Dyer who opened up the mines. Although the mines have not been operated since 1900, many residents firmly believe that copper in paying quantities is still to be found there. Settled in 1887.

FORT DUCHESNE—Established as a military post in 1886; discontinued by the military in 1910; since headquarters of the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation. Name was derived from the Duchesne river, which is thought to have been named for an early French trapper of the name of Duchesne or Du Chesne, although this identification cannot be substantiated; another theory is that its name derived from Fort Duchesne, a French post built in 1754 on the site of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Was settled in 1886.

GLINES—Named for James H. Glines, early settler. Settled in 1880.

GUSHER—A settlement that grew up on the gilsonite strip. Earlier called Moffat in honor of David H. Moffat, railroad magnate. The name was changed in 1922 because of existence of Moffat, Col. Renamed in anticipation of an oil gusher which failed to materialize. Settled in 1888; abandoned in 1901; re-established in 1922.

HAYDEN—(373) Named for Hayden Peak in the Uintah Mountains, which had been named in honor of F. V. Hayden, government topographical engineer, who surveyed much of eastern Utah. Earlier called Nephi Branch. (L. D. S. ward.)

INDEPENDENCE—Origin of name undetermined. This town, enterprise of the Independence Townsite and Development Co., was abandoned after 1912 and survives only as an election district, being served by the Fort Duchesne or Randlett post-office. Settled in 1906; abandoned in 1912.

JENSEN—(415) Named for the first settler,

Lars Jensen, who located on the Green river in 1877 and in 1885 began operating a ferry across the Green river. For a time known as Incline, in reference to the sloping land adjacent to the Green river. Was settled in 1877.

LAPOINT—(579) Named for the southernmost point of a spur of the Uinta Mountains; this was one of the settlements which sprang up after opening of the Uintah Indian Reservation; earlier called Taft, presumably for William Howard Taft, 26th president of the United States. Settled in 1905.

LEETON—Named for Henry Lee, who filed the townsite plat in 1911. Settled in 1910.

LEOTA—Derived its name from Leota Ward, an outgrowth of the L. D. S. Randlett ward; origin of name undetermined. Settled, separate ward established, 1917-18.

LITTLE EMMA—A mining camp in the southeastern part of the county. Settled date undetermined.

MAESER—Named for Karl G. Maeser, the L. D. S. church educator. The settlement took its name from the L. D. S. ward, which previously had been known as Mill Ward, named for a grist mill built in 1878-79. Settled in 1878.

NAPLES—(518) Name derived from the L. D. S. Naples ward, so named in 1900 in honor of Naples, England. Earlier the ward had been called Merrill, for Porter William Merrill, first presiding elder in that district. Settled in 1878.

OURAY—(335) Named for Chief Ouray of the White River Utes, who were brought to the Indian Reservation in Utah from western Colorado in 1880. Settled in 1880.

RAINBOW—A small, oil-drilling settlement south of Watson, one of the few continuously producing oil wells in Utah, shipments being made to Salt Lake City. Origin of name uncertain. Settled in 1920.

RANDLETT—(409) Earlier called Leland. Named Randlett in honor of an Indian agent. The settlement dates from 1892 when it was an Indian government center. First white settlement in 1905. Settled in 1892.

TRIDELL—Originally called Liberty. Its present name refers to the three dells or draws which open out of the Uinta Mountains upon Uinta Valley. Settled in 1906.

VERNAL—Earlier derisively called Jericho and Hatchtown; subsequently called Ashley Center; named Vernal in 1893 for its verdant aspect in an arid valley. County seat since 1893. Settled, 1879.

WATSON—Named for Wallace Watson, engineer in charge of the surveying for the Uintah railroad; the town is a station on this railroad. Settled in 1905.

WHITEROCKS—Named for the Whiterocks River which was so named for the white rocks in the stream bed. Headquarters for Indian agency, 1868-1910. Settled, 1868.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES

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