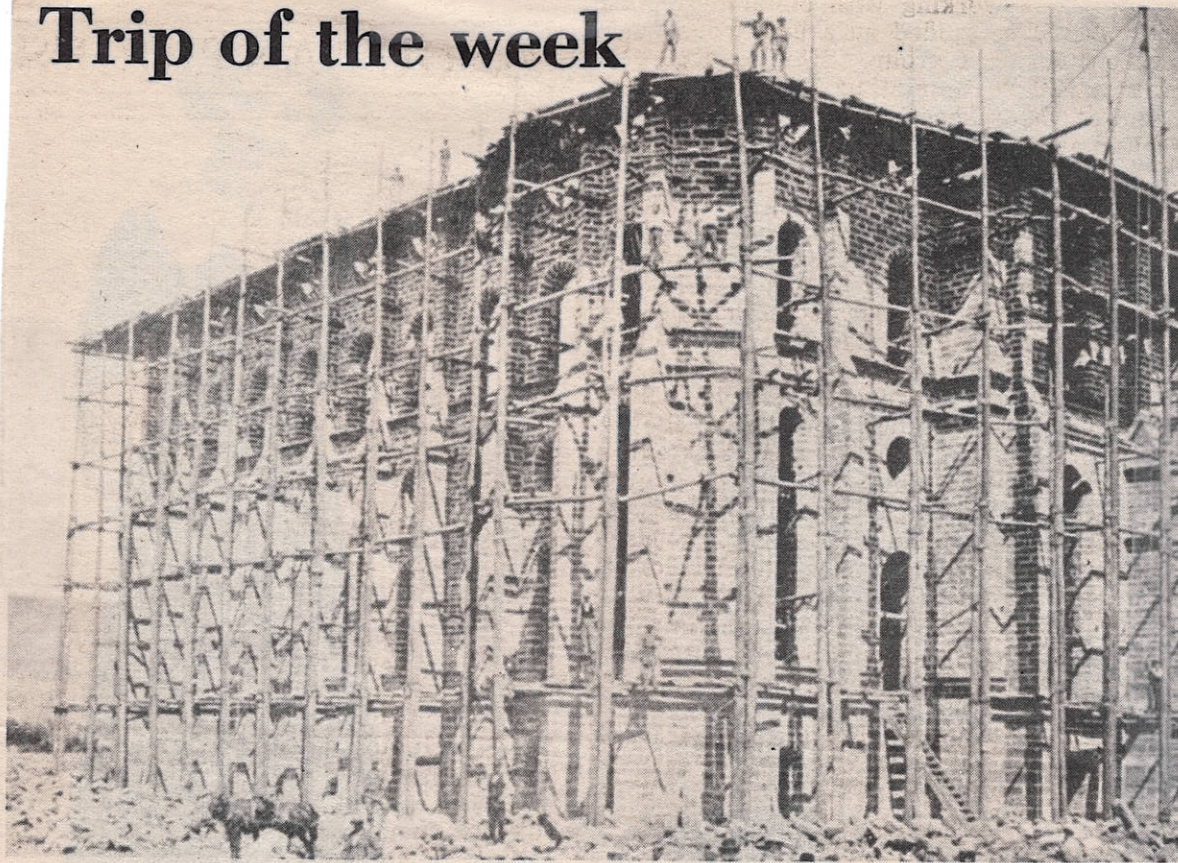


Trip of the week



The St. George Tabernacle, created by craftsmen, still stands 102 years later.

St. George, Utah

July 15 '73 The Nevada

History lives on practically every street of busy prosperous St. George, Utah. Venerable buildings ranging from sturdy pioneer homes to imposing buildings where business of government and church is carried on rub shoulders with newer edifices on nearly every street. Visitors to this attractive community in Southern Utah will get a look into an important phase in the settlement of the West by visiting some of these early buildings and driving the town's streets for a look at many others.

Doubtless those first settlers of St. George would be pleased with the growth of their town. They had ambitious plans for it when they first laid out its wide streets and generous lots some 125 years ago. It is today the thriving town they thought it could be, a center of commerce, agriculture, local government, and religious activities of the Latter Day Saints or Mormons.

The town's setting has changed very little since those early days. It still is backed to the west by the colorful ramparts of Pine Valley Mountain. The view in the distance of the entrance to Zion Canyon guarded by mighty cliffs whose glowing colors show up even from afar is little altered. What has changed is the desert land between the mountains and the cliffs. Much of it has been transformed to good farm or ranch land. Orchards now thrive where sagebrush once grew. Fat livestock graze on land that once scarcely supported the desert wildlife. The transformation came about through diligent application of hard work and lots of water. Those early settlers had so much to do just to support themselves by raising crops on the wild land let alone to do any serious building, but they managed to do it all.

What was once a bone-wracking journey of several hard days is now a matter of a couple of hours drive. The trip from Las Vegas to St. George, a distance of 135 miles, is now largely on freeway or good paved highway. Since St. George is the gateway to all of the scenic marvels of Southern Utah, many Las Vegasans drive through there, but

many never see more of the town than the main street, a cafe, and a filling station. To miss St. George's places of historical interest is a pity, for development of this town had a bearing on development of Las Vegas and much of Southern Nevada. Mormon settlers fanning out in all directions from Salt Lake City opened up huge areas of the West to settlement.

If vacationing in Southern Utah this summer, plan a little extra time for seeing something of St. George. As close as it is to Zion National Park and other nearby points of scenic interest, you might plan to stay there, using the town as a center for sightseeing excursions in several directions.

The multistoried stone St. George Temple, one of several such buildings where religious rites of the Mormons are carried out,

by
Margo Bartlett Pesek

gleams white toward the southeastern edge of town. The large structure built of handhewn stone and timbers more than a century ago is visible from just about anywhere in town. Although only Mormons in good standing may enter the Temple itself, the lovely grounds and outbuildings are open to the public and well worth visiting. Something of the effort involved in erecting this temple while settling a new land and wresting a living from it will be learned during a visit there.

A few blocks to the southeast of the highway, which is now the town's main street, is the tabernacle, a large meeting house. This handsome building of native red sandstone topped with a spire and decorated with white trim predates the temple by some years. As a center of early-day church activities, it was an important step in building up the town. Eight years in the building, the tabernacle was erected by master craftsmen whose work is as pleasing in design and as sturdy now as it was

when the building was completed 102 years ago.

On the left side of the highway about mid-city sits the fine old courthouse built in the late 1860's. It is a beautiful example of what courthouses looked like across the continent in that day. It is a square building of stone topped with a dome. All work was by hand, including the beautiful woodwork and stair railings inside.

The largest concentration of early homes built by the settlers will be found in the northwest part of town, although there are others scattered along streets throughout the community. Of those original homes, a good many still are lived in and in good repair, despite having housed many generations by now.

One of the best preserved of these early homes is the winter home of Brigham Young, leader of the Mormons during their period of greatest colonization. The Young home sits on a side street a few blocks to the left of the highway in the shade of century-old trees. The house has been restored as much as possible to the original and is furnished with period pieces, many of them originals. It is open to the public. Tours guided through by ladies in costumes of the day are interesting and informative. The house is spacious and furnishings luxurious even by our standards. It must have seemed a mansion indeed in the 1870's, although it was not the only well-appointed home in St. George at that time. That raw untamed desert land could be converted to productive prosperous farm land so a town like St. George would thrive and fine homes would be built in the brief span of less than 20 years is an indication of the untiring labors of those first hardy souls in the area.

Democratic County Ticket and Platform

TICKET

For Representative
DAVID H. MORRIS

For County Commissioners
GEO. T. COTTAM (4-years)
SAMUEL ISOM 2-years

For County Clerk & Recorder
JOHN. T. WOODBURY

For Assessor
HEBER E. HARRISON

For Sheriff
CHARLES R. WORTHEN

For Attorney
ARTHUR PAXMAN

For Treasurer
NEPHI M. SAVAGE

For Surveyor
LEO A. SNOW

For Co. Supt. of Schools
EDWARD H. SNOW

PLATFORM

The Democrats of Washington County, in convention assembled, endorse the platform adopted by their party's State Convention at Provo, Sept. 15th, 1910; and in accord with that instrument we favor the following declarations.

An efficient and practical road law; legislation that will secure the construction of a system of good roads throughout the entire State.

The necessary legislation to maintain to the fullest extent all needs of our public schools, including state aid for small schools, as well as high schools, agricultural schools and the State university.

We favor and pledge our party to work for a national land grant for the benefit of the Indian War Veterans of Utah, or other relief to the said veterans.

We favor general experimental work in all the different parts of the county, along the line of horticulture and agriculture, in connection with the Southern Utah Experiment Station, at the State's expense.

We endorse the action of the State Democratic Convention in declaring for State wide prohibition, and we pledge our county commissioners to use all legal methods to maintain this policy within the county, and our representative to the state legislature to work for the said policy throughout the entire state. We denounce the action of the last Republican Legislature in ignoring the will of the people on the question of prohibition as it was expressed by nearly 90,000 voters of the State, and 80 per cent of the voters of Washington County.

We call attention to the excellent work of our representative in the last legislature, in securing state aid for the district schools in the small districts; the enactment of a law providing for the creation of a record of the services of the Indian War Veterans of Utah; the appropriation of sufficient money to enable the state engineer to survey and map the lands irrigated by the waters of the Rio Virgen and its tributaries.

We congratulate the people generally and the Democratic party in particular on the efficient and economical administration of the county affairs, and direct the attention of the people to the fact that while the heavy floods and storms have almost destroyed our roads, the same have been repaired, and the county is free from debt, and our motto is, "Low Taxes and Low Salaries"

Coal Land Withdrawn

On July 7, 1910, the President withdrew from settlement location sale or entry, and reserved for classification and appraisal with respect to coal values all of those certain lands of the United States set forth and particularly described as follows: Township 38 S., R. 13 W., all of township, in the Dixie National Forest.

A communication from Hurricane has reached The News but as it is unsigned we can not publish it. The unknown correspondent calls attention to the fact that Hurricane news has not appeared in these columns for some time. The News regrets this, but don't know what is the matter with its Hurricane correspondent.

Tarlton Blair, Sr., Ethel Blair, and Charles Empey returned home last Friday from Grass valley where they have been working.

News of Washington

Washington, Oct. 25.—The schools are preparing to give a Halloween party in the Larson hall Saturday night. All dancers are expected to wear the Halloween costume, sheets, pillow case and mask. A program will be rendered during the evening. The entertainment is being given to procure books for the school library. Every lady has been requested to bring a good book and each gentleman, of course, his fifty cents.

William J. Gardner and E. B. Snow were here Sunday in the interest of Religion Class work. The Religion Class was organized with Leon Hickman, Alice Paxman, Mina Funk and Zella Larson as officers.

Prof. Miller of St. George extended to the young people of Washington an invitation to attend the High school dancing party last Friday. A number accepted the invitation and report a splendid time.

Mrs. Hattie Prince returned home from Salt Lake City last week, where she has been visiting relatives for some time.

P. E. Neilson returned home from Kanarra last week where he has been at work for several months.

A little daughter came to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Turnbeaugh on the 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. David Moss, Jr., of St. George spent Sunday here visiting relatives.

Mary, a little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heber Barron, is reported quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Larson have gone to Enterprise on business.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hall on the 24th.

Mrs. Eliza Redd returned to her home at Bluff city Monday.

Flagstaff Earthquake

The Flagstaff region has been treated to seismic action the past two weeks and the sheep-herders are said to be fleeing from the ranges in their fear of an eruption of the old volcanoes. Flagstaff was shaken by the first temblor Friday night of last week and the country to the north of the Skylight City has been gently rocking ever since.

The Flagstaff region shows the effect of the greatest volcanic action in the world's history. In connection with this great San Francisco mountain volcano the Mohave Indians have a tradition that goes back to the years preceding the days when the devastating floods of lava poured from this enormous crater and made deserts of all central Arizona. The legend runs that the region in and around the great plateau was inhabited by white men who wore long robes of cloth, and that every year they made pilgrimages to the villages of the Indians and traded for their corn and wheat. Then came the great eruption and for months the sky was a lurid red and the whole country to the east was a rolling wave of molten rock and hot mud. And the white men came no more to the Indian villages nor were they ever after heard of by them. While it does not seem probable that there was a great river where the Colorado river now flows, when the San Francisco mountain was rent by volcanoes, there is strong probability that the region was inhabited at the time by whites and that all trace of them was destroyed by this great cataclysm. And it is more than probable that at this time the great rift was made through the mountains now known as the Grand Canyon of Colorado, and through which the Colorado river now flows.—Kingman (Arizona) Miner.

The case concerned an undertaker's bill, which the executor was disputing, and an Irishman was a witness. "Was the deceased," asked the lawyer, "in the habit of talking to himself when alone?" "I don't know," was the reply. "Come, come, you don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him?" "The fact is," said Pat dryly, "I never happened to be with him when he was alone."

"What do you suppose, Algeron," the young thing asked, "is the reason the ocean is salty?" "I am sure I don't know," drawled Algy, "unless it is because there are so many codfish in it."—Success Magazine.

Home From White River

Pres. Ed. H. Snow and Stake Clerk D. R. Forsha returned Tuesday from the White River settlements and other Nevada points, where they had been on stake business. While away they visited Lund, Preston, Panaca, Alamo, Pahrnugut, and Enterprise. Pres. Snow reports Caliente very lively, and the White River settlements very prosperous with good markets for their produce. Bishop Jas. L. Allen of Alamo is very low with typhoid fever. At Panaca, N. J. Wadsworth was sustained as bishop of the ward with Wm. A. Edwards and Arthur B. Lee as his counselors.

The most important business transacted was the transfer of the White River wards, Lund and Preston, to the North Weber stake from the St. George stake.

Open to Entry

United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 24, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following township plats have been received at this office from the United States Surveyor General for Utah, viz:

Township 42 South, Range 12 West; Township 43 South, Range 11 West; Township 43 South, Range 12 West.

Said plats will be filed in this office November 26, 1910, and the land embraced therein will be thrown open to application under the public land laws.

E. D. R. THOMPSON,
Register.

Mrs. Candland, wife of Pres. W. D. Candland of the state land board, who has been visiting relatives here for several days, joined her husband Tuesday and left with him for Salt Lake City Wednesday morning. Mr. Candland did not leave with the other members of the board who were here.

Mrs. Rosilla Lund, stake aid of the Primary Assn.; Mrs. Cornelia Brooks and Mrs. Paralee Miles, president and aid respectively of the Stake Relief Society, left last Thursday for points down the river on business connected with the associations.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The Bank of St. George,

Located at St. George in the County of Washington, State of Utah, at the close of business on the 8th day of October, 1910.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$88,026.75
Overdrafts	538.08
Bonds, Stocks, Cert. etc.,	57,285.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,149.62
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	26,661.91
Cash on Hand.....	2,551.78
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,445.16
Total,	\$178,658.30

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$12,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	8,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	4,426.37
Individual Deposits.....	79,872.33
Savings Dep. Int. @ 4 per cent.	73,641.19
Cashier's Checks.....	718.41
Total,	\$178,658.30

STATE OF UTAH, } ss.
County of Washington, }

Arthur F. Miles being first duly sworn according to law deposes and says that he is Cashier of the above named bank; that the above and foregoing report contains a full, true and correct statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 8th day of October, 1910.

(Signed) ARTHUR F. MILES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1910.

SETH A. PYMM,
Notary Public.

[SEAL]
Correct—Attest:

JAMES ANDRUS,	} Directors.
D. H. MORRIS,	
CHAS. F. FOSTER,	

STATE OF UTAH,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, C. S. TINGEY, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the statement of the above named company, filed in my office this 18th day of October, 1910.

[SEAL] C. S. TINGEY,
Secretary of State.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, JACOB HAMBLIN HOMES DEDICATED AS LDS VISITORS CENTERS

Brigham Young's winter home in St. George and the Jacob Hamblin home in Santa Clara, Washington County, were recently dedicated as visitors centers of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Elder L. Tom Perry of the Council of the Twelve Apostles presided at the dedicatory ceremonies.

The pioneer homes were acquired by the Church in 1974 from the state of Utah in a property exchange in which the Church relinquished title to the Brigham Young Forest Farm Home in Salt Lake City.

Both the facilities were open from April until August, 1975, before being closed for needed renovations and repairs.

After the dedicatory services the two homes, along with the St. George Temple Visitors Center, will be open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Host couples provide free guide services for visitors.

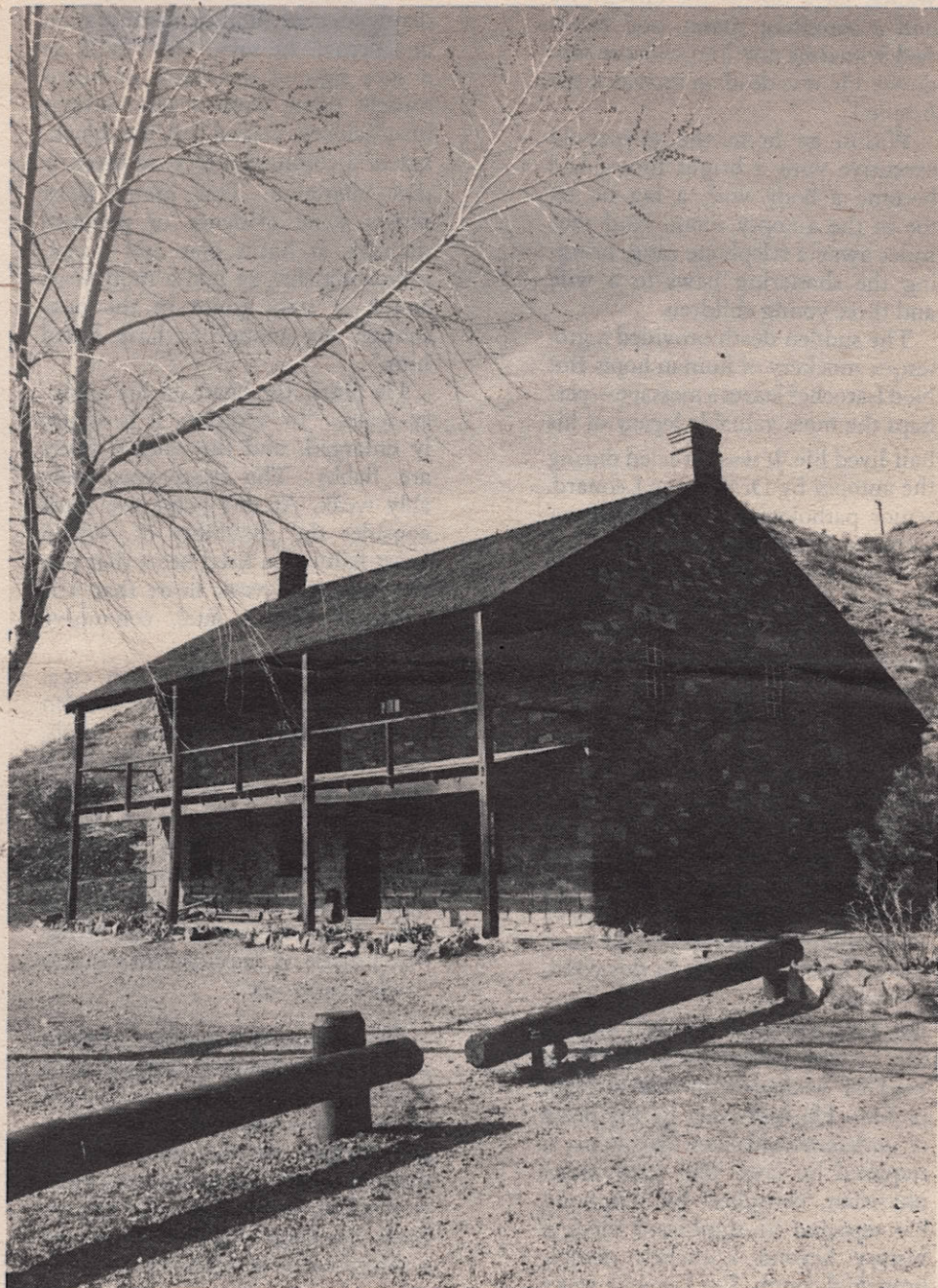
The spacious modified colonial style of the Brigham Young winter home illustrates the New England origins of the great Mormon colonizer and second president of the Church.

Started in 1869 and completed in 1874, the home is built of sun-baked adobe bricks laid on a foundation of black volcano rock from nearby hills.

Timber came from nearby Pine Valley and Mt. Trumbull.

Brigham Young moved into the home December 15, 1873, even though the home was not yet completed. In the sun of Utah's Dixie, he

Continued on page 32



Jacob Hamblin, famed Mormon "Apostle to the Indians," built this home in 1863 in Santa Clara, Wash-

ington County, Utah. It was dedicated May 29 as a visitors center for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day

Saints. Free guided tours will be offered daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. following the dedicatory services.



Brigham Young's winter Home in St. George, Utah, was dedicated Saturday, May 29, as a visitors center

of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It will be open daily thereafter from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

for free guided tours. Completed in 1874, the home served as winter headquarters for Brigham Young,

famed Mormon colonizer and Church president, as he directed construction of the St. George Temple.

Tools that shaped southern Utah . . .

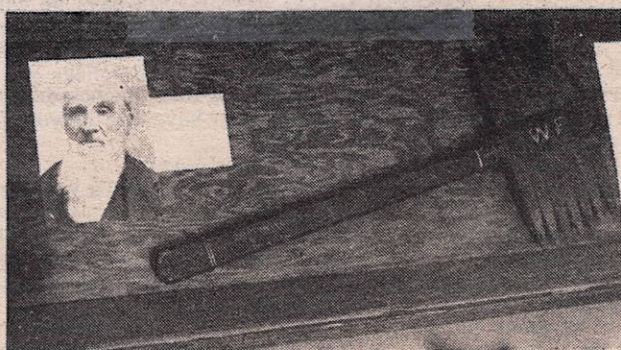
Pioneer craftsmen replaced schooling with persistance

SPECTRUM CHURCH LIFE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1983



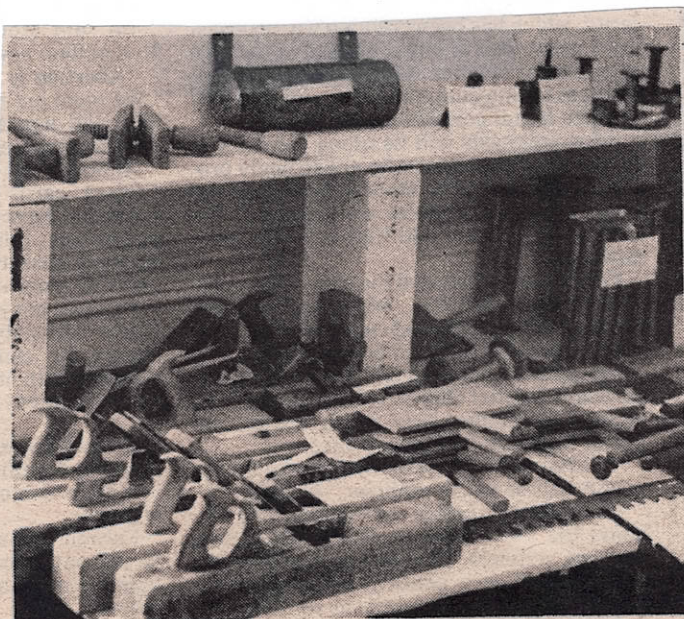
ST. GEORGE — Wendell Ramsay, who has served as custodian of the St. George Tabernacle for the past ten years, displays one of the basalt stones once used as a counterweight for the tabernacle chandeliers. The stone is still in the attic

of the historic structure, but has been replaced by a modern hand-winch. Also of note are the original roof timbers and cross braces, still in good condition despite their hundred-plus years of age.

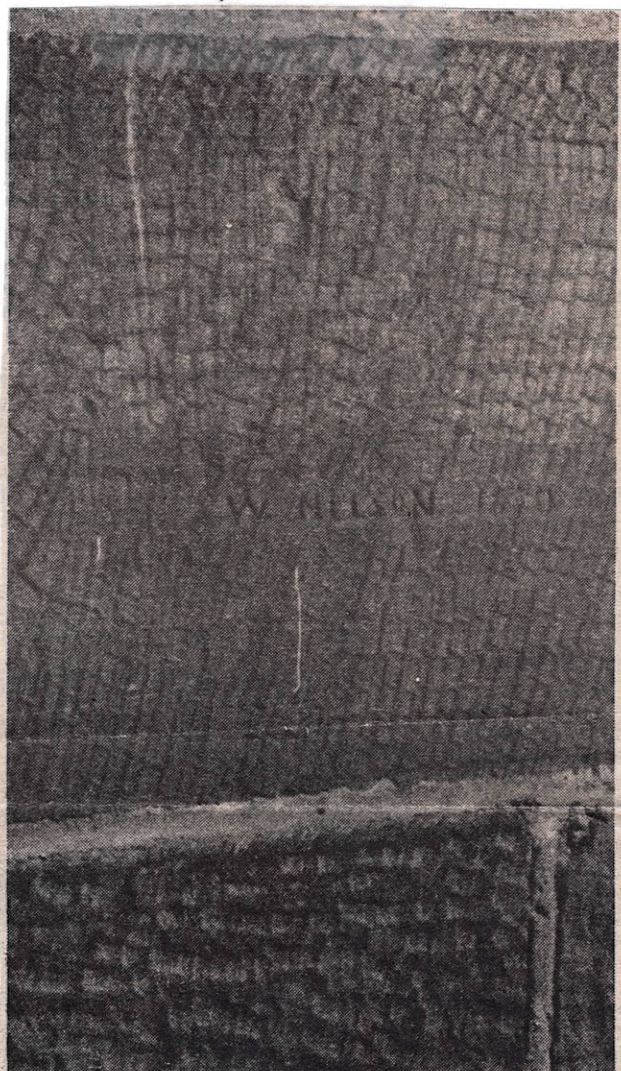


ST. GEORGE — William Fawcett, early day Dixie pioneer, was very involved with the construction of the St. George Tabernacle as a stonemason. His portrait, along with the tool he used to dress many of the sandstone blocks with which the building is constructed, is now on display in the foyer of the building.

Story and photos by Gail Thueson



ST. GEORGE — A good display of pioneer tools can be found at the St. George Daughters of the Pioneers Museum, as evidenced by this workbench of tools. Most were handmade, and more than one are of individual design, making them one-of-a-kind.



ST. GEORGE — The marks the stonemasons left can still be seen in the face of these 10-inch thick blocks of sandstone that compose the exterior wall of the St. George Tabernacle. Each man who worked to dress the stone could easily identify his work, because each workman's touch, as well as the marks left by his individual tool, were different.

ST. GEORGE — Much has been printed and more said about the hardy band of men and women who settled in the hot, dry valleys of southern Utah.

But not much has been said about the tools the pioneers used to conquer the desert wilderness of southern Utah. Many of these implements crossed the plains in the tool boxes of wagons, others were ordered from the first catalogs and anxiously awaited for months and even years as wagons carried the orders East and then bore the items West again.

Most, however, were manufactured by the craftsmen and women who would use them.

Ingenuity

These pioneer toolcraftsmen, very often short on education, more than made up for lack of schooling with ingenuity and persistence. Many of their creations are more than tools. Some approach works of art.

Today, many of these tools and the things they were used to manufacture, can still be found, if you know where to look. Some tools grace the mantels of descendant's homes, while others are on display in museums and visitor centers.

Some have found their way into the hands of collectors and a few can even be found in modern toolboxes.

Sometimes, though, the most interesting trail that remains is seen in the things the tools were used to build. Any of the old buildings in the area

are rich in the lore of these tools, if one knows how to read them.

The St. George Tabernacle is a case in point. From the outside, one has only to look closely at the stonework to see the marks left by different craftsmen who used hand tools to dress and prepare the red rocks. Each one bears the individual mark of its maker, and those early craftsmen had no trouble identifying the stones they had prepared when the building was finished, because each recognized the marks of the hand tools he had used.

Attic

One such stonemason was William Fawcett, whose stonedressing tool is on display in the foyer of the Tabernacle.

Inside the Tabernacle itself, up in the attic, one can still see the original roofing beams and boards, some over two feet in width, that were sawed in Pine Valley and out on Mount Trumbull by water and hand powered sawmills. Once the trees fell to the woodsman's axe, were trimmed and then pulled by teams of oxen and horses to makeshift mills, where they were soon turned to lumber, beams and shingles which were then hauled by team to St. George.

Another place one can visit, and one that is tied directly to the Tabernacle, is the old sandstone rock quarry up a small valley just south of the present Red Hills Golf Course. There, amidst the rubble left by workmen now 50 years dead, it is

easy to find the marks left by hand chisels on the slabs of stone that were rejected, or perhaps faulted by accident or under a new and learning workman's care.

Basalt

There is also another quarry close to St. George, where the black volcanic basalt was quarried, cut and shaped into wagon size stones and hauled to the temple excavation. These stones, also bearing the marks of hammer and chisel, form the foundation of the Temple.

This quarry, located at the south end of the Black Hill and reached by following the still existent pioneer wagon road, also contains many a boulder that bears the craftsman's mark. Clearly visible are the straight, deep cuts made by hand-held chisels driven deeper and deeper into the rock by heavy-headed hammers to split the stone. While these two sites are often enjoyed by hikers, few realize what the areas they walk through contain.

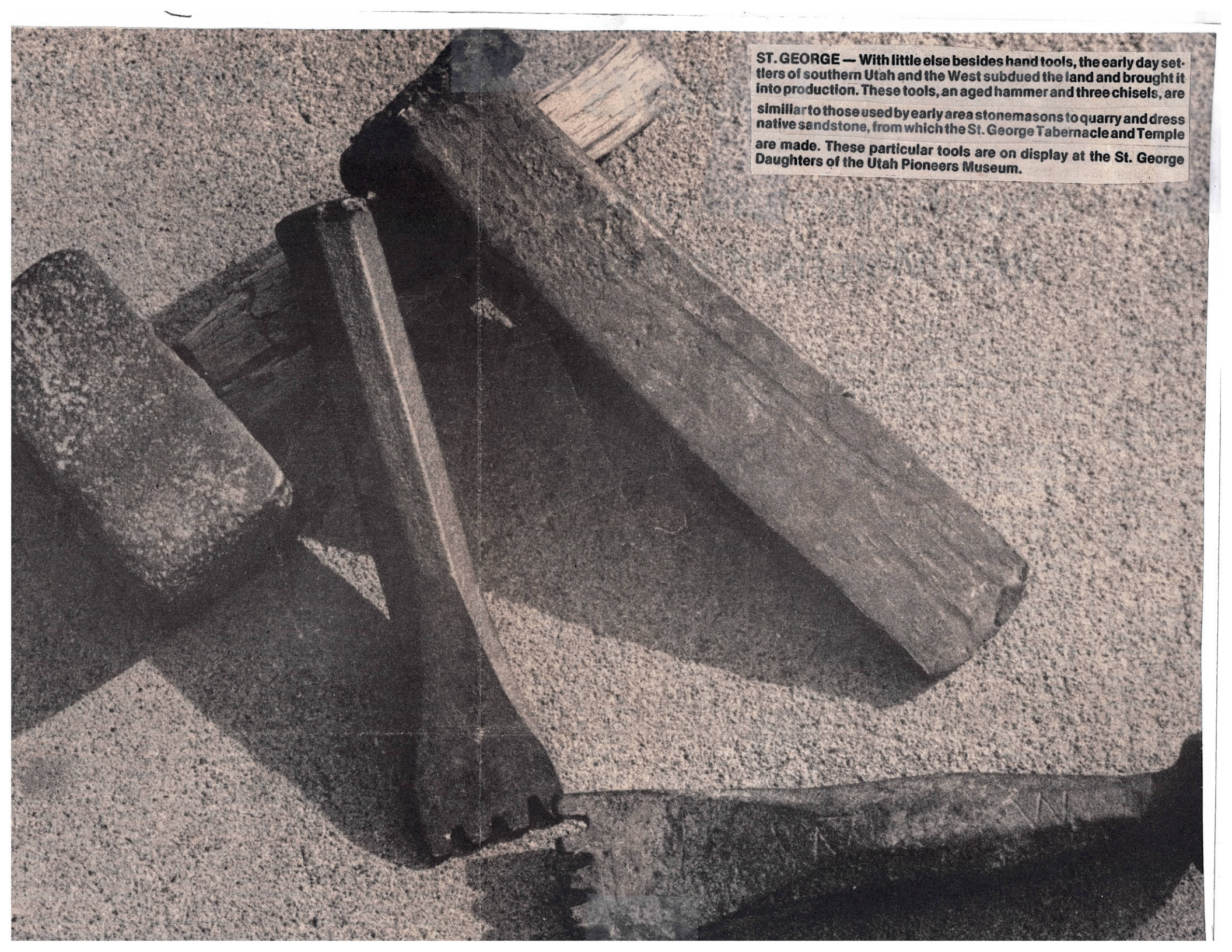
Several of these basalt stones, taken from the quarry at the south end of the Black Hill, were used for many years as counterweights in the attic of the Tabernacle. Anchored securely to the end of long cables, they were carried back under the eaves of the building to secure the kerosene lanterns that originally lighted the structure for evening meetings.

Stones

When the kerosene lamps needed filling, or when the chimneys needed cleaning, these cumbersome, 50 to 80 lb. stones were hand carried from their resting places under the eaves toward the center of the attic, and in the process the lights were lowered in the chapel below where workers trimmed wicks, polished metal, filled reservoirs and cleaned chimneys. Then the workmen clambered back up the stairs into the attic to hoist the lamps back up by carrying the stone back into the recesses. These stones now lie dust covered and the kerosene lamps are replaced with electric fixtures. The old rock and cable system has been replaced by hand-driven winches.

Another interesting feature is the old Tabernacle tower clock. When originally installed the clock was one of the first dozen or so timepieces in the area and from its perch told a whole community when meetings would begin, when school would start, and when the day was over. Although now driven by electricity instead of counterweights, the gears and wheels assembled by pioneers in the Tabernacle belfry still tell the correct time.

The stories left by pioneer tools can be found throughout the area. Old wagon roads and rock fences, tumble down homes and cabins, dikes, dams and ditches all bear the mark of the founder and the tools he used to subdue the land. Long after the craftsmen was laid to rest the work of his hands and the tools they wielded, are evident.



ST. GEORGE — With little else besides hand tools, the early day settlers of southern Utah and the West subdued the land and brought it into production. These tools, an aged hammer and three chisels, are similar to those used by early area stonemasons to quarry and dress native sandstone, from which the St. George Tabernacle and Temple are made. These particular tools are on display at the St. George Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum.

Dinosaur makes big impression at Johnson Farm track site

By JANE ZHANG 3-26-04
jzhang@thespectrum.com

ST. GEORGE — When Sally Stephenson cleaned up the dust a week ago, no one suspected she was looking at an area where a dinosaur's rear end had rested.

But there it was, exposed as a bed of red rock with clear imprints of the heel, pelvis, tail and shuffling feet. The fossil, found on the Johnson Farm Dinosaur Track Site near Riverside Drive, also provided paleontologists with the first worldwide discovery of tracks indicating a squatting dinosaur with claws turned toward the middle.

The Early Jurassic animal, estimated to weigh up to 1,000 pounds and stand at 18 feet long and 6 feet high at the

hip, likely crouched there on the shore after eating fish in nearby deep water, said Andrew Milner, city paleontologist for the Johnson Farm Dinosaur Track Site. Between 200 million and 205 million years ago, he said, the track site was believed to be part of "Lake Dixie," which stretched hundreds of miles.

"He sat down," said Milner, who bent down and put his hands inside the imprints to mimic the dinosaur's behavior in a possible scenario. "He crouched forward to get up and left a second squatting trace in front of it. And then he stood up and walked. As he walked, he dragged his tail."

The March 17 discovery has capped a flurry of recent findings at the Johnson Farm,

which also included 15 dinosaur teeth, shark spines and bones of Coelacanth, a prehistoric 5-foot-long fish once thought to be extinct but found living off the east coast of South Africa. Since Sheldon Johnson's first discovery in February 2000, the site has grown into North America's largest site for Early Jurassic footprints, most famous for its three-toed footprints of Eubrontes.

As thousands of tourists, scientists and students flock to the site each year, government officials also have taken notice of the rare findings, which are stored in the open air and threatened by heat, rain and wind.

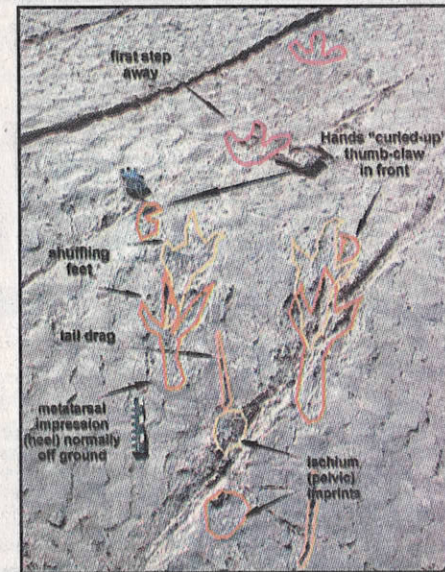
Last month, the City of St. George broke ground for a 16,000-square-foot dinosaur

HOW TO HELP

■ To volunteer at the Johnson Farm Dinosaur Track Site, call Theresa Walker at 703-3776.

tracks museum, funded by \$500,000 from the federal government, \$400,000 from the state, \$150,000 each from Washington County and the city. Bud Mahas Construction, which will build the \$1.2 million project, is likely to start moving dirt in April, said Kent Perkins, St. George Leisure Services director.

The city employs two part-time employees for the site, Milner and volunteer coordinator Theresa Walker, said Gary Sanders, St. George



This submitted photo details the tracks and marks made by the dinosaur's feet and pelvis.

Submitted

community arts and exhibits Walker and volunteers have administrator. Before the construction begins, Milner,

• See DINOSAUR on A8



Nick Adams / Daily News

Andrew Milner, city paleontologist for the Johnson Farm Dinosaur Track Site, shows volunteer Sally Stephenson how to use chalk to outline fossil prints and impressions. Stephenson found new impressions made when a dinosaur sat down in the mud.

DINOSAUR

• Continued from A1

been busy moving fossils off the main site. With 18 preparation work volunteers and 12 tour guides, Walker said the site is seeking more volunteers.

Stephenson, who became a volunteer two months ago, learned how to mark dinosaur tracks with chalk Wednesday at the Johnson Farm. When she first saw the pelvic imprints, she said she knew they were something different but "had no idea" how big a discovery it was.

"He's walking this way, that way," Stephenson said, putting one foot above the other. "Then all of a

sudden, he stopped there."

In the past week, she said she has worked after hours to clean up the area.

"If I can find more," she said. "I have to find some more."

Jim Kirkland, the state paleontologist who frequently visits and studies the site, said the new discovery proved dinosaurs had claws that turned toward the middle, contrary to the conventional assumption. That alone is worth a scientific paper, he said.

"That's why I'm going crazy," said Kirkland, who is also working on dinosaur books with Milner. "This is really neat. It's extraordinarily rare to find something like this."

July 31, 1993

Twins, Utah

.....
Stories by Linda Sappington
and
photos by Steve Coray
.....

I love the quiet, the scenery, and the hard-working, unassuming people," Kathy Blatter said of Ivins.

She is a new resident of Ivins and owner of Kathy's Kopies, one of the community's many home businesses.

"Scenery and people are our best assets," agrees Colin Harrison, a junior member of the Ivins Planning and Zoning Commission. "And we all agree the preservation of those assets should be of primary concern in the city's master plan."

Alden Gray and Edward Tobler must have known what they were doing 71 years ago when they built their log cabins at the foot of Red Mountain.

In January 1922, Gray and Tobler were being paid two-thirds in stock and one-third in cash as part of a project to build a water storage reservoir adjacent to the reservation.

By 1924, with several more families living in the area, the community petitioned for a post office — but needed a name other than the "Santa Clara bench." Several names were suggested, but the name on which everyone agreed was in honor of Anthony W. Ivins, an LDS church leader who had endeared himself to the people of Southern Utah through his missionary efforts to the

Indians.

Not unlike most other Washington County communities, Ivins is moving into a period of dramatic growth. Projections indicate the population will double in the next few years, based on the recent approval of eight residential projects totalling more than 900 homes.

The Town Council, with Christopher Blake of ABC Insulation as mayor, keeps a close watch on such issues as traffic, roads and water. The council is considering a zone change to more evenly distribute the population and decrease

residential density.

A high-tech business park is being developed on the south side of Highway 91. Harrison said the town is looking for businesses with a history of financial stability and work ethics.

"We want employers who pay above-average wages and who will not add noise or chemical pollutants," Harrison

said.

Ivins' first LDS ward was organized in 1922. Today there are three LDS congregations in the community and church officials are shopping for a site along Highway 91 for an eight-ward building. A new concept in church construction, the proposed structure will include two chapels, two gymnasiums, twice the parking and half the landscaping.

High-profile projects include the Tuacahn "Canyon of the Gods" performing arts complex. One of the most ambitious projects in the history of southwestern Utah, Tuacahn is being built in a desert box canyon near the mouth of Snow Canyon. In addition to a 33,000-square-foot Center for the Arts and an 1,800-seat outdoor amphitheater for summer performances of "UTAH," Tuacahn will have a 300-seat indoor theater, recording studio, classrooms, offices, an outdoor plaza and hiking trails.

Hyrum Smith of Franklin Quest, a participant in the Tuacahn project, has recently taken an option on the land immediately surrounding the

canyon. Land uses being discussed include a pioneer town as a living museum to reflect Southern Utah's heritage.

The National Institute of Fitness, a world-renowned health resort, draws clients from all over the globe to Ivins.

Kayenta, a unique residential community on 1,100 pristine desert acres, consists of 92 homes nestled in red sand and sagebrush which have twice earned the prestigious "People's Choice Award" in the St. George area Parade of Homes.

"People move here because of the wide open spaces and friendly faces," Mayor Blake said. "We are working to maintain that quality of life because we think it's a worthwhile goal."



The Tuacahn Amphitheater & Center for the Arts will be a major attraction in Veyo.

U.S. Senate OKs money for dino tracks

By JANE ZHANG

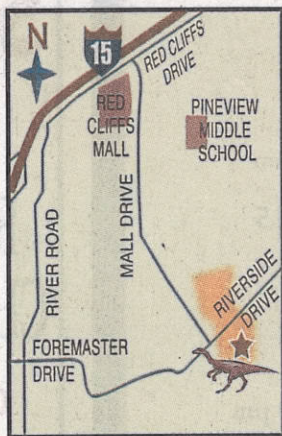
jzhang@thespectrum.com

St. GEORGE — For nearly four years, they waited, waited and waited.

Now, it's finally here — well, almost.

Pushed by the Utah delegation, the U.S. Senate authorized up to \$500,000 Monday to preserve hundreds of Early Jurassic dinosaur footprints found at the Johnson Farm Dinosaur Track Site near Riverside Drive. The U.S. House on Thursday also approved the language, which was included in the 2004 Interior Appropriations Bill. The bill now goes to President George W. Bush for his signature.

"We are on track," said St. George Mayor Dan McArthur. "Until we get it in the



Gina Jrel / The Spectrum

bank here, I've got to hold my breath."

City officials, paleontologists and dinosaur-track lovers have been holding their breath since February 2000, when retired optometrist Sheldon Johnson first discov-



Nick Adams / The Spectrum

Greg Mickelson, right, and Landon Hardy load a fossil-bearing slab of rock onto a unloader to be transported across the street to the Johnson Farm dinosaur track site in this file photo taken Feb. 13

ered dinosaur footprints on a farm near the Virgin River.

Wind, heat and rain have damaged hundreds of fossilized tracks stored in open

air at the site, which has since grown into the largest site for Early Jurassic footprints in

• See TRACKS on A8

TRACKS

• Continued from A1

North America.

In December, President Bush signed into law the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve Act, which allows the U.S. Department of Interior to reimburse St. George for the purchase of up to 10 acres of land to preserve dinosaur tracks. City officials, however, were surprised that funding for a museum was not included.

Since then, Rep. Jim Matheson, D-Utah, has introduced a stand-alone bill in Congress to make the \$500,000 funding available. He also worked with Sen. Bob Bennett, R-Utah, to look for other legislative avenues. The language fix was finally included in the Interior Appropriations Bill.

"He was hoping for it," Alyson Heyrend, Matheson's press secretary, said in a telephone interview Tuesday from Washington, D.C. "He really was kind of blown away by how cool (the tracks are)."

Heyrend predicted that the president will sign the bill, which has

enjoyed bipartisan support.

For now, the city also awaits \$700,000 for the museum project — \$400,000 promised by the state, \$150,000 promised by Washington County and \$150,000 from the county. The money will be used to build a dinosaur tracks museum, estimated to be more than 15,000 square feet. The building is now in the design phase.

"It will be a first-class operation," McArthur said. "It will be a nice thing."

On Thursday, city officials will ask St. George City Council to consider approval of an agreement with the nonprofit DinosaurAH!torium, which is chaired by Johnson's wife, LaVerna.

Since 2000, dinosaur tracks supporters have lobbied for funding from the state and federal governments, LaVerna Johnson said. As the process wore on, she said, many people doubted whether the museum would become reality. All changed after Monday's voting.

"Sheldon and I just felt a sense of vindication and relief," she said. "I always expected it to be done. It's just a test of patience."

□ Students of history, pioneer descendants encouraged in effort

by Marilyn Alder
Correspondent

June 92 Spectrum
HURRICANE — "The choice bit of history is, we are the youngest pioneer communities (Hurricane and LaVerkin) in the state. Every historian agrees, nothing in the state of Utah equals the building of Hurricane for pioneer endeavor," says historian Owen Sanders.

Sanders has seen a good bit of that history first hand, and what he doesn't remember he has thoroughly researched. He is encouraging descendants of the pioneers and others interested in Dixie history to sponsor plaques.

He wants to keep alive the memories and special places of those who came to Southern Utah and stayed to face the heartbreaking hardships of pioneer life.

Currently there are plaques at Hurricane's Heritage Park, with some monuments and markers in the area. Thanks to the Sons of Utah Pioneers, Daughters of Utah Pioneers and the Boy Scouts, a great deal of history can already be read by interested passers-by.

Sanders says, "The average person, unless he is a dedicated historian is not going to research all the literature to find out about things. Every community in the state has a wonderful heritage behind it and some exceptional history, but nobody knows about it. You go into Richfield, for instance, and ask how Richfield got its name, there wouldn't be a soul who would know."

"Hurricane has actually one of the most historic names in the whole state of Utah. It was named from an episode in 1863 when the Hurricane Cliffs were named. They extend 180 miles from north of Paragonah clear south. They end up across the Colorado River above Kingman."

This is how Sanders tells the story of the naming of Hurricane:

"My mother was there in 1904 when the first water came out of the canal. They built a bowery out of chaparral and they had a keg of lemonade. They had gunnysacks they kept saturated with water to keep it cool.

"They were drinking lemonade under this bowery and discussing what they were going to name this town. They discussed Chaparral because this creosote bush was just all over the flat. It's a pretty name but not historic.

"(They talked about) Lake City because that Bench Lake had been out there for hundreds of years, right out at the edge of Hurricane. They envisioned kind of a jewel in the desert so they discussed Pearl City. So there were Pearl City, Chaparral and Lake City.

"Somebody said why not name it Hurricane from the Hurricane Cliffs since they had been named since 1863, and the Hurricane Valley extends clear to the Colorado River from Toquerville. That appealed to them so they named (the new town) Hurricane."

"Every community in the state has...exceptional history, but nobody knows about it."

That is the story of the naming of Hurricane, but how did the cliffs get their name? Sanders can answer that question, too.

"What happened there in about 1863 — I haven't been able to find the exact date — Erastus Snow, who was over

the southern mission, and a group of men left St. George and went through Leeds. They crossed the sands on the old road into Toquerville and then on to the top of the Johnson Twist which was built in the 1850s so they could get to Virgin City and those up-river communities.

"Erastus wondered if there was a way to get down off the Hurricane Cliffs. At the time they hadn't been named. He asked some cowboys there and they told him well, there's an Indian trail. (It's about where the road is now.)

There was a bunch of volcanic boulders and a gap where they could come down by using lariats and lowering the wagon. They used a heavy duty buggy — kind of a wagon/buggy.

"By using lariats they could take the horses off and just kind of lower it down through the volcanic boulders and down the Indian trail. Part way down, a freak whirlwind came along the cliffs and knocked the top off the buggy.

"Part way down, a freak whirlwind came along...and knocked the top off the buggy."

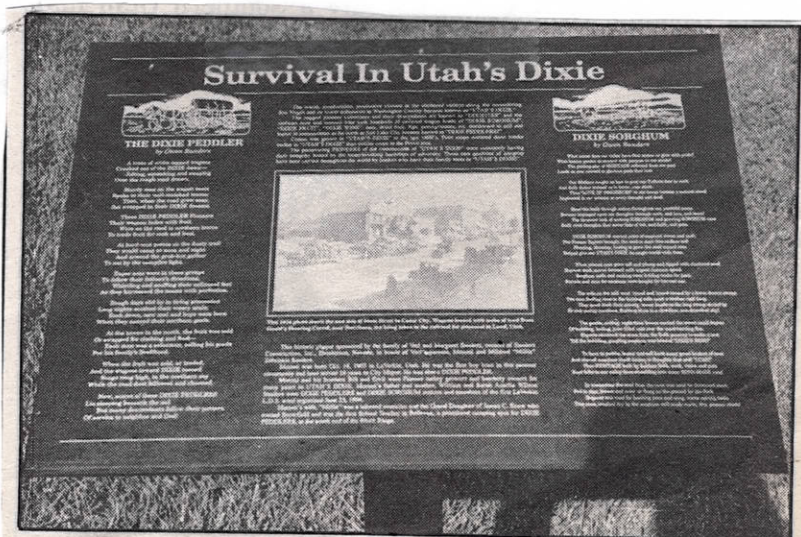
"Erastus said, 'My what a hurricane. We'll have to call this the Hurricane Hill.'

"In 1863 that name was pegged for the cliffs. It was really Hurricane Hill but cliff sounds better than hill. On the topographical maps it is Hurricane Cliffs."



HURRICANE — Historian and poet Owen Sanders holds an antique auger, one of the many artifacts in his collection. Sanders is encourag-

ing people to preserve Southern Utah's history by sponsoring plaques at places of pioneer importance. (Spectrum / Nancy Rhodes)



HURRICANE — This plaque in Hurricane's Heritage Park is the kind Owen Sanders would like to see mark important places in Southern Utah's history. (Spectrum / Marilyn Alder)

Bon Voyage, snowbirds



Mayor Karl F. Brooks

ST. GEORGE — St. George will miss all of you. We are eagerly awaiting the autumn because you'll be back with us.

While you are away, we will be busy planning special events such as the World Senior Games, St. George Marathon, special Institute of Continued Learning classes and tours, the Jubilee of Trees Festival and all the scheduled activities of Southwest Symphony, Chorale and Southwest Dance programs.

These and many more activities will await your return. Please come back next year.

Sincerely,
Mayor Karl F. Brooks
St. George

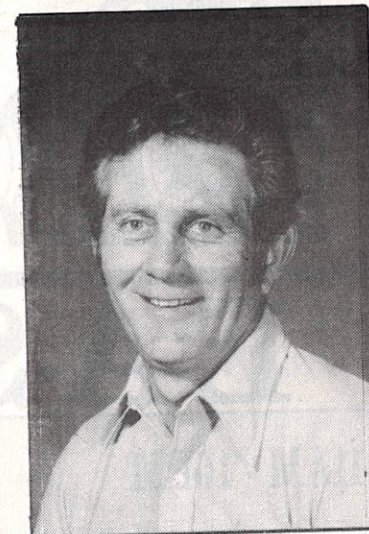
WASHINGTON CITY — Washington City and Washington City Chamber of Commerce, as well as all the residents, wish you a safe and happy journey. We are all waiting to welcome you back again next year.

Wonderful plans are in the

works for next year's winter activities.

Whatever your pleasure, we hope to be able to provide the comforts, the activities, the friendship and interaction which will make your stay next winter wonderful. We always have your interests foremost in our plans. We thank you for coming. Please come back soon.

Sincerely,
Mayor Larry Jolley
Washington City



Mayor Larry Jolley

July 17, 1968
Las Vegas Sun

St. George historic, scenic

Bed and breakfast inn recaptures old-world charm

July 17, 1968 LVSun



The Seven Wives Inn

By Florine Lawlor

It wasn't until recently that tourists began to explore St. George, Utah, and its bordering attractions. Of course, the first thing a visitor notices is the dazzling white Mormon Temple that rises spectacularly above the red

Adventure A Day Away

soil and the emerald green trees. Many are discovering St. George's history, most of which is still preserved.

In 1861 the Mormon Church began colonization of Southern Utah and by 1867 more than 200 wagons, in two long rows with a ditch between them, formed the town. Crops failed due to heat, sand and wind, but the colonists continued to grow cotton and fruit. When U.S. Highway 91 was improved, St. George also improved.

With the rise of tourism and growing knowledge of the natural wonders within easy driving distance, it became busy, a hub for motorists on their way to Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon's North Rim, Salt Lake City and Canyonlands.

The town has many attractions. The Sugar Loaf is a capstone of solid red rock slightly north of town and a great place to picnic, climb or photograph.

The Mormon Tabernacle was complete in 1871. Constructed of red sandstone, it is a graceful structure with a four-faced clock on a square tower surmounted by a slender white steeple.

Tours are conducted of Brigham Young's winter home, built in 1869.

The Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum is another little-known attraction, but it's one of the most informative and touching places I've been. It is filled with beautifully displayed relics of the past. There are children's once-treasured toys, lace bonnets, worn tools, yellowed letters, pictures of pioneers — so many memories.

The Washington County Courthouse is a square, two-story, red brick colonial building. In the basement are dungeon-like cells where cattle rustlers were once held.

I love to just walk around and look at the lovely old houses and wonder who once lived there. Some are entirely constructed of adobe, others of handhewed sandstone. On a side street is a century-old store with gleaming wood floors, handmade cases and rippled glass windows. Judds is still open for business.

On one of my walks I came upon the Seven Wives Inn (bed and breakfast). The house is nothing short of magnificent. It was built in 1873 by Ed. G. Wooley, a judge. In those days it was just a home, but 6½ years ago Donna and Jay Curtis bought it.

The furniture had been replaced by the Curtises to be as close to the original as they could find. The fine antiques that furnish the rooms are exquisite. There are armoires in the bedrooms instead of closets and one is entirely put together with pegs. Bathtubs are elegantly claw-footed and washstands are gleaming oak. Beds are four-posters, heavily carved or hand-painted. Caned rockers and lovely old prints hanging on the walls further grace each room. The oak floors are polished and hand-braided rugs decorate the wood.

Each of the seven bedrooms is named for one of Donna Curtis' polygamist great-grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Johnson's wives — Melissa, Clorinda, Maryann, Harriet, Susan, Sarah and Jane. When an eighth bedroom is completed Donna will name it the Benjamin room.

The Melissa has a high fireplace and queen-size high headboard bed. All the furniture is antique oak and the tin bathtub has an oak rim. The curtains are lace and the walls are in a pastel floral design.

The Maryann has an enormous antique brass bed and a white iron bed and is done in shades of blue Victorian.

The Clorinda is the smallest and the decor is red and white to blend with a magnificent handmade quilt (1901) that hangs on one wall and another covers the antique pine bed.

The Harriet has a private balcony and is very European with peach and rose satin comforters on a huge mahogany bed. The marble-top nightstand is an antique collector's delight.

The Sarah, in primitive pine, has a queen-size bed as well as a double. Try sitting on the old church pew while you watch the crackling flames in the fireplace.

The Susan has a Franklin stove, an iron bed and wooden rocking chairs. It has a Pennsylvania Dutch feeling.

Jane's room is decorated with hand stenciling on white walls. It is on the top floor with an adobe wall behind the bed and a superlative view from the dormer windows.

The Curtises recently purchased the lovely old home next door and have two rooms ready for occupancy with five more to open in a few months. This home was built just ten years after the inn.

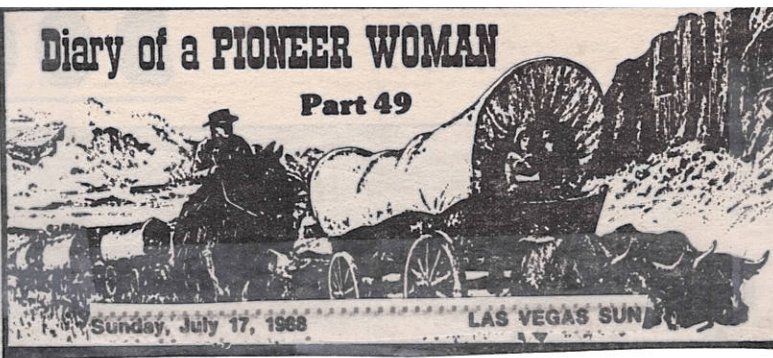
Breakfast includes eggs lightly scrambled, bacon crisp and sizzling, coffee brewed to perfection, fresh orange juice and toast dripping with butter and preserves. Or maybe you'd prefer Donna's special French toast smothered in a blend of raspberries, blueberries and strawberries? How about German pancakes stuffed with apples and cinnamon, dusted with powdered sugar? Perhaps a foaming glass of milk, a bowl of granola and fresh fruit?

Room rates range from \$40 to \$65 per night and all include breakfast.

For reservations call (801) 628-3737. While you are there, ask Donna or Jay to tell you about the secret room they found while remodeling.

Diary of a PIONEER WOMAN

Part 49



May 29, 1922

John Wisner, aged 66, the owner of the Overland Hotel died. He was a fine man and one of the few remaining band of the 1904 pioneers.

We almost lost Mr. McWilliams also. He was knocked down by an auto at First and Fremont and was unconscious for several days. However, he is tough and is on his feet again.

I do seem to be recording melancholy happenings. Yet, this is a time when everyone is really pushing hard to get new enterprises going in Las Vegas, for Mr. Hoover said the Dam would take at least eight years to organize.

The University has set up an agricultural extension service here, and great attempts are being made to make Las Vegas an agricultural center. Senator Griffith, who, by the by, plans to run for Lt. Governor this year, is trying to get the Valley of Fire, Overton declared a national monument to encourage tourists.

The airplane project has not done too well, although businessmen are still trying. The planes keep crashing or don't get off the ground. Others are trying to make this an automobile center, which would please Harry. Mr. Jim Cashman has opened a fine showroom at the corner of the Overland. This helps us, for the more people with cars, the more that break down.

Nicholas has decided to stay on at the University to take an additional specialized course in mining engineering. Though he worries about his expenses, he thinks the course imperative. If the Dam is not built here, there are many opportunities in mining around here.

Philip works hard toward his bar examination, though he spends much time at all the organizations in town. I believe a few of these club men indulge freely behind closed doors. Everyone has to show some caution these days, for District Attorney Harmon presses the prohibition laws. I hear there are more stills outside town than there are mining shafts. Even Harry, who is usually so tired from the business that he likes to sit in his armchair at night, has of late become a club man and seems quite revived when he finally comes home. I wonder if the President ever considers what prohibition is doing to home life?

Sept. 10, 1922

A dreadful summer. In July the railroaders went on strike. Since there was no one to work the power plant from which we have been getting our electricity for six years, Las Vegas was in total darkness. Back to kerosene lamps and melting blocks of ice everywhere.

Las Vegas men showed cunning ingenuity. First, Mr. Pike got hold of a generator and connected it to an auto engine, so that we could at least go to the movies at the Airdome. We forgot the heat and bother for a few hours each night by watching the new star, Rudolph Valentino in "The Sheik," and Gloria Swanson in "The Gilded Age." I believe I saw "The Sheik" 10 times.

Meanwhile, our best mechanics, including Harry. Messrs. Montana, Magruder, Parude, Stevens and Tyler, searched out the old gas engine, "Betsy," cleaned her up and got her working. Everyone was allotted certain hours to use small amounts of electricity, although there was not sufficient power to use any fans.

The marvelous people of Las Vegas pitched in to do what they could during the circumstances. Men escorted women and children through the dark streets; families shared cooked meals with others and people volunteered their vehicles to haul blocks of ice around town. From 10 p.m. until midnight no one at all used any electricity so that "The AGE" could be printed.

Still, despite this community spirit, it has been a bad and violent time. There was much fighting between union men and those men who wanted to work and the strike breakers. Governor Boyle came to town and stayed, declaring that he intended to bring law and order back to Las Vegas. He appointed many special policemen to protect property and stop fights.

No trains ran through here for almost a week, and Harry and Mitchell were among the many who helped get the mail and supplies out to outlying districts. It is a great relief that is all over now.

Dixie Living

WASHINGTON COUNTY NEWS

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1987



Bloomington broom factory

Bloomington

Dixie's modern-day bedroom community south of St. George has a rich pioneer history.



BLOOMINGTON — In 1909, the Bloomington School closed its doors. It was dismantled and the bricks were used to build the home of LeRoy Larson in St. George. Members of the last class to be held in the Bloomington School are: (top row, l-r) Charles Larson, William Miller, Rob Fawcett, Fern Fawcett, Arthur Fawcett, Alice

Paxman (teacher), Aaron Larson, Rhoda Carpenter, Pearl Larson, Maude Larson, Reuben Larson, Ray Miller, (bottom row, l-r) Milo Blake, LeRoy Larson, Melvin Fawcett, Della Fawcett, Emma Carpenter, Zella Larson, Martha Larson, Elizabeth Larson, Ellis Larson, Marie Fawcett, Madge Larson and Reed Blake.

by Linda Sappington
COUNTY NEWS CORRESPONDENT

(Editor's Note: This historical article on Bloomington was done in connection with the opening of a new LDS chapel. An open house is being held in the new building today.)

Many residents of Washington County believe that the community of Bloomington had its beginning in 1968 when a Salt Lake City firm purchased the land for development. But Bloomington and her sister city, Price (originally known as Heberville), are synonymous with the faith, endurance and perseverance of the early Mormon pioneers who settled southern Utah.

Bloomington, as a settlement, dates back to the spring of 1870 when Lars James Larsen built a "substantial rock house, approximately 18 feet by 30 feet in dimension" near the present-day site of the LDS Chapel. The chapel today is surrounded by condominiums that house more than the total combined population of both pioneer communities. The original Bloomington Branch of the church consisted of a few families of Latter-Day Saints residing in a cluster of homes located on the north

side of the Virgin River. William H. Carpenter, one of the members of the Mormon Battalion, and his sons resided in homes and on the surrounding farmlands located at the site of the Bloomington Country Club.

Because Bloomington had no formal organization of its own, education and religious activity took place across the river in Price City. "Even our drinking water had to be brought in from St. George," remembers Elsie Carpenter, age 97, of St. George. "The river water was unfit to drink."

Mrs. Carpenter, the daughter of Lars James Larsen, remembers crossing the river every morning to go to school "because they had more children in Price City than we had in Bloomington." But while Price had more children, Bloomington had its own rare commodity - trees. "Every summer activity involving the two communities took place in Bloomington," she remembers. "The folks in Price would come across the river for the 4th and 24th of July - or for whatever reason - because we had shade."

Because her father had been arrested for polygamy and was imprisoned in Salt Lake City, Mrs. Carpenter was born in Richfield instead of in the family's home in Bloomington. After her father's arrest, her mother went home to her family, where the baby girl was born. "But Father made good use of his two years in prison. He studied and received his teaching degree during that time," states Mrs. Carpenter.

The communities of Bloomington and Price City were originally established for experimentation in growing cotton and broom corn. It had already been proven that cotton could be grown successfully in areas such as Santa Clara and Washington City. Church authorities believed that with these successes, cotton could be profitably grown, as well, along the Virgin River. In order to test that theory, President Brigham Young fitted a small party of Saints in January, 1858 under the command of Joseph Horne to establish a cotton farm on the Virgin River. A dam was completed in March, 1858, and by April the ground was sufficiently irrigated to begin planting crops of corn, sugarcane and cotton. In the first year, the little company took 570 pounds of ginned cotton and 160 gallons of molasses to Salt Lake City.

The cotton, according to Mrs. Carpenter, was ginned in the Washington Cotton Mill. "It took two full days roundtrip to the mill and back home," she states. The fabric made from the cotton was similar to an unbleached muslin. Those early pioneers used the fabric to make underwear. "It was stiff and coarse and did little good to keep out the winter cold," she reminisces.

The second year was one of frequent storms, which seriously weakened the dam and destroyed part of the irrigation ditch. By the end of the second year, the community of Heberville, named in honor of Heber C. Kimball, was temporarily abandoned until the winter of 1869-70. President Erastus Snow advised the reoccupation of Heberville as a cooperative farming company. In 1874, Brigham Young instituted the United Order in the community under the name of "Price City United Order" requesting that the community be renamed Price instead of Heberville.

Lars James Larsen had also successfully raised broom corn in Bloomington and eventually broom-making became an industry in that locality. Mrs. Carpenter remembers working in the broom factory located at the site of the Bloomington Fire Station. "The broom handles came from Pine Valley, where the wood grows very straight. As a child it was my job to paint the broom sticks. As I painted, I can remember watching the others scrape and cut the broom corn to size and thinking 'that doesn't look so hard,'" she states. But when her turn came, she found that it did require some training and skill. It was only after many attempts that she was able to produce a respectable broom.

The Price Ward of the St. George LDS Stake consisted of the families residing in the two villages of Price and Bloomington, about 5 1/2 miles from St. George. The Price Ward was organized in January, 1879, and in 1904 was disorganized when the few remaining families moved to Bloomington. At its peak, Price City had a main street running east and west and no more than 10 families with familiar names like Blair, Sullivan, Fawcett, Hutchings, Wulfenstein, Atkin and Miles.

When Bloomington grew larger than Price, Mr. Larsen petitioned the school board to move the school across the river. At the town meeting when the idea was first suggested, a Price City resident advised "Throw him in the river." But the decision was made in favor of Bloomington and the broom factory was selected as the site for the school. Bloomington's first school teachers was Edna Cragun. According to Mrs. Carpenter, there was always competition between the two communities, and those feelings heightened after the school was relocated. "I was only 8 years old when the Bloomington/Price City 'war' was taking place. I had freckles and wore my white hair in four braids. One day on the schoolground I went to battle with Price Hutchings, also 8 years old with red hair and freckles," laughs Mrs. Carpenter. "By the time the afternoon was over, my braids were out...but his mouth was bloodied. We finally quit fighting, not because anything had been decided, but because we were too tired to continue. No one tried to stop us. It was like everyone in town needed that fight to clear the air."

Mrs. Carpenter remembers Sister Wulfenstein ("It's been so long, I can't remember her first name," she quips). The Price City resident raised white chickens and sold them at the Apex Mine. The miners would come into town and buy eggs and chickens. One day a miner, when he thought no one was looking, killed one of Sister Wulfenstein's chickens and stuffed it into his guitar case. She happened to see the deed done through the upstairs window and sent one of the children to "fetch Brother Miles, the Justice of the Peace," who quickly settled the difference by producing the evidence from the guitar case and demanding payment.

Revenue to the county produced by the Apex Mine was the means by which a beautiful new schoolhouse was built. The school, located just south of the irrigation ditch, has lots of windows, and was made with "real bricks" instead of the customary adobe. The school stood proudly in Bloomington until 1924. By then Bloomington and Price City residents had relocated to St. George, or had been enticed away by "Idaho fever." The schoolhouse was dismantled and the bricks were used to construct the home of LeRoy Larsen, still standing to day in St. George.

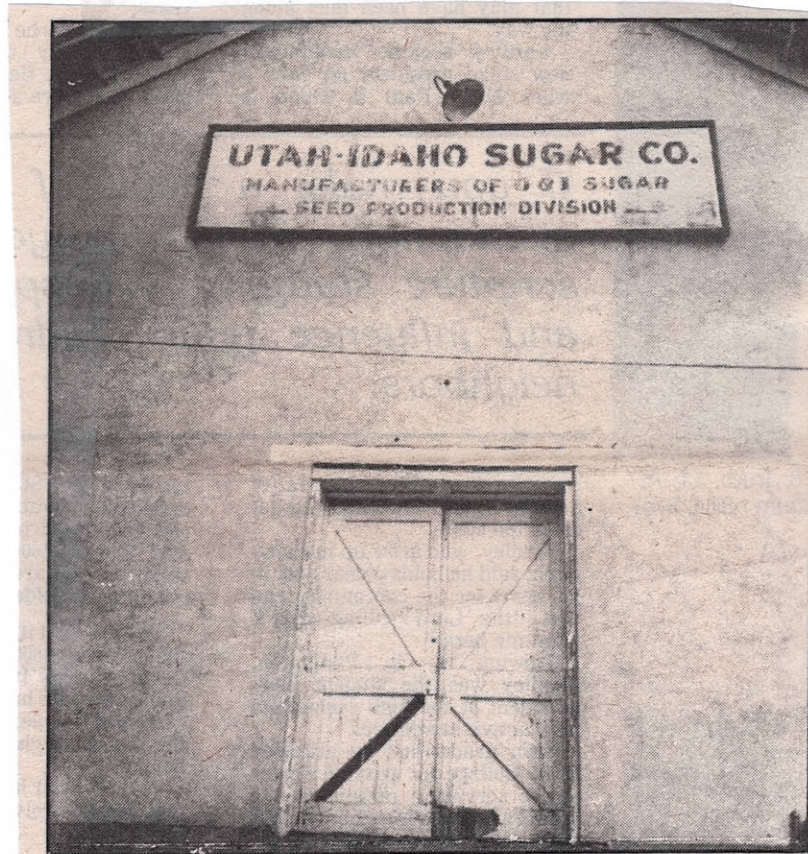
The Bloomington of today is "beyond the wildest dreams" of those early pioneers. More than 900 family homes dot the hills where Indian villages and broom factories once stood. An additional 200 condominiums and town homes nestled in and around the community. The Bloomington Branch and the Price Ward which provided for the religious needs of about 100 people, has grown into the Bloomington Stake housed in two buildings. The newest meetinghouse is located at the corner of Young Street and Brigham Road. "Mormon" music, hymns popular today as well as then, is played on the pipe organ, the centerpiece of the chapel. An open house will be held today and the community is invited to attend and tour the new building.

In a book from the Washington County Library, dated 1930, it states that "Bloomington has been deserted. No one lives there anymore." What a change has occurred in 50 years!

Rich history of St. George Opera House explored

SPECTRUM CHURCH LIFE SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1987

Story by Jean Esplin
Photos by Nancy Rhodes



ST. GEORGE — During the time the Opera House served as a U&I Sugar factory, the facade was removed and a roof that overhangs at the eaves was installed.

ST. GEORGE — When local architect Lynn Elliott first came to southern Utah, he made a personal goal of restoring three local historically-significant buildings.

He has now completed restoration on two of the buildings — the Washington City Cotton Mill and the Silver Reef Wells Fargo Building. Both buildings were rededicated late last year.

Now Elliott wants to begin a third project, restoring the St. George Opera House.

The building, which stands at the corner of 100 North and Main streets, was for many years a U&I Sugar factory, but originally it was the first public building constructed in St.

George.

"There are people who feel it should be torn down," said Elliott. "To them it's just the old sugar factory, (but) it is significant. It's the oldest public use building in St. George."

During its history as a public building, the Opera was called the Opera House or the Social Hall.

The 125-year-old building was built by the LDS Church while the Temple was under construction and before the Tabernacle was begun. Until the Tabernacle was completed in 1888, the Opera House filled many of the same roles the Tabernacle was later to fill.

As Elliott began to search through historical records, he discovered references to both the Opera House and the Social Hall as the oldest building in the community.

It took him some time to discover that, until another social hall was built, the Opera House was known in the community as the social hall. It only came to be called the Opera House after the new social hall was built.

"It is very worthy of preservation," Elliott said. "It enjoys a novel location and has some things that are very unique to it."

One of the most unusual features of the building is the movable floor, which could be dropped at one end to provide slanted seating for theater productions or raised to provide a level floor for dancing.

"To the best of my knowledge, it's the only (building) I'm aware of that has a movable audience area," he said. "The building was built to be a multi-use building."

There is also a trap door in the floor that was possibly designed to provide storage space for the seating used for theater productions.

In addition, a portion of the Opera House also included a wine cellar located at the east end of the building, which provided a place to store the sacramental wine used in LDS religious services throughout the area until the church discontinued the use of wine in 1892.

The building also included a vaulted ceiling similar to that found in the Salt Lake City Tabernacle.

However, although the ceiling itself has been torn out, the beams that supported it are still in place.

The ceiling, when restored, would provide for good acoustics.

There was also ornate plaster and wood moldings along the base of the ceiling, which largely remains intact.

"It's similar in some ways to the Salt Lake City Tabernacle," Elliott said. "The Cot-

ton Mill has ornate exterior trim. It was just a factory, but it was Brigham's (Young) factory. They were trying to build something that would please him."

Much of the architecture found in the St. George Tabernacle was first tried in the Opera House.

Most of the building is constructed of adobe, although some sandstone was used in the wine cellar.

The foundation of the building, like that found in many period buildings, was constructed of basalt to a height above ground level. Sandstone and adobe were then used. Sandstone could not be used at ground level because of the danger of having the alkali in the soil eat away the sandstone.

The adobe was later plastered over.

However, the plaster would be removed during the restoration process.

"The plaster has really preserved the adobe all these years," he said.

Other portions of the original exterior have also been altered.

The parapets and ornate cap trim have been removed and the roof was extended to hang over the eaves. As part of the restoration process, the false front would be restored.

The metal roofing currently on the building would have to be replaced with wood shingles, and some doors and windows would have to be re-opened while others would be filled in.

Elliott is not sure if he would leave the cuppola on the building or not, since, although it was not part of the original structure and was added when the building was serving as a sugar beet factory, it is a part of the building's history.

The fact that much of the original detail still remains is one of the things that will make it possible to restore the building, according to Elliott.

"The Opera House was the pioneers' very first opportunity to enjoy culture," Elliott said. "These people were not strangers to culture. Many of them had lived in Ohio, Indiana. They had lived in Salt Lake City. They were people who knew culture and came down here to the lonely, barren desert. This was their first attempt to create, to enjoy it. They made an effort to make it nice."

"If it was torn down it would be a loss of cultural heritage," Elliott said.

The Opera House lot includes 1.4 acres of land.

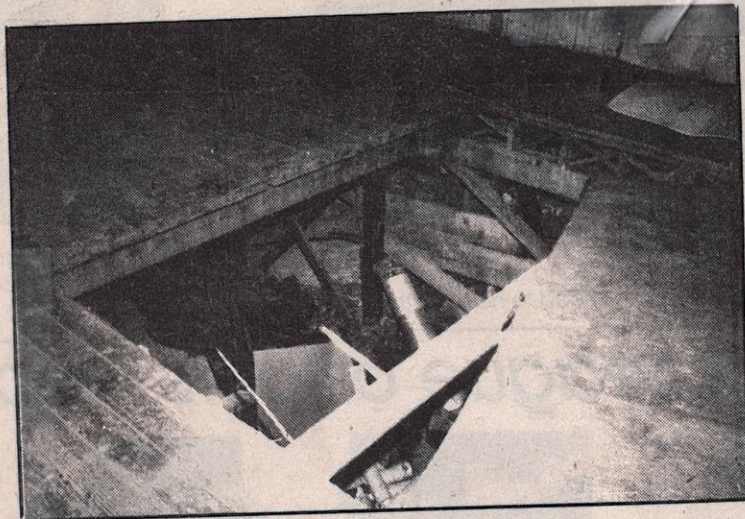
Among the uses Elliott considers suitable for the site are an opera center, a home for the youth symphony and a dinner theater.

The youth symphony has no home, although the Southwest Symphony will now be housed in the Dixie Center.

Elliott also believes that the wine cellar, with some modifications, could serve as a restaurant.

An opera company has also expressed interest in the site.

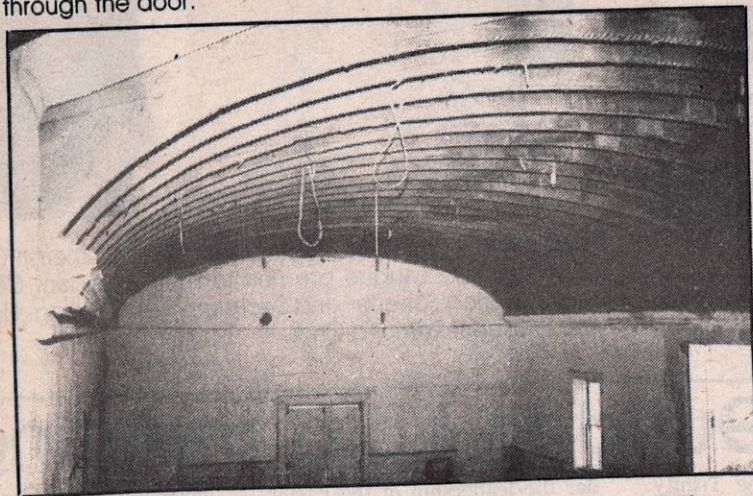
Elliott would also consider presenting plays that were performed in the Opera House during its early history, along with old-time movies starring people such as Charlie Chaplin, Laurel and Hardy, Buster Keaton, John Wayne, John Ford, Frank Capra and Humphrey Bogart.



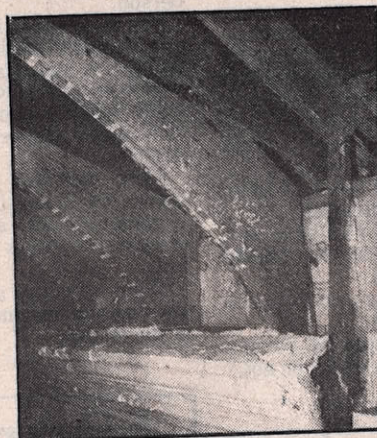
ST. GEORGE — This trap door in the movable floor may have been used to provide storage for seating when the floor was used for dancing. The beams used to raise and lower the floor can be seen through the door.



ST. GEORGE — Local architects Kim Campbell (left) and Lynn Elliott are trying to locate an investor to help finance restoration of the old St. George Opera House.



ST. GEORGE — Although the plaster is gone, the beams that once supported the vaulted ceiling remain intact.



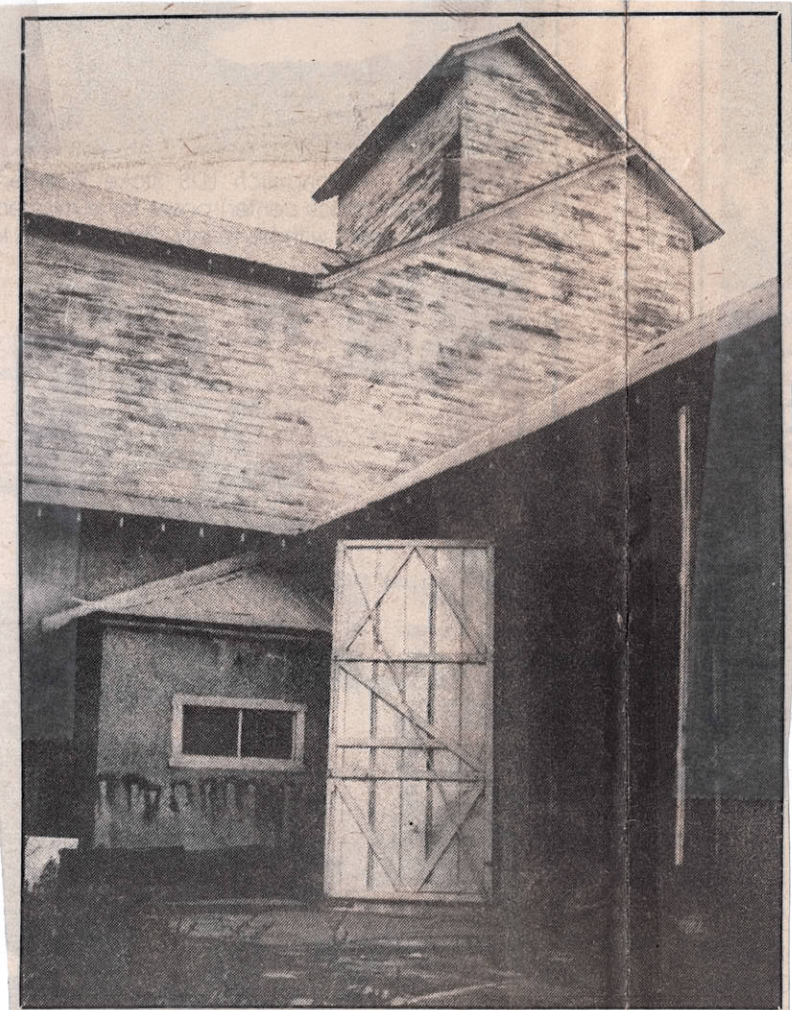
ST. GEORGE — Much of the original ornate plaster moldings, as well as the beams to the vaulted ceiling, still remain intact.



ST. GEORGE — The Opera House was the first public center for the community for many years prior to building constructed in St. George and served as a becoming a U&I Sugar factory.



ST. GEORGE — Early St. George residents congregate in front of the Opera House. (Photo courtesy of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers)



ST. GEORGE — Many changes have been made since the Opera House was constructed, including the large cuppola on the roof.

Entrepreneur finds village in back yard

ST. GEORGE (AP) — Some of the former tenants on Shela Dean Wilson's property along the Santa Clara River left junk. Others — older, much older — left the remnants of a lost civilization.

Wilson found trashed cars, appliances and other assorted garbage on the 80 acres she bought four years ago. She also found an Anasazi Indian farming community researchers say is between 840 and 1,110 years old.

Fortunately, the archaeological discovery on her land, seven miles west of St. George, fit with her plans. She wants to build an Indian Cultural Center, an educational theme park focusing on the early American Indian way of life.

"I had this land about six months before I discovered that it was the site of an Anasazi village," the former photography and interior-design instructor at Brigham Young University's Hawaiian campus told a northern Utah newspaper. "People had been using this property as a dump."

Before moving to Utah from Hawaii, Wilson and her late husband, Joseph, worked closely with the Polynesian Cultural Center, an educational theme park in Oahu owned by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. She wants to pattern her Indian Cultural Center after the successful operation in Hawaii.

She has hired Steve Bennett, former director of marketing and sales for the Polynesian center, to help in fund-raising and

promotion for her non-profit Indian Cultural Center organization, which is not affiliated with the Mormon Church.

Gary Lee Tom, director of the Paiute Indian Tribe, has been enlisted as a consultant.

The Indian Cultural Center is one of several recent educational-tourism projects proposed in southern Utah focusing on early American Indians. Panguitch wants to build a pavilion with animated Indian displays. And Monticello is considering a multiagency visitors' center and Indian museum.

Bennett believes there's a market for such attractions.

"We have over two million visitors to the St. George area and unless you golf, there's not much else to do," he said. "We have done some research whether something like this could be supported and our studies show it would be profitable."

Plans for the park include replica Indian villages depicting mountain, plain and desert tribes. Other attractions would include a trading post, theater, restaurant and picnic area.

The first structure planned would be a "turnabout" theater, where the audience would watch demonstrations of Indian dances on one stage; then swivel their chairs for another show at the opposite end of the building.

Wilson said she has spent more than \$1 million of her own money on the project and is soliciting contributions to sponsor construction of the adobe and wood theater.

Thursday, October 1, 1992



ST. GEORGE — Mayor Karl Brooks, left, and City Sexton Brent Cottam say the city cemetery has been in service for 130 years. But with

explosive growth in the area, a new cemetery was purchased on Dixie Drive to meet the needs of the community. *(Spectrum/Nancy Rhodes)*

Running out of room

□ It's almost '1862-1992' for city cemetery

By Loren Webb
Staff Writer

ST. GEORGE — Ulrich Bryner, who died of the bloody flux — or, bled to death — was the first person buried there in March 1862.

And after 130 years of service, the City Cemetery is starting to run out of room.

Since the original 7-acre site was built in 1862, some 5,000 people have been buried there. Another 380 people have been buried in the 3.5-acre East Cemetery located across the street, said City Sexton Brent Cottam.

To satisfy requests from some residents, the City Council last year authorized double-decking — two coffins to one grave — but to date, the idea hasn't really caught on.

"That's a mighty deep grave," said Cottam. "You have to go (down) 8 to 9 feet." Standard grave depth is 5.5 feet.

Because of the city's rapid growth, Mayor Karl Brooks said the number of burials is going up so fast "that you don't have to be a visionary to see the need for a new cemetery."

Cottam agreed. "When I started working here in December of 1963, we had 38 burials a year. Course, those were all hand-dug. Last year, we had 157 burials (dug with backhoes)."

That averages out to about three a week, said

Brooks, so a new cemetery was clearly needed.

The city has since purchased a 40-acre site for a new cemetery on South Dixie Drive between Green Valley and Southgate Golf Course.

The site will initially be playing fields, with cemetery development beginning when needed, Brooks said.

Meanwhile, the west half of the East Cemetery still has room for another 600 plots.

**"You don't have
to be a visionary
to see the need
for a new
cemetery."**

— Mayor Karl Brooks

"When I first started working here, the city gave that property to the college and then the college gave it back and after it had grass on it, the college wanted it back," Cottam said.

When the old City Cemetery was built, it was practically on the edge of town. Water for irrigating the facility came from the east city spring. It is now watered by the Virgin River. The sprinkling system was installed in 1963, Cottam said.

A number of the pine trees first planted at the cemetery around the turn of the century were transported there by Mitt Moody, a famous grizzly bear hunter and Pine Valley District Forest Service ranger.

Besides being a final resting place for city residents, the city cemetery helped develop the Red Hills Golf Course.

Brooks said \$30,000 was borrowed from the cemetery fund to help build the golf course. The money was later paid back. Today, interest on the perpetual care fund pays for water and maintenance of the cemetery.

When the deceased were first buried in the cemetery, sexton records recorded the cause of death.

Causes of death in the community's early years were listed as: consumption, dropsy, suicide, accidental violence, senile debility and, in the case of Daniel Seegmiller in 1899, death from shooting over water, said Cottam.

The cemetery has gone through three sexton books and in 1962, the category listing causes of death was deleted, said Cottam.

Cottam said the most famous landmark at the cemetery is the round granite ball monument marker with the inscription, "Not Dead, But Sleeping."

During a recent spring break, some youths pushed the ball off its foundation. Afterwards, city crews struggled several hours to get it back on its mount and then cemented it in the process.

The legend from some youngsters, said Cottam, "is if you put your hand on the ball and go 13 times around it at midnight, she (the deceased) will speak to you."

"But I haven't tried that," he said. "I'm afraid she would."

Fundamentalists call Short Creek home

by Loren Webb
Staff Writer

ST. GEORGE — From humble beginnings in 1912 when Jacob Lauritzen lived there in a large tent with his family, the "Fundamentalist" communities at Short Creek have grown to 4,000 souls, according to Ken Driggs.

Driggs of Tallahassee, Fla., presented a paper on a history of Short Creek from 1912 to the present at the Mormon History Association convention.

Early Mormon ranchers tried settling in Short Creek in the 1860s but were defeated by difficulties with Native Americans, lack of water and other hardships.

In 1912, Jacob Lauritzen completed the first water ditch and brought his family to live in a large tent. Soon, he was joined by Lorin Covington, Frank Colvin, Frank Johnson and others.

In the early 1920s, the first crude road to Hurricane was built and by 1926, about 100 people lived in the area.

In 1924, Isaac Carling left Short Creek for Salt Lake City where he worked for Nathaniel Baldwin in the Baldwin Radio Plant.

Baldwin was a financial patron of the Fundamentalist Mormon community and his list of employees and corporate officers, according to a historian

quoted by Driggs, "reads like a Who's Who of the early Fundamentalist movement in Utah."

Among them were Lorin C. Woolley, John Y. Barlow, Israel Barlow, Leslie Broadbent, Joseph W. Musser, and Lyman Jessop.

Baldwin also had business ties, said Driggs, with defrocked LDS apostles John W. Taylor and Matthias Cowley who never embraced the Fundamentalist community.

Carling and others from Short Creek who followed him, developed ties to this underground community and embraced their beliefs.

Carling also had a group of cousins, Leroy, Price and Elmer Johnson, from Lee's Ferry, Ariz., who were sympathetic with post-manifesto polygamy.

Carling took Leroy and Price Johnson to Salt Lake City to meetings of the "Priesthood Group," where they met Joseph Musser, John Y. Barlow and others.

By 1932, Carling urged these men to consider Short Creek as a safe haven away from mounting church and legal pressures in Salt Lake Valley.

As more Fundamentalists moved into Short Creek, at the time a dependent ward in the Rockville Ward of the Zion Park LDS Stake, LDS church authori-

ties took notice. On Aug. 30, 1934, the first four members of the Short Creek Ward were excommunicated for polygamy-related offenses.

In September 1935, another 18 individuals were excommunicated for refusing to sign an LDS Church loyalty oath, said Driggs.

By early 1935, polygamists in northern Utah began feeling increased legal pressures and were ready to consider settling in Short Creek. In late May, John Y. Barlow came to the area and organized a fundamentalist congregation. Leaders also urged a return to the United Order in Short Creek.

In 1940, a new group of settlers, led by J. Marion Hammon moved from northern Utah to Short Creek to join the UEP. Hammon was appointed UEP manager.

In March 1944, a multi-state raid by federal and state authorities rounded up 46 Fundamentalist men and women on a variety of state and federal charges, including virtually the entire leadership.

A total of five cases reached the U.S. Supreme Court but the Fundamentalists won no significant victories. Thirty-one men were sentenced to local jail terms and 15 to the Utah State Prison. A few others received federal sentences.

The state prisoners were later offered parole if they would sign a written pledge, later known as a "Prison Manifesto," not to live polygamy again.

Eleven of the 15, including John Y. Barlow and Musser, did sign in order to be reunited with their families around Thanksgiving 1945.

In December 1949, John Y. Barlow died at the age of 75. Next in line by ordination to the Priesthood Council was Joseph Musser who also lived in Salt Lake City, said Driggs.

Musser, however, had suffered strokes and was under the care of Rulon C. Allred, a naturopath. Musser's wish was to designate Allred as his successor, a move resisted by many.

By 1952, the rift in the Fundamentalist community was complete, said Driggs. Those who did not follow Allred, followed Leroy Johnson.

Today, the Musser group operates out of Bluffdale under Owen Allred and is sometimes called the United Apostolic Brethren.

Johnson presided over his group until 1986, during which time, he did not fill vacancies on his Priesthood Council. Upon his death, Rulon Jeffs, a Sandy accountant, became his successor.

In July 1953, Arizona authorities raided Short Creek taking

See HOME on Page 11A

Fundamentalists call Short Creek home

Continued from Page 10A

almost every man, woman and child into custody.

Utah and Arizona authorities initiated dependent child actions on around 200 children. Twenty-seven husbands of plural families pleaded guilty to misdemeanor unlawful cohabitation charges and were placed on one year probation by Arizona courts.

The 1953 raid, said Driggs, was supported by the LDS Church, as they had supported the 1944 prosecutions.

Johnson always saw this as proof the church had compromised doctrine to gain acceptance from the world, added Driggs.

The 1953 cases represented the last U.S. polygamy prosecution of Fundamentalists affiliated with the Short Creek community.

The 1960s ended Short Creek's isolation, said Driggs, and in 1960, the local post office

changed its name to Colorado City, erasing the name Short Creek from the map.

In 1961, the first oiled highway from Hurricane, Utah to Fredonia, Ariz. opened up access to the community.

Hildale was incorporated as a Utah town in 1963. Today, there are about 4,000 residents in both communities.

Hildale Elementary has about 420 students and another 1,000 are enrolled in the Colorado City Unified Schools. Education is also available at Barlow University, still in its infancy.

An airport was opened this winter and three term Colorado City Mayor Dan Barlow has strongly supported economic growth and positive engagement with the outside world, said Driggs.

In 1991, he served as president of the Western Arizona Council of Governments.



ST. GEORGE — Wheat ripening in the field is an inviting treat for Mormon crickets which still plague farmers in Utah. The miracle of the crickets and gulls is explored and redefined in the "New Mormon History" published by Signature Books. (Spectrum file photo)

New history supplies facts, insight

by Carolyn Wardle
Religion Editor

"The New Mormon History" edited by D. Michael Quinn is a fascinating look at LDS history. The book supplies new facts and insights that help the reader gain a greater understanding of the development of this unique American church. It sheds new light on cultural mores of the time while promoting greater understanding of events and their implications on Mormon thought and its community.

This new publication by Signature Books is a collection of "revisionist essays on the past." The essays address a wide range of topics, from a more comprehensive interpretation of the role of Joseph Smith to the adjustments of the church to a world at war. Each is well documented and avoids Quinn's seven deadly sins of traditional Mormon history.

Sensitive and contradictory evidence is not concealed. The essays do not always follow traditional assumptions, yet the evidence is not used to insult the religious beliefs of Mormons. The approach is scholarly but is not intended to "proselytize for religious conversion or defection" making "functional objectivity" the goal.

A look at LDS fertility rates in "A Demographic Portrait of the Mormons, 1830-1980" by Dean May is fascinating and revealing.

"Mormons had fertility rates approaching natural rates until the 1970s, when evidence of fertility control becomes apparent. Since that time Mormon fertility has tended to follow national trends, though at higher levels. The influence of peer groups, which probably brought a decline in fertility rates in the 1870s, is evident today. Mormons living among non-Mormons have higher fertility rates than their non-Mormon neighbors but smaller fertility rates than Mormons living in predominantly LDS areas."

The fertility rates of polygamous women was found to be less than monogamous women in Stanley S. Ivins' "Notes on Mormon Polygamy."

"A count revealed that 3,335 wives of polygamists bore 19,806 children, for an average of 5.9 per woman. An equal number of wives of monogamists taken from the same general group bore 26,780 for an average of 8."

Ivins also looks at the incidence of plural marriages. He found that the larger numbers of marriages took place after renewed religious excitement and decreased after leaders their emphasis on the practice. He also found that 66.3 percent polygamous men only married one wife, 21.2 percent were three-wife men, and 6.7 percent had four. Less than 6 percent married five women or more.

"The typical polygamist, far from being the insatiable male of popular fable, was a dispassionate fellow, content to call a halt after marrying the one extra wife required to assure him of his chance at salvation."

Polygamy is not the only subject addressed in the New Mormon History. The miracle of the crickets and gulls is redefined. The appeal of Mormonism to early converts and the culture of nineteenth century America is discussed, and the reader gains greater understanding for the vigilante tendency in Nauvoo.

The political change from an isolated millennialist church expecting the return of Christ at any moment to adjustment to twentieth century attitudes is also explored.

"Between 1890 and 1930 the church accepted for the first time the necessity of finding a way for God's kingdom to coexist with Caesar's." ("To Maintain Harmony" by Thomas G. Alexander.)

The resulting pressures and shifts in emphasis help the reader understand where current attitudes and doctrine developed. Understanding and knowledge of the political and attitudinal shifts throughout LDS history will allow LDS members to appreciate and comprehend their unusual modern-day religion.

"Our individual and collective authenticity as Latter-day Saints depends on the historians telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about our past. This includes the failures as well as the achievements, the weaknesses as well as the strengths, the individual derelictions as well as the heroism and self-sacrifice." (Leonard Arrington — The Search for Truth and Meaning in Mormon History.)

The Daily Spectrum, Saturday, September 12, 1992



ST. GEORGE — The history of the Latter-day Saint pioneers is a story of heroic proportions. Revisionist historians are taking a new look at their lives to create a history of real people with

weaknesses and strengths. This photograph was taken of an LDS homestead site in Marsh Valley, Idaho. (Photo courtesy Jack Welch)

Alder tells Washington County story

by Carolyn Wardle
Religion Editor

"The word history actually means the telling of stories," said Doug Alder, historian and President of Dixie College. "And the story of Washington County is an heroic one."

Alder, along with Mayor Karl Brooks, is writing the history of Washington County for the Utah State Centennial Celebration. The histories of all 29 counties will be compiled to help form a comprehensive history of the state of Utah.

The three types of historical interpretation will be included in the history, said Alder. The congratulatory form is the most common and Alder said that Dixie has been the subject of many histories honoring the pioneers. Congratulatory histories honor their subjects and many people assume this is what a history should be.

"The history of Washington County is overpowering," said Alder. "It is easy to tell the glorious things because these people went against unbelievable odds: However, it fits the pioneer story better than the latter history."

A revisionist historian asks tougher questions and looks at more data than the congratulatory.

"Not everyone stayed in Dixie," said Alder, "but no one talks about the ones who left."

Alder added that a revisionist is usually not welcome on the local scene. Many people who

are critical of folk histories, such as George Washington throwing a silver dollar across the Potomac, will accept these types of stories on the local level because an ancestor is involved.

One of the first revisionists in Washington County was Juanita Brooks. Her book, "Mountain Meadows Massacre," showed both the negative, positive and contradictory sides of history. She felt frustration with histories that only praised its characters. She thought they didn't really tell what people were like.

"The later histories are much more real," said Alder, "but they lose some of their passion. As a professional historian, I still find tremendous value in congratulatory histories."

The third type is a radical history. Alder said the historian begins the history with conclusions already based on an opinion. A history of Washington County can be written from a Native American's point of view on the ways their land and culture was affected by the pioneers. An environmentalist could write about the raping of the land by the early settlers.

Alder said only one radical history has been written about Washington County. "Sermon in the Desert" by Larry Logue compared the Sunday sermons of the church leaders with the everyday journal entries by the lay citizens. He studied the birth rate, the caloric intake, family kinship, work and child rearing.

Logue's theory was that people will believe in a certain ideology



ST. GEORGE — Evidence of the pioneer story can be seen throughout Washington County. The settlement of the area was made against incredible odds yet these hardy people carved a place for their community in the red rocks of St. George. (Spectrum file photo)

until it comes under stress. When faced with reality, the ideology breaks down. Logue found his theory didn't hold with the early settlers of St. George.

"Radical history is not an interesting story because it isn't focused on the adventure," said Alder. "But to a serious student it tells a great story."

Alder said it will be difficult to put a "century and a half" into one volume. He said most of the history will deal with the years after the pioneers.

"All the things people are expecting to read will be done after Chapter 4," Alder said.

The record will compare the total isolation of the first settlements of Washington County with the time when the area

becomes a "byway of the highway to California" said Alder. The historians also plan to compare those phases with the current one of the "luxury locale." They will explore how a strong entrepreneurial spirit changed St. George into a "golf and condo city."

"There is a low rumble in the cemetery," joked Alder, "because the early settlers are not at all sure they like this luxury community."

Alder said there will be one chapter in the history dealing with the future. The writers will discuss whether the modern day community will abandon the vision and values of the founders.

"It's going to be fun," he added.

Restoration ordered for Pioneer Courthouse

By Loren Webb
Staff Writer

ST. GEORGE — When the Pioneer Courthouse was first envisioned in the 1860s by early settlers, no funds were available to build it. Taxes to build the edifice were paid in produce.

Tax rates were set for the following items: molasses, \$1.25 a gallon, wheat, \$2.50 per bushel, cotton yarn, \$3.50 a bunch and lumber, \$6 per hundred.

The public works project that began in 1867 was completed 10 years later.

Since that time, it has undergone various remodeling and restoration changes over the years, including being sold by Washington County to the City of St. George on Sept. 24, 1990.

Meanwhile, efforts to upgrade both the building and the grounds are continuing through St. George City officials and the Washington County Historical Society's Pioneer Courthouse Restoration Committee.

The City Council recently gave the society the right to explore possibilities for using the basement for office space and for restoring an old jail facility as an added tourist attraction.

The city and the society also recently finished replacing the cupola roof and will install a new handrail around the outside of the cupola, said City Community

Development Director Bob Nicholson.

Much of the restoration work is being funded through the state Division of History, the Utah Energy Office and with private funds.

In January, the American Heritage Window Rebuilders will replace some windows and repair others, said Nicholson.

Next year, plans are to construct a handicap ramp at the rear entrance.

Committee Co-Chairperson Sydney diVillarosa said the committee has raised money for a variety of courthouse improvement projects.

When an earthquake struck the area on Sept. 2, it cracked walls in the courthouse, 97 East St. George Blvd. Funds to repair those cracks were raised by the committee, "so they are doing a lot of good work on that building," said Nicholson.

A cleanup operation in the basement is set for Nov. 21, said diVillarosa.

She said the committee also has people from Salt Lake City advising on how to restore the building's foundation. The society and the city are also working with the St. George Chamber of Commerce, housed on the main floor, to coordinate space needs.

"We want it to be a historical place for people to visit," said diVillarosa, "and right now, the basement is in disorder."

City Leisure Services Department Director Kent Perkins said the city is also updating its master plan to renovate the grounds. He said it is the city's intention to change plant varieties, make them more historically accurate and focus on the facility as a landscape showcase for the downtown area.

Leisure Services is also in the process of conducting a complete landscape master plan for the historic district and that will be highlighted with five major "cornerstones."

The "cornerstones" will consist of the Pioneer Courthouse, the new plaza, the LDS Tabernacle, the St. George Art Center, the Brigham Young home and the new Social Hall square.

"We want consistency in the types of landscape materials that are used at all those facilities," added Perkins.

Bart Anderson of the Washington County Historical Society, said the building design for the Pioneer Courthouse was used in the old Council House in Salt Lake City, which burned down in the 1880s. He said a "sister courthouse" with exactly the same building plan is located in Vandalia, Ill.

That same building plan was used and modified throughout the West by early pioneers.

Because the Pioneer Courthouse was completed in stages, it was usable within the first two years, said Anderson.



ST. GEORGE — Irene Hoyt (left) and Sydney diVillarosa, co-chairpersons on the Washington County Historical Society's Pioneer Courthouse Restoration Committee, are working to restore various sections of the old courthouse to enhance its image as a tourist attraction. (Spectrum / Aura Warburton)

1991 LOOKING BACK

St. George now 130 years old

BY LINDA SAPPINGTON

War declared," said newspaper headlines all around our new nation. On battlefields below the Mason-Dixon line, brother fought brother, neighbors each other and even fathers and sons in the War Between the States. And even as the first volleys found their mark in that far away Civil War, the lives of a few hundred Latter-Day Saints ("Mormons") would soon be changed forever.

Knowing that the production of cotton would be greatly disrupted as the war raged on, Brigham Young, the second president and prophet leader of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, was convinced the weather and growing conditions in southern Utah were comparable to those in the southern United States.

In the spring of 1861, Brigham Young stood before the congregation gathered in the Salt Lake Tabernacle and called 309

Mormons to a lifetime in the "Cotton Mission." Only a short time in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, many had already put down roots and built homes believing "this is the place!" Now their spiritual leader was asking them, once again, to load family and possessions into wagons to build Zion in the harsh, unrelenting desert.

In the fall of that year, on the site where Dixie College now stands, the first settlers set up tents or lived in their wagons for more than a year, until more permanent structures could be built. The fierce and desolate land was affectionately dubbed "Dixie" by those courageous faithful and persistent early pioneers.

There were no water, no crops and no shade! The barren desert had only an abundance of flies, thorny bushes and unbearable heat. Building schools, churches, homes and dams became priorities for survival in this new territory.

A canal designed to harness the Virgin River was dug — six miles long, three feet deep and six feet wide. But according to personal histories, "No matter what the pioneers did, the dams along the Virgin River Ditch always washed away." Even with today's modern technology, damming the river continues to be a challenge. At 12:09 a.m. on New Year's Day, 1989, the Quail Creek Dam northeast of St. George broke, sending millions of gallons of water along the valley floor and creating the United States' first natural disaster in that new year.

Growing cotton did not prove to be profitable. With the resolution of the Civil War and the coming of the railroad, southern Utah could not compete with the larger fields and mills in the southern United States. Now the growing population of Dixie needed work. It was no mere coincidence the Tabernacle, the Temple and the Washington County



Early photo of St. George from the Red Hill looking south shows temple on far south fringe of town. Road in foreground is now St. George Boulevard. Lynne Clark Collection.



Dixie Academy Bldg., 1910. Lynne Clark Collection, from Glenn Snow.



Early view of four stores on south side of Tabernacle. Lynne Clark Col., from A. Wallis.

Courthouse (the home today of the St. George Area Chamber of Commerce) simultaneously became public work projects, employing hundreds of local stonecutters, masons, carpenters painters and artisans.

Work was progressing slowly on the Salt Lake City Temple and Brigham Young's deteriorating health did not give him much hope of seeing it completed. Because of the mild winter weather, he felt a Temple could be completed in less time in St. George. Working year round, construction of the sacred building took only six years and was dedicated just four months before Brother Brigham's death.

Under the direction of Erastus Snow and Orson Pratt, presidents of the Cotton Mission, the people of Dixie tried their hands at a number of business ventures

including silk worms, silver mining and farming. But, it was not until the freeway made its way through Southern Utah that residents discovered tourism as the area's number one industry.

Pioneer diaries record a longing for green hills and trees that today can be satisfied on any of eight manicured and lush Washington County golf courses. In 1861, on a hill overlooking St. George, Brigham Young prophesied with a wave of his arm, "There will yet be built between these volcanic ridges, a city with spires, towers and steeples and with homes containing many inhabitants."

Those first 309 families may have wondered about their future in this harsh land, but today, celebrating 130 years in St. George, residents say, "We've got it good in Dixie!" ♦♦

SOUTHWEST SYMPHONY HONORS ST. GEORGE'S 130TH WITH CONCERT NOV. 7 AND 8

In celebration of the 130th anniversary of the arrival in 1861 of 309 families in Dixie, the Southwest Symphony will present the first performance of the Eleventh Concert Season, called "Happy Birthday, St. George," on Thursday and Friday, November 7 and 8. The concert will be in the Dixie Center's Cox Auditorium.

The pre-concert event at 7:15 p.m., will feature the Red Hills Readers Theater presentation on the history of St. George, written and directed by Mary Morris Phoenix, a great granddaughter of John McFarlane, composer of "Far, Far Away on Judea's Plain." This humorous and sentimental 45 minute historical overview will set the mood for the outstanding musical program to follow.

The evening will include a new arrangement, commissioned specifically for this concert of "Far, Far Away On Judea's Plain," written in St. George 120 years ago by John McFarlane. A clever medley of well-known tunes associated with the westward expansion in nineteenth century America will open the program. The Southwest Symphonic Chorale will join the 80 musicians for "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." A suite of well-known LDS hymns undoubtedly sung by Dixie's earliest pioneer residents will include "Come, Come Ye Saints", "Sweet is the Work", and "High On A Mountain Top." An American Salute features "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

The finale of this musical party is the performance by Del Parkinson, guest piano soloist, of Rhapsody in Blue. The Rhapsody in Blue, written in 1924 by George Gershwin, is a musical kaleidoscope of America's melting pot of unduplicated national pep, blues and metropolitan madness. Mr. Parkinson, a diversified and gifted musician, is in demand as a soloist in recitals and with orchestras across the country.

Tickets for the November 7-8 "Happy Birthday, St. George" Concert are available at R. & K. Bookstore, Hurst Ben Franklin, Mailboxes USA, and Dixie Center Box Office at a cost of \$6.00 for adults, \$5.00 for seniors, \$3.00 for students/children or \$12.00 for families. Season tickets are still available and may be purchased at the first concert. ♦♦

Utah author publishes new theory on death of outlaw Butch Cassidy

ST. GEORGE — Utah author Lee Nelson, who recently completed his newest book, a 501-page biographical novel on cowboy-outlaw Butch Cassidy, does not believe Cassidy died in a shootout with the Bolivian Army.

Cassidy, a Circleville, Utah native, put together the longest string of successful bank and train robberies in the history of the American West.

Nelson will be at the B. Dalton Bookseller in the Red Cliffs Mall, 1770 East Red Cliffs Drive, on Friday, Dec. 4 for an autographing session from 3-5 p.m.

Nelson said there are no military records, no newspaper accounts, no hard evidence of any kind that Cassidy was killed in Bolivia, not even the recent box of bones allegedly belonging to Cassidy and the Sundance kid uncovered in a San Vincente, Bolivia cemetery and shipped in part to the United States.

"I believe the box of bones is nothing more than a publicity stunt by the San Vincente chamber of commerce to promote tourism," Nelson said, adding there are numerous eyewitness testimonies of friends and relatives of the outlaw who claim they visited with him after his return to the United States.

Nelson said his book contains some new, never before published information on Cassidy, like the Wyoming rustling scheme centered around the Box Double E brand Cassidy registered in Wyoming in 1890. Nelson discovered 19 brands on major ranches in Wyoming and Montana during the same time period which Cassidy could easily change to the Box Double-E.

Nelson said his book contains the first published account of

Cassidy hiring Price, Utah teamster, James Wiscombe, to haul a wagon full of prostitutes to his outlaw hideout. Nelson's book describes Cassidy's whirlwind romance with Shoshone half-breed, Mary Boyd, a relationship that endured for decades.

Nelson said the system that enabled Cassidy to successfully rob at least nine banks and trains in the United States, without getting caught, involved relays of carefully trained race horses which enabled Cassidy and his sidekicks to cover over a hundred miles in the first 12 hours following a robbery.

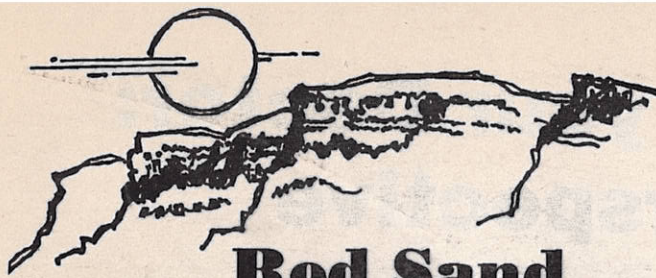
Without fresh relays, the poses, Pinkerton agents and bounty hunters, who chased the outlaws, would invariably fall far behind, eventually losing the trail.

When Cassidy was flush with stolen money he was generous with both friends and strangers, winning loyalties which served him well when the long arm of the law was about to snatch him up.

After several unsuccessful attempts to negotiate clemency for himself and his men, Cassidy was forced to flee to South America where his outlaw career ended in 1908, after tricking his enemies into thinking he had been killed at San Vincente.

Nelson said Hollywood erred in depicting Cassidy as a "city slicker," dressed in bowler hats and black suits, the way he posed for a well-known photo taken in a Fort Worth photo studio. Nelson said Cassidy's normal attire was cowboy clothes.

Cassidy is Nelson's 20th published work. The Utah writer is best known for his Storm Testament series western historical novels.



Red Sand Remembered

By Donald F. Kraack
A series • Part 6

I often think, in this day, of the mad and accelerated scramble for antiques, what, and how, the dealers, and relic buffs would have done and reacted, had they seen the residence of Joseph "Jody" Carpenter. "Jody" was an early-day printer and scavenger of "the first water". He lived at, what was then, the lower or southern end of town on a salt grass and alkali-covered lot. His stock was piled so high that his abode was almost obliterated. He had ox-yokes, to beautifully carved furniture, and everything in-between, sitting out in the weather. The accumulation was old then, but to him it only meant a nickle here, or a dime there, - if he could sell it! In those days, it was only so much junk and rubble to him, or anybody else, for that matter. I believe he would have sold his entire melange of merchandise, lock, stock and barrel for a couple of hundred dollars, and felt he had made a good deal. Nowadays, he could have gotten that amount, or more, for one or two articles.

It may be of interest to present-day collectors, as to how disposal was made after the old man died. If I recall correctly, and heartbreaking as it may seem, his "junk" was eventually hauled to one of the many ravines along the east Black Hill and dumped.

No list of colorful characters in this Southern Utah community would be complete without the inclusion of Christian Tschantz. "Chris", as he was always called, was brought to St. George from Switzerland, as a convert to the Mormon faith. A more inoffensive, hard-working, sincere and well-meaning man never lived. With him came his seemingly strange ways,

manners and customs of the "Old World" and, as is usually the case with someone who is misunderstood, he was constantly the butt of many jokes, much teasing, and no little ridicule by many of the residents.

The St. George Latter-Day Saints Temple, as stated previously, was dedicated by Brigham Young in 1877, and the first Mormon temple completed in the West, has always been known for its' exquisitely landscaped grounds. Chris's life-long job after his arrival was helping to maintain them and he took much pride in his work. He never married, to my knowledge, but lived in a small, well-kept home. Although he lived alone, he was never thought of as a hermit, or recluse. His one great passion, or I may say, obsession, was his deep interest in trains. It was reputed that at one time he rode a bicycle for some 90 miles over deep-rutted, sandy, and badly kept roads to Lund, Utah (which was then the nearest, or most accessible railroad head) just to watch the train. He never tired of describing it to the townspeople in a somewhat child-like manner. This, in spite of the fact that whoever he was talking to had possibly seen a train many times before. He was most frugal, seldom spending on niceties, or luxuries for himself, but he wanted to leave something behind when he died, to be remembered by.

He equipped a research room in the Science Building of Dixie College, paying for it himself. The crowning glory of his entire life was when he saw his name engraved on a brass plate attached to the door. He was nobody's fool, though, when his eagerly-sought endowment was accepted by a school that was struggling financially through a depression (Chris was born November 28, 1859 and died January 21, 1944.)

The Rio Virgin River flows a mile or so south of town. It was as temperamental and fickle as a school girl. In the spring of the year, and during flash floods, it was a raging, coiling and destructive monster that would cut new channels and wash away its banks and land from one side to the other, from season to season. It would be sedate and calm, and then all at once, during the night in good weather, we in town

could smell the muddy and turbulent water winding its erratic way to join the Colorado River.

As someone once said of the Rio Grande River, "it is too thick to drink and too thin to plow", so it was with the Rio Virgin. Treacherous, uncompromising quicksand could be found all along it and livestock were continually being lost in its bottomless tomb. Several times I had ridden along the dugway which bordered the river and watched a steer or calf go under. I have had to sit on my horse, powerless to help, even though I had a lasso on my saddle. The critter would be too far out for my rope to reach. It's a pathetic and nerve-shaking experience to watch an animal sink farther and farther down into the ooze, bawling all the time until the sand closes over its nose and head, silencing the cries - and not be able to do anything about it.

I remember in grade school, our class had an outing one day in the Tonnaquint area. A friend and I were on his horse riding double up the middle of the shallow Santa Clara Creek, a tributary of the Rio Virgin. The other class members, with the teachers, were walking along the bank. All of a sudden we struck a patch of quick-sand, and immediately the horse began to sink. Fortunately, my friend had his dad's outfit, and his lariat was still coiled on the saddle. Without panic, he uncoiled the rope, tied it around the horse's neck making a loop over the saddle horn and then threw the end to the kids on the bank. By this time, we had gone in almost to the saddle skirts. We were beginning to get a bit apprehensive, what with holding our feet and the stirrups up. The kids, with the teachers, pulled with all their might, and slowly, eventually, worked up free. It was a frightening few minutes and I am sure we were both ashen-pale when it was over.

We boys swam frequently in the roily waters of the river, and thought it great sport to let ourselves mire down to our knees or thighs in quick-sand, then get the others to pull us out. As I look back at this, I think we must have been out of our minds, because we were surely flirting with disaster; but then, kids do stupid

Village of Mormon history

Sitting amidst the historical district of St. George, just as it has for decades, is Greene Gate Village. It truly is a village within the city and is located northeast across Tabernacle street from the tabernacle that sits on the corner of Main Street.

Nine restored homes grace this cluster of pioneer elegance, most of which are constructed of adobe. The name "Greene Gate" is derived from the gates and fences surrounding the compound, and the color is a story all by itself.

Brigham Young, according to legend, in 1877 ordered green paint for the fences and gates surrounding the newly constructed St. George Temple. As is usually the case in large building projects, a certain amount of paint was left over and he offered it to local "Saints" on condition that they would use it to paint their own gates and fences.

In the garden at Greene Gate Village stands the sole survivor of those gates from a century ago. The existing gates currently surrounding the Village are patterned after the original.

But Greene Gate Village is more than beautiful restored buildings testifying to the industry of early settlers, it is a "bed and breakfast Inn" in the most classic tradition. Guests love to wrap themselves in the charming nostalgia of the various old homes: The Bentley House with elegant Victorian decor; the quaint Tolley House; the Grainery; the Orson Pratt home which is on the National Historic Register; Green Hedge (originally built in another part of town) is one of the Village's two bridal suites.

The Greenghous can accom-

modate up to 22 people in comfort and charm and is great for family reunions with its full kitchen, swimming pool, tennis court and modern conveniences.

Upon checking in by 3 p.m., guests enjoy hearing local stories about early-day pioneers. In addition, the Downtown Historic District is within easy walking distance where visitors can stroll by such historic sights as the LDS Tabernacle and Brigham Young's Winter Home.

Word of mouth says, and there is no better source for this, that the breakfasts at Greene Gate are hard to beat anywhere. But that isn't the only meals they specialize in. Superb dinners are

served in the Bentley House Thursday through Saturday evenings — by reservation only, of course.

Greene Gate also caters parties, wedding receptions, business retreats, conventions and family reunions.

Winter or summer, there are numerous activities for visitors to enjoy within easy driving distance; skiing, golf, tennis, touring national parks and other scenic wonders. Even a summer evening of Shakespeare is only 45 minutes away.

If ever there was a feeling of returning to yesteryear to soothe your soul in the warmth of simpler times, Greene Gate Village provides it. During the holiday season, staying or just dining at such a place can bring back the memories of days gone by.



ST. GEORGE — The Bentley House boasts an elegant Victorian decor. Bed and breakfast guests love to wrap themselves in the nostalgic charm of such homes. (Adventure Photo / Roe)



ST. GEORGE — One of the first homes to greet the eye at Green Gate Village is the Orson Pratt home which is on the National Historic Register. (Adventure Photo / Roe)

ST. GEORGE MAYOR

Occupation: Teacher and administrator at Dixie College

Years of residence: St. George native

Qualifications:

- ☐ Served as St. George mayor for 12 years.
 - ☐ Doctorate in public administration
 - ☐ President of St. George Chamber of Commerce in 1981
 - ☐ First chairman of Dixie Center Special Service Control Board
 - ☐ Served as chairman of Zion Natural History Association
 - ☐ Served as president, Utah League of Cities and Towns
 - ☐ Founder and chairman of Municipal Finance Agency, to benefit cities and towns in Utah
 - ☐ Serves on Utah Tomorrow Committee created by Gov. Mike Leavitt to plan future directions for state government and the private sector to follow
 - ☐ Served on a judicial selection committee to choose a justice for the Utah Court of Appeals
- How will you deal with the explosive growth being experienced in the city and outlying areas?*

"Growth is the issue. Master planning and zoning is critical and we need to review ways to let growth pay for itself and develop a plan where we can peacefully coexist with endangered species."

What would you do to help attract new, low-impact industries to St. George, which would provide better paying jobs for residents? Or do you believe such industries are not needed here?

"I believe low-impact industries on the environment are needed here that pay well. It's a matter of marketing. We have a plan underway to develop an industrial park just off I-15 and near the Arizona state line. I think the availability of location is vital."

What immediate steps would you take to achieve your goals if elected?

"After 12 years in office, we've been moving toward my goals. That includes enhancing the arts and furthering an awareness of our heritage and revitalizing downtown. The continuation of those goals is important. Economic development, master planning and zoning are also ongoing."

What do you see as the most urgent issue facing the city?

"St. George is an emerging important urban area in Utah and needs to be recognized as such. It needs to have influence in statewide decisions and activities. I think the network of contacts that have been established over 12 years has been to the benefit of St. George at the state level. I feel that influence is unique to the incumbent. You develop a lot of friends and contact at the state level that are important to St. George."



Karl Brooks

One of a kind - Completely restored



Southern Utah's "Dixie" began it's life as the "Cotton Mission" when the first pioneers arrived in Washington City after having been "Called to Dixie" to grow cotton by Brigham Young at the General Conference of the L.D.S. Church in early April, 1861.

In 1864, Brigham Young purchased the water rights of Millcreek from John M. Chidester and in 1865, asked Erastus Snow to look for a suitable location where a cotton factory could be built. On July 24, 1866, the Cottonmill was dedicated. Not only was it the center for commercial trading, but it's thick walls rang with the laughter of social events and the soul stirring decisions of religious and civic gatherings. After many years, it fell into disrepair. Then in 1983, a beautiful lady from California saw it and had a dream. Norma Cannizzaro bought it and lovingly restored it for the walls to ring again. There will never be another

like it! **The Old Cottonmill plus 7+ acres is now offered to the public for \$585,000. Watch for Estate Auction to be held in August!!**



Imagine - An artists gallery - A bed and Breakfast - or ?

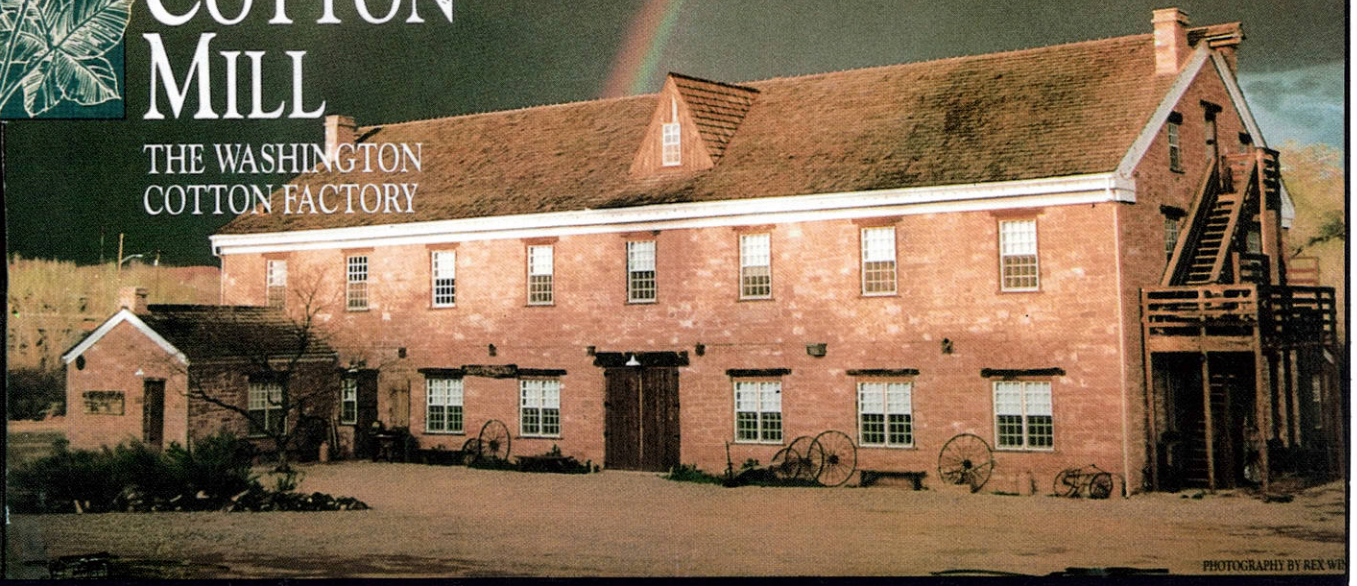
*** For a free tour brochure call Eileen McClure or Mark Griffin (801) 628-7700 (Must be Pre-Qualified)**

Say you saw it in the Southern Utah PREVIEW - August '93



THE OLD COTTON MILL

THE WASHINGTON
COTTON FACTORY



PHOTOGRAPHY BY REX WEBB

St. George

June '93

St. George, a settlement with a rich history, proudly looks to the future as Southern Utah's leading city of tomorrow.

HISTORY

ST. GEORGE — Mormon pioneers settled this area in 1861, answering the call from church leader Brigham Young. Their challenge was to tame the harsh land and grow cotton for the cotton factory located in Washington.

The early settlers built a social hall for public gatherings, plays and musical productions. They built a courthouse, a tabernacle, and the most prolific structure in the valley — the great white edifice known as the LDS temple. When the temple was built, it stood at the extreme southern edge of the city in the middle of a wasteland. But as Brigham Young predicted, the temple now sits in the center of a beautiful city.

Agriculture and ranching remained the mainstay of the local economy for the first century of the city's existence. The majestic scenery which surrounds the city provided a challenge and a hardship for the original settlers. However, this unique setting provided future generations with economic opportunities in the areas of tourism, retirement and recreation. Motels, gas stations, restaurants and other businesses catering to the tourist industry sprouted along the major highway dissecting the city.

Construction of the Dixie Red Hills Golf Course and Terracor's Bloomington development heralded the changing of a rural community into a bustling small city.

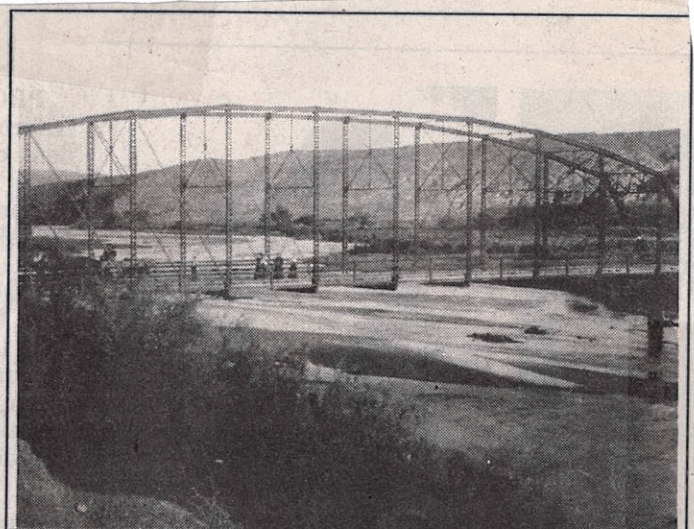
The decade of the 1980s saw unprecedented growth.

While the entire state of Utah grew at a 15 percent rate, the City of St. George grew over 100 percent from approximately 13,000 residents in 1980 to over 28,000 in 1990. Early in the 1980s, St. George became the getaway area of Utah, providing a home to people escaping colder temperatures each winter.

By the mid 1980s, the trend turned toward retirement as St. George was recognized nationwide as one of the top retirement places in the country. And now, because of its close proximity to several national parks and the availability of top quality golf courses, St. George has become a destination for people seeking recreational opportunities.

St. George has become a cosmopolitan community over the past decade as people from all aspects of life and from across the country have chosen to locate here. The city has an outstanding medical center, which includes a nationally-recognized cancer center and accompanying medical specialists. A community symphony orchestra and many outstanding cultural events are conducted at the Dixie Center, providing a varied menu of activities.

Growth continues in the 1990s at a pace even higher than the 1980s, and it is projected to continue. As Mayor Karl Brooks states, "There's no side-stepping growth. It's coming whether we like it or not. Our challenge is to allow for that growth while maintaining the quality of life that brought it all about in the first place."



Bridge over troubled waters

Feb 93 Spectrum

ST. GEORGE — The first major bridge spanning the Virgin River in the St. George area was built at Mansfield Hill. After two people drowned at the site, the old steel bridge was built. In 1907, Albert E. Miller and Thomas P. Cottam secured a \$5,500 appropriation from the state to fund the bridge. By the time it was dedicated in 1908, the bridge had cost \$12,057. Long after a more modern bridge was built, the old bridge was a beloved landmark and it appeared in at least one major motion picture. The old steel bridge washed away Jan. 1, 1989 when the Quail Creek Dam broke. (Photo by Bart Anderson)

Union General, 'potato saint' share city's honor

□ Union General was friend to Brigham Young

Bart's Ballads
by Bart Anderson

Although this story is told quite often, it's justified repeating it again, for there are new residents moving into town all the time.

In the naming of the city of St. George, two men share the honor.

The first is George A. Smith, a Mormon apostle affectionately called the "potato saint;" thus, "St. George."

The second man was Phillip St. George Cooke. He was a friend of Brigham Young, even though he was not a Mormon.

It was through Cooke that a good share of equipment and wagons were secured for the settlement of this new Southern Utah settlement.

St. George Cooke was

born to a British physician in 1809.

A West Pointer of 1827, Cooke was to serve in the infantry and the dragoons, and was a veteran of the Black Hawk War. Later he was named the commanding officer of the famous Mormon Battalion of 1847.

In 1857, St. George



Phillip St. George Cooke was one of the men for which St. George city was named. (Courtesy Library of Congress)

Cooke came in contact with the Mormons again, but this time as an enemy during the "Utah War" which was under the leadership of Albert Sidney Johnston.

Unlike General Johnston, however, St. George Cooke became a friend to Brigham Young.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Cooke remained loyal to the Union, although the rest of his family, who were native Virginians, joined the Confederacy. In fact, Cooke's own son, John R. Cooke, became a Confederate Brigadier.

During the Civil War probably one of the most embarrassing moments in the career of this man took

place during the Peninsular Campaign. His son-in-law, Confederate cavalry commander, J.E.B. "Jeb" Stuart, managed to ride around McClellan's army of which St. George Cooke was a part, and Cooke was unable to intercept Stuart with his own cavalry.

It must have been emotionally difficult on Phillip St. George Cooke as he was ordered to chase his own son-in-law during the fierce fighting. One can't help but reflect on the numerous "father against son" situations in history and literature.

Cooke commanded the brigade of cavalry that formed the reserve for the Army of the Potomac, and retained command when it

was increased to division size before the Peninsular Campaign.

Cooke fought at Yorktown, Williamsburg, and in the Seven Days War.

Following the conclusion of the campaign he was assigned to court-martial duty. He held a district command in Louisiana and finished the war superintending the Union's recruiting efforts.

He remained in the army until his 1873 retirement, having served on administrative bodies and in department commands.

He died in 1895, bringing to an end the life of one of the city of St. George's most unique historical figures; a man who never even lived here.

Christmas 1861:

A tough one for Mormon pioneers

Dec 25 94
BY MARY PHOENIX

For The Spectrum

That first Christmas in 1861 was a story of intense poverty for the settlers in St. George. Brigham Young had selected a few stalwart and tested followers and sent them to the southern territory "where the red stone hills met the black basalt low mountains" to establish a community.

Their journey to Utah's Dixie from Salt Lake City took six weeks since they were traveling over unmapped territory and carved roads as they went. The majority of the group had arrived by Dec. 6.

Building materials were scarce, forcing most to live out of wagon boxes with tumbleweed lentos.

Their first concern was planting crops since food supplies were depleting quickly.

Erastus Snow, the colonizing apos-

tle for the Mormon settlers, sensed that his people needed some recreation, some reason to celebrate, to revive their spirits from the strain of their backbreaking toil.

Christmas was fast approaching and Snow wondered how they might celebrate. There was no food for a feast. Every scrap was needed to sustain life. But he figured they could hold a program.

During their trek to Southern Utah they had sung every song and knew every reading by heart after six weeks on the dusty trail. Still, he believed Christmas would bring new feelings. He decided to ask some of the men to preach a sermon, even though some of the young people would probably groan.

He figured a big tent could be pitched

*Life was
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met with great
excitement.*

CHRISTMAS

• Continued from A1

to offer some protection from the night's chill, although the weather was very mild and the long salt grass would provide a thick mat appropriate for dancing.

Life was difficult in their desperate conditions, and the announcement of a Christmas gala met with great excitement. When the day arrived, women donned their bedraggled pieces of finery out of trunks and the entire camp met in the bowery.

The program had barely commenced with it started to rain. But performers ignored the storm and just raised their voices.

They danced until midnight when Apostle Snow announced he had a treat for each of them. A member of the church from Pine Valley had walked on snow shoes to bring them a sack of potatoes. The potatoes had been roasting in the fire all afternoon. Some settlers used the potatoes to warm their hands while others ate them quickly as a treat.

By now the storm was a raging torrent. "Do you

wish to return to your places of abode or shall the dance continue?" asked Snow, as rain began seeping through the tent.

They had no place to go but their soaked boxes, so they unanimously voted to dance — until a minor tragedy struck.

One musician in the group had played his violin so vigorously, he broke a string but had no replacement. The group became sullen and depressed when a frail, shy, older lady, who had walked across the plains with one of the handcart companies, approached the musician and said she had one treasure, a spool of real silk thread which she had carried across the plains in her waist apron. She said she was saving it for something special. She figured providing a few hours of amusement was reason enough.

The violinist took the thread and concocted a useable substitute string and the dance continued until daybreak.

This was the beginning of the 40-day rain storm which changed the Virgin River from a ditch into a river and washed out the Santa Clara Fort. As simple and destitute as the times were, the early settlers referred to the Christmas of 1861 as their best Christmas.

THE SPECTRUM

www.thespectrum.com



To the mat!

Pine View wrestlers gear up
for state finals

Page B3

Escalating rage

Debate over violent
video games brews

Page D1



More FLDS members ousted by Warren Jeffs

■ Border towns set on edge by latest move

By JANE ZHANG

jzhang@thespectrum.com

ST. GEORGE — In a fashion that surprised his critics and followers alike, Warren Jeffs, self-proclaimed prophet of the Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints,



Jeffs

In the past two weeks, at least five men — including Dale White, William Knudson, Marce Jessop, Garth

continued to expel members from the polygamist enclave on the Utah-Arizona border.

Jessop and Jerry Jessop Jr. — were told to leave the church and their homes, often without all of their family members. The Spectrum learned from interviews with half a dozen sources.

The house cleaning, coming after Jeffs publicly purged 21 prominent men — including Colorado City's mayor of 19 years, Dan Barlow — from the FLDS church on Jan. 10, was done by individual house visits by

Jeffs' delegates to avoid another media circus, said the sources, who insist their names not be used for fear of retaliation.

The excommunication, though subtle, has set the tight-knit community on edge. Most of the 10,000 residents in Hildale and Colorado City belong to the FLDS church, and families frequently intermarry.

"It's unbelievable," said one source who still belongs

to the FLDS church. "It's unheard of. It's unreal. It's amazing."

Jeffs, he said, sees himself "as God to the people." The prophet reportedly recorded people's confessions, making more people scared.

Jeffs is rarely seen in public and never grants media interviews. Rod Parker, the FLDS attorney, didn't return The Spectrum's call Monday for comment on the recent excommunications.

Jay Beswick, a child protection advocate in California who has helped women flee polygamous marriages, said Jeffs' action was prompted by his "Hitler-like routine" and his "insatiable need" for money.

The 47-year-old prophet, who lives in a Hildale compound guarded by an 8-foot brick wall, has asked members to turn in sometimes

• See JEFFS on A8

\$500, sometimes \$1,000 more on top of tithing. Some members' property taxes are expected to increase by 25 percent soon, Beswick said. The prophet, he said, was rumored to be building a compound in Mexico.

"He's being paranoid," said Beswick, whose death has been rumored among some Colorado City residents. "The way he is going, he's not going to have the 500 faithful" he planned to have.

FUNDING THE ST. GEORGE OPERA HOUSE

Exterior renovations begin; fund-raising effort increases

By TRICIA CIARAVINO

The Spectrum

With a new floor replacing old, rotting timbers and the rebuilding of a deteriorating north wall, reconstruction on the former St. George Opera House is well underway.

But more money is needed to finish the Pioneer Center for the Arts project located across the street from the post office at 200 N. Main.

The basement has been cleaned and refinished, and a crawl space which originally provided access to a movable floor was widened to provide visitors a better view. The downstairs bathrooms now have plumbing as well.

Exterior renovations were recently started and the old sidewalk has been removed.

"You feel the pioneers every time you go there," said Elaine Alder, chairwoman of the fund-raising committee. "I hope they approve of what we're doing. I

think they do."

It will cost roughly \$700,000 to complete the work. The Pioneer Center for the Arts fund-raising committee has raised \$70,000 so far. About \$17,000 was collected from residents who made a donation while paying utility bills, an option which started two months ago. The rest of the money came from private donations.

Sun Capitol Bank is the committee sponsor. Bank officials offered \$100,000. The fund-raising committee's goal is to raise \$200,000 on its own.

The State of Utah contributed \$40,000 which was raised from the sale of centennial license plates.

Other fund-raising activities include hosting a booth during the Washington County Fair in Hurricane Aug. 10-12. Prints from old pictures will be sold for \$40. Opera House T-shirts will be on sale, and posters used by the Washing-

• Please see OPERA on A12

OPERA

• Continued from A1

ton County Historical Society will be available. Area residents will also have a chance to win a hand-made quilt, donated by eight residents.

"It's just gorgeous," Alder said.

A fund-raising dinner will be Oct. 7 at the Green Gate Village. Tickets cost \$100 per couple, with \$60 dedicated to renovation. For \$1,000, attendants receive a plaque with the inscription of their name or an ancestor's name to be placed in the Legacy Foyer when the building is completed.

Also, the St. George Musical Theater is performing "Good Guys of Broadway" this fall. Ticket sales will benefit the Opera House.

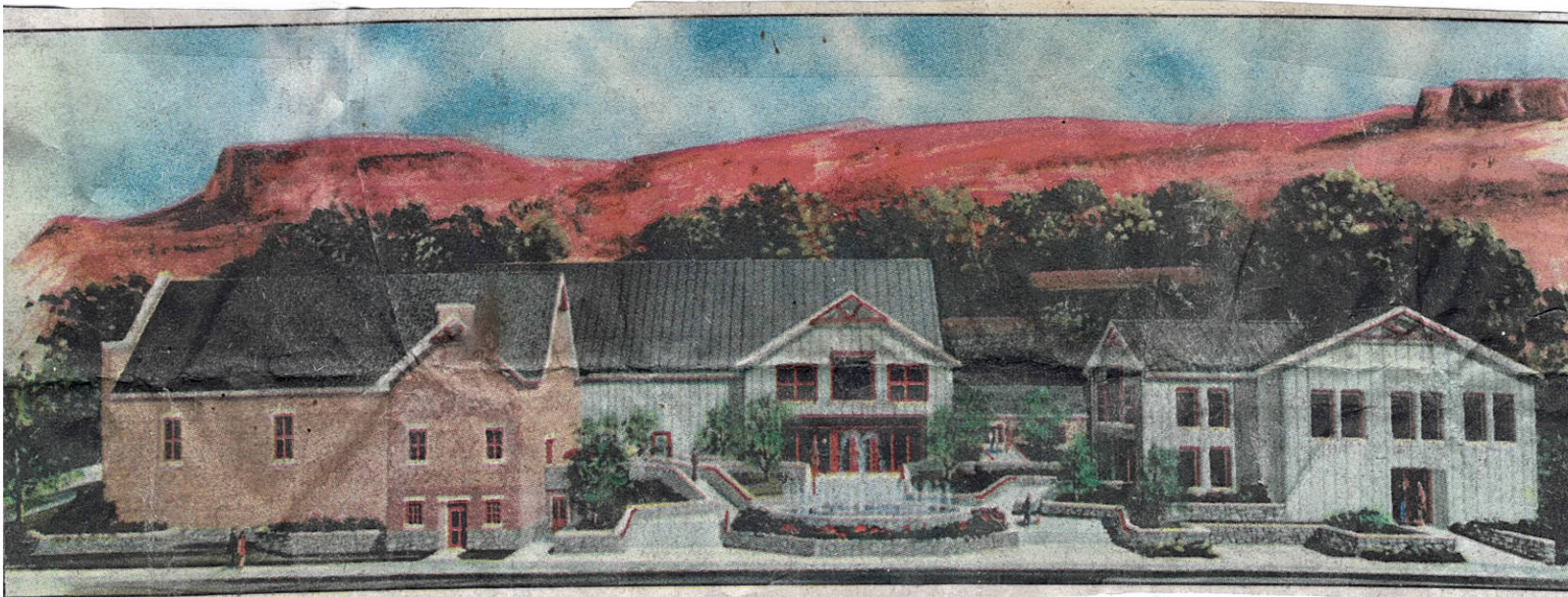
A cookbook comprised of favorite area recipes should be available soon. The committee hopes to sell 2,500 copies for \$10 each to generate \$25,000 for the project. Residents may submit recipes through the middle of August.

However, money isn't the only donation accepted by the fund-raising committee.

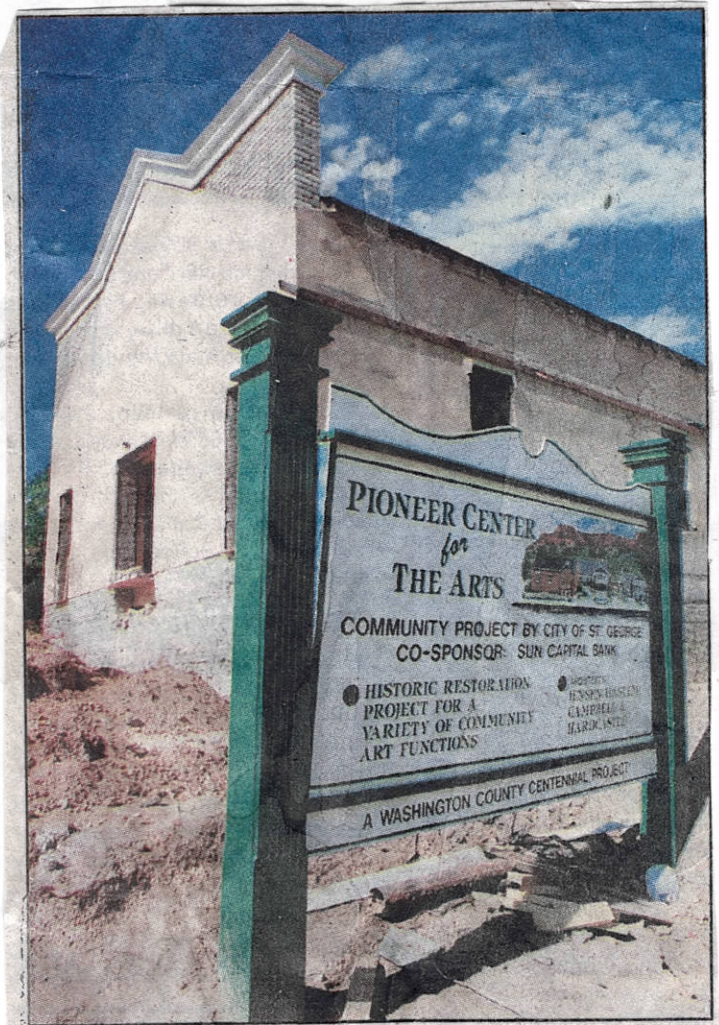
An area quilt guild offered to make a tapestry for the Opera House depicting the history of Southern Utah. A painting of the old Opera House was donated by a family who will remain anonymous until the Green Gate Village dinner.

"It's wonderful to see how responsive people are," Alder said. "Every day people call me and ask if they can help. It's kind of like magic."

There are three buildings in the square. The Opera House is the first to receive renovation and the other buildings, a music recital hall and an art gallery, will be constructed as money becomes available. Roughly \$2.5 million is needed to reconstruct the entire square.

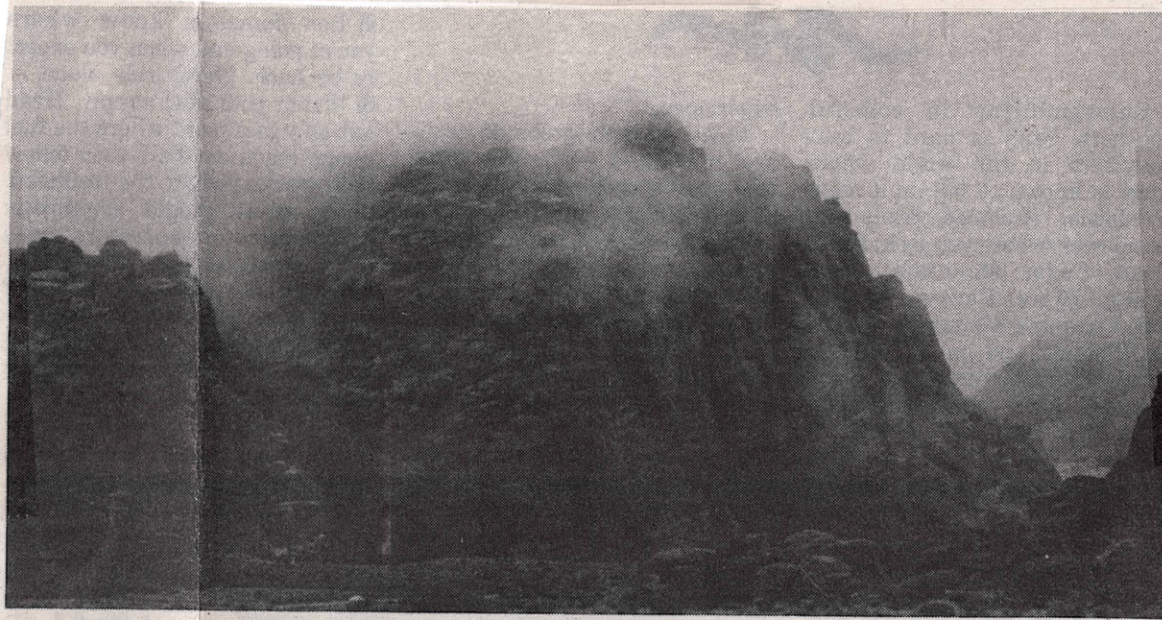


An artists rendering (above) shows the completed St. George Opera House. Area residents are finding all types of ways to contribute to the effort of renovation (right).



Spectrum photo / Nick Adams

It may be the southland's best kept secret



SNOW CANYON STATE PARK — Fog enshrouds rocky sandstone cliffs as the residue of an unusual amount of rainfall in January moved through the area, reminding many visitors of similar sights in the Hawaiian Islands. (*Adventure Photo / Roe*)



HARRISBURG — Winter snows blanket Pine Valley Mountain as it stands above the colorful area of Washington County under radiant skies, providing nature's version of red, white and blue. (*Adventure Photo / Roe*)

Wintertime in Southern Utah and northern Arizona has its own special magic. For those who have discovered it so, it is a wonderful treasure; unmatched, perhaps, anywhere else in the world.

Unfortunately, those who only come to this incredible area during the warmer summer months miss out on one of nature's greatest secrets.

On this month's cover stands Zion National Park's majestic Kolob Fingers, draped in a mantle of snow. The warm glow of the red sandstone seems incongruous with the vision of cold reflected by the snow of windswept peaks and ridges — like hearing of "Baked Alaska" or "fried ice cream" for the first time.

Relatively few visitors, compared with those who flock in great numbers to the southern entrance to the park, take the time to visit the Kolob section of Zion during the summer months; even fewer find it in the winter.

With the onslaught of winter snows or abundant rain, the road through the scenic loop is sometimes closed due to snow, or debris from torrential runoffs. But, hearty souls, or those who are willing to pay a price to see scenic wonders beyond those enjoyed by most, will seek the treasure on foot — and preferably wielding a loaded camera.

Some people, however, don't even need to move from in front of their fireplaces to enjoy such dramatic scenery. From the community of New Harmony the photo that speaks a thousand words on the cover of this month's Southern Utah Adventures is something they can see everyday. The east-facing windows of the residents of New Harmony turn into landscapes by the Master as they open the curtains of their homes...or walk about the town...or drive toward the freeway, heading to points north or south.

The old home in the foreground of the photo, now deserted, perhaps had the grandest

view of all. But even in its desertion, it seems to have left behind something that can be shared with all of us. It's as if, like a ghost, the spirit of the house doesn't want to leave something so precious behind; even if it means watching itself crumble in decay.

But winter in Southern Utah is more than matchless beauty; much more. The range in climates provides recreational opportunities within only a few miles of each other that satisfy virtually anyone's tastes.

There's the pristine wilderness forests of the Kaibab Plateau of northern Arizona that not only command the most spectacular view of the greatest canyon in the world — Grand Canyon — but in winter provides some of the best in western cross-country ski trails.

But drive a hundred or so miles west and break out the golf clubs and spend a week or two golfing a different course every day in the vicinity of sunny St. George.

Go northeast to Zion and Bryce Canyon and see phenomenal scenes of white snow on red and

orange sandstone, shaded with forest green, under almost luminous blue skies, laced with intermittent waterfalls.

Yes, you can golf one day and then drive just over a hundred miles to the north and enjoy ice fishing for Mackinaw at always productive Fish Lake near Richfield.

When you finally get cold again, jump back in the car and head straight south to Lake Powell; Southern Utah's own inland sea on the Colorado River.

No, you can't surf the beaches of Powell, but bass fishing, scenery, boating, hiking, glorious blue skies and the warm sunshine will make you wonder what you saw in those beach towns on the east and west coasts anyway.

From Richfield to the Grand Canyon, from Mesquite to Monument Valley, there's no place like it. You might compare it to a fisherman's secret spot — that fishing hole that's the world's best kept secret — you can only keep it a secret so long, before people start following you because you look way too happy.

"The Daily Spectrum" picked these as the top stories affecting Southern Utah and surrounding areas in 1993. 13

❑ 1. St. George-Dixie Elks (a club for men) was sued for discriminating against women.

❑ 2. Two Boy Scout leaders died in Zion National Park on a hike with scouts. Some boys were stranded for four days.

❑ 3. Kane County Attorney Jim Scarth finally quit his job because he got into a lot of legal trouble.

❑ 4. Dixie College dropped the Confederate flag as a symbol. For 30 years the flag was part of Dixie's Rebel mascot, but the college dropped it because some groups use the flag to symbolize hate, so the flag offends many people.

❑ 5. Local police arrested some drug dealers on the freeway near Beaver. The freeway through Southern Utah is part of a "drug pipeline" where lots of cocaine is carried from California to other states.

❑ 6. A St. George woman died in the desert outside of St. George after her car got stuck on a rocky road. Her mom survived eight days in the desert and was saved.

❑ 7. More desert tortoise debate. People can't use their land because the tortoise is endangered, so a committee figures out a plan to use some land as tortoise land, but the government shoots it down.

❑ 8. Brush fires in St. George and Dixie National Forest areas burn a lot of trees. Fire fighting was difficult because the brush was so dry, and some of the land was desert tortoise habitat.

❑ 9. Heavy rains fill Gunlock Reservoir, which spills over. Virgin and Santa Clara rivers

flood some places and little towns of Brookside and Veyo were evacuated. Riverside residents in Beaver Dam flee.

❑ 10. Robert Huddleston was named president of Dixie College and one of his first jobs was to say what everyone has been thinking for a while — that the state should plan for the time when Dixie becomes a four-year school.

❑ 11. A lot of Southern Utahns join the parents of Mesquite in protesting a porn shop (if you don't know what porn is, ask your parents).

Money pouring in to restore opera house

By TRICIA CIARAVINO

Staff Writer

ST. GEORGE — Money is pouring in to restore the Pioneer Opera House.

At a recent fund raiser in the old Cottonmill in Washington, approximately \$50,000 was collected for the project.

"I was absolutely stunned," said Elaine Alder, chairperson for the fund raising committee sponsored by Sun Capital Bank. "I'm really gratified."

Some patrons paid \$1,000 for a dinner-for-two. In return, they may place their own name or an ancestor's in the Legacy Foyer of the Pioneer Opera House after it's restored. Donors also received a color photograph of the architect's rendition.

"It's a neat link with their own ancestry," Alder said. "People treasure pioneer things. In the first place, we owe everything to those people who stayed here through the heat. I cherish those people who stayed here through such terrible circumstances."

The restoration project has been undertaken by the city of St. George, Sun Capital Bank and the Washington County Statehood Centennial Committee. The Opera House, at the corner of Main Street and 200 North, is now called the Pioneer Center for the Arts and was purchased by the city in 1987 with the hopes it would become an

historical anchor for the town.

"The idea was let's make downtown attractive, tell the St. George story," said Karl Brooks, former mayor and fund raising committee member. "It seemed a great place to tell it."

The state Centennial Commission thought so, too. The Washington County Centennial Commission has been given \$22,000 to restore the hall and \$19,000 for a multimedia presentation on the history of St. George. The commission looked for projects which would leave a lasting legacy and cater to both the community and tourists.

Ultimately, the center will house small plays, recitals, group performances and concerts, Alder said.

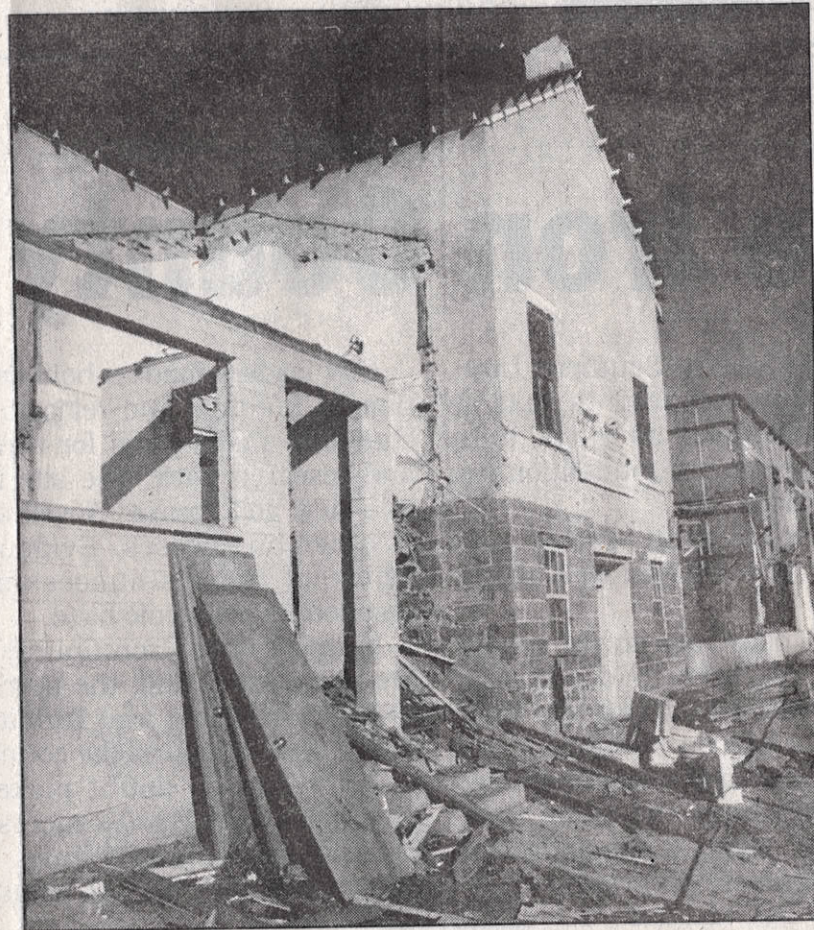
"I just envision it being a wonderful square," she said. "I have such hope for it."

In addition, tourists will learn about St. George through the multimedia presentation before touring the house and other area historical attractions.

"It will help link the present with the past," Alder said.

"We have people still living that acted in some of the plays given back then," Brooks said. "I just think it's important for the community to hang on to their heritage, to remind us where we come from."

Completion is scheduled for 1996, in line with the state centennial celebration. Bids to do



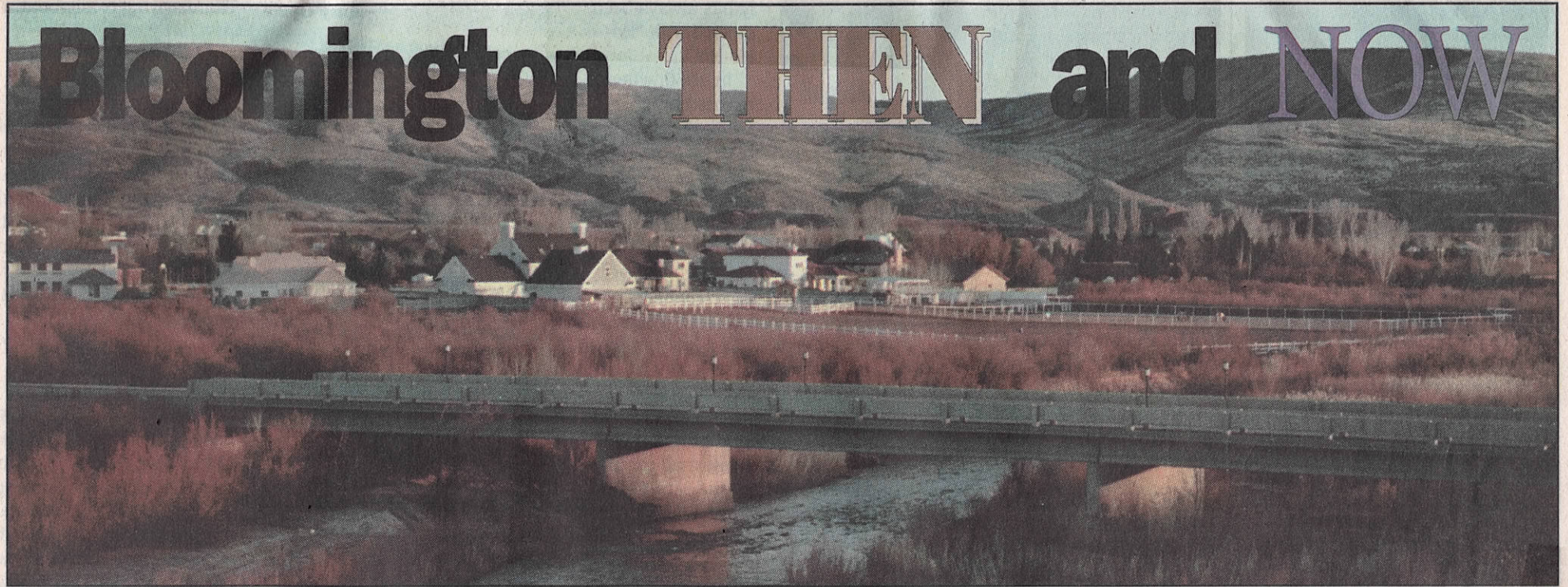
Spectrum file photo

Restoration of the Pioneer Opera House in St. George continues with the help of generous donations by many patrons.

the restoration are expected to come in soon and the actual work will take about nine months, Alder said.

Upcoming fund raisers include a youth concert April 15 at the National Guard Armory; another

dinner in early September or late October; and a family spring concert in 1995. Proceeds from the purchase of Utah Centennial license plates will also help fund the project. The committee's goal is to raise \$1.5 million.



Community has history of growth

By Linda Sappington
Spectrum Correspondent

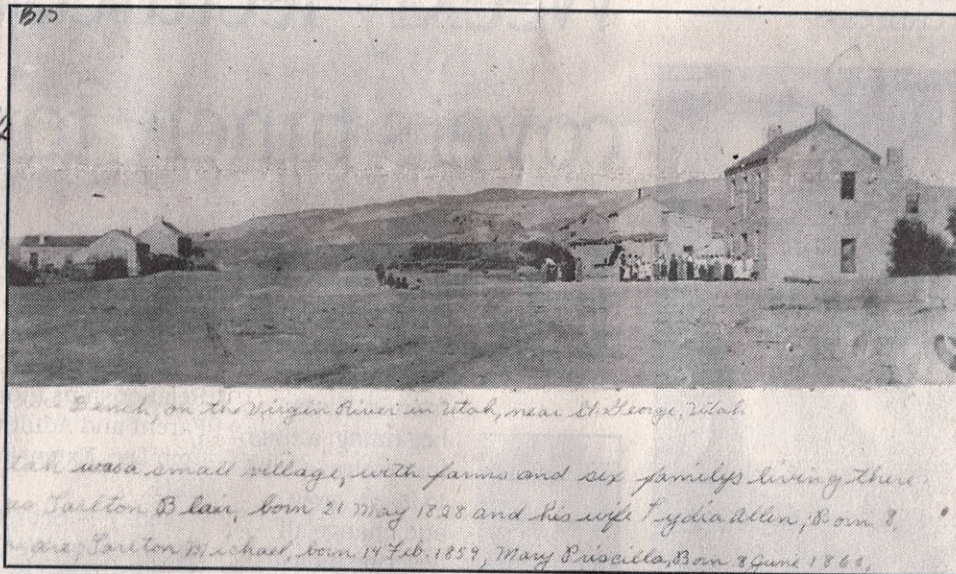
BLOOMINGTON, Jan. 9
Utah — Many Washington County residents believe

the community of Bloomington had its beginning in 1968 when a Salt Lake City firm purchased the land for development.

But Bloomington and her neighbor, Price City, have a much longer history intertwined with the faith, endurance and perseverance of the early Mormon pioneers who settled southern Utah.

As a settlement, Bloomington dates back to the spring of 1870 when Lars James Larsen built a "substantial rock house, approximately 18 feet by 30 feet in dimension" near the present-day site of the LDS Chapel on Manzanita Drive. The chapel today is surrounded by condominiums housing more than the total combined population of both pioneer communities. The original Bloomington Branch of the church consisted of a few Latter-day Saint families residing in a cluster of homes located on the north side of the Virgin River. William H. Carpenter, one of the members of the Mormon Battalion, and his sons resided in homes on surrounding farmland located at the site of the present Bloomington Country Club.

Because Bloomington had no formal organization of its own, education and religious activity took place across the river in Price City, originally called Heberville.



Price, on the Virgin River in Utah, near St. George, Utah.
Price was a small village, with farms and six families living there.
as Carlton Blair, born 21 May 1828 and his wife Lydia Allen, born 8
and Carlton Michael, born 14 Feb. 1859, Mary Priscilla, born 3 June 1868.

The Price, Utah, of the 19th century was a small village. The community has had a long-running feud with nearby Bloomington.

"Even our drinking water had to be brought in from St. George because the river water was unfit to drink," remembers Elsie Carpenter, who lived nearly 100 years in St. George, prior to her death in the spring of 1993.

Carpenter, the daughter of Lars James Larsen, remembered crossing the river every morning to go to school "because they had more children in Price City than we had in Bloomington." But while Price had more children, Bloomington had its own rare commodity — trees.

"Every summer activities involving the two communities took place in Bloomington," she said. "The folks in Price would come across the river for the 4th and 24th of July — or for whatever reason — because we had shade."

The Price Ward of the St. George LDS Stake consisted of the families residing in the two villages of Price and Bloomington, about 5 and 1/2 miles from St. George. The Price Ward was organized when the few remaining families moved to Bloomington. At its peak, Price City had a main street running east and west and no more than

10 families with familiar names like Blair, Sullivan, Fawcett, Hutchings, Wulfenstein, Atkin and Miles.

When Bloomington grew larger than Price, Larsen petitioned the school board to move the school across the river. At the town meeting when the idea was first suggested, a Price City resident advised "throw him in the river." But the decision was made in favor of Bloomington and the broom factory was selected as the site for the school. Bloomington's first school teacher was Edna Cragun. According to Carpenter, there was always competition between the two communities, and those feelings heightened after the school was relocated.

"I was only 8 years old when the Bloomington/Price City 'war' was taking place. I had freckles and wore my red hair in four braids. One day on the school ground I went to battle

with Price Hutchings, also 8 years old with red hair and freckles," laughed Carpenter. "By the time afternoon was over, my braids were out...but his mouth was bloodied. We finally quit fighting, not because anything had been decided, but because we were too tired to continue. No one tried to stop us. It was like everyone in town needed that fight to clear the air."

The Bloomington of today is beyond the wildest dreams of those early pioneers. More than 1,200 family homes dot the hills where Indian villages and the broom factory once stood. An additional 200 condominiums and town homes are nestled in and around the community. The Bloomington Branch and Price Ward, which provided for the religious needs of about 100 people, has grown into the Bloomington LDS Stake housed in two buildings with a third under construction.

A book from the Washington County Library dated 1930 states "Bloomington has been deserted. No one lives there anymore." What a change has occurred in 50 years.

Sunday, June 5, 1994



Spectrum photo / Shaun Stahle

Juanita McGuire (left) stands with her family while admiring the St. George Memorial Plaza near Zion Bank. Juanita submitted the winning name, which

was announced during dedication ceremonies Friday. The red rock park stands as a salute to early settlers of St. George.

Plaza dedicated to city's early settlers

By **SHAUN STAHL**

The Spectrum

Life has certainly changed since Erastus Snow built his home on a prominent corner in downtown St. George.

The Big House, as it was known, was erected in 1867 by Snow, who was the presiding leader of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints during the colonization of the area and an apostle. The four-story home was neither extravagant nor ornate, yet catered to many weary travelers. It stood as a fine example of the craftsmanship and dedication of the early Southern Utah pioneers before it was razed many years ago.

The struggles of building such a home and taming the harsh, arid land were remembered by about 100 people who gathered Friday morning to dedicate a plaza in honor of the city's early settlers. The plaza is located beside Zion Bank on St. George Boulevard and Main Street.

"In remembrance of their sacrifices and their ingenuity in creating the city of St. George, we have established this park ... which contains monuments and plaques dedicated to their memory, and which give guidance and direction to some of our historic treasures," said Wells Meeks, a member of the Cotton Mill Chapter of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers, during the dedicatory prayer.

"We dedicate each monument

"We dedicate each monument and their plaques to the edification and enjoyment of those who come here. May they cause us to have a greater understanding of our heritage, and a greater love for this community."

-Wells Meeks

Cotton Mill Chapter,
Sons of the Utah Pioneers

and their plaques to the edification and enjoyment of those who come here. May they cause us to have a greater understanding of our heritage, and a greater love for this community," he added.

The dedication was the culmination of a project started by the city to remember St. George's rich history. Architects who designed Zion Bank also designed the park. A water fountain stands as the focal point, while meandering walkways are lined with beautiful flowers and shrubbery.

The Sons of the Utah Pioneers and descendants of Erastus Snow provided 10 plaques depicting some of the prominent homes in the city. The plaques are mounted on large red sandstone markers and include a detailed description written by Lyman Hafen and an elaborate drawing of each edifice.

To generate some recognition for the park, St. George Leisure Services sponsored a contest to

name the plaza. Approximately 40 suggestions were submitted, with Pioneer Park being the most popular suggestion.

But it was 11-year-old Juanita McGuire of Diamond Valley who won the \$50 prize. She suggested Red Rock Memorial Plaza, which was altered to St. George Memorial Plaza.

Juanita and her three brother and sisters became interested in the contest after their father came home from work one night and read a news article announcing the contest. They discussed the purpose of the plaza and submitted ideas.

"We enjoy the quality of life and history of the area," explained Juanita's mother, Patte, who explained how they moved here more than a year ago. "We're excited to tell our family in California we named a plaza."

To complete the project, a heroic-size figure will be created to be placed on top of the water fountain.

New flag to fly over Dixie

□ **Dixie College:** Trustees vote unanimously to adopt sixth-grader's design.

By SANDI GRAFF

Staff Writer

Jan 29 94 Spectrum
ST. GEORGE — A sixth-grader's red, gray and blue banner was unanimously chosen as Dixie College's new flag Friday.

Two months after voting to retire the Confederate flag as a college symbol, the Dixie College Board of Trustees chose a flag that "should satisfy the students," said Victor Iverson, student body president.

Twelve-year-old Ryan Whitehead's design was one of 50 submitted by students and the community. The flag features the name "Dixie" in capital grey block letters angled across a red field. Blue stripes on either side of the letters sport 11 grey stars.

The unanimous vote capped a few minutes' peaceful discussion — a quiet end to what was an emotional controversy three months ago. Students who said the old flag was racist, and alumni who said it represented the only tradition in Southern Utah, argued their points for over an hour at the last trustees' meeting.

The student executive council initiated the change in June, and after public input, a council of college leaders also voted for change. In November, the trustees voted to choose a replacement then retire the stars and bars.



Spectrum photo / Steve Fellers

Ryan Whitehead shows off his design which was chosen as Dixie College's new flag.

Please see related story on page A3

"This flag represents the school and the identity of the students," said Iverson, who is also on the board of trustees.

But the new flag is somewhat of a compromise for the alumni, many of

whom did not want to see the Confederate flag retired. However, Alumni President Clayton Ramsey said it should also please alumni because it resembles the old flag that

Please see **FLAG** / Page A8

SIXTH GRADER DESIGNS FLAG.

A sixth grader whose ancestors helped create Dixie College designed a new flag for the school. The college leaders picked 12-year-old Ryan Whitehead's design out of about 50 drawings.

The college used to use the confederate flag, which was used to represent the South in the Civil War. The main reason for the civil war was slavery — white people in the South wanted to continue owning black slaves. For that reason some groups that hate blacks use the confederate flag, which means some people are unhappy with that flag.

Ryan designed a new flag that has the name "Dixie" on it, and he used the same colors as the old flag.

Ryan is proud his great-great-granddad helped start Dixie. Someday his great-great-grandkids will look at the Dixie flag and be proud their ancestor designed it.

Ryan goes to Woodward Elementary in St. George.

FLAG

From Page A1

is a beloved tradition to former students.

"It will work," he said. "I abstained from voting because the alumni board was in support of another flag."

Ramsey, also a trustee, vigorously opposed dropping the old flag.

Dean of Students Bill Fowler, a proponent of changing the flag, said he feels good about the new flag. "I think it will satisfy students," he said.

College spokesman Mark Petersen said a campus committee chose among 50 entries, and a council of administrators, students, faculty, staff and alumni

representatives narrowed the number down.

The designer of the new flag said it represents his heritage in Dixie, and his hope to attend school there and to always contribute to its future.

The other finalist banners were drawn by artist Curt Snarr and Dixie College student Jon Galloway. The board wasn't

informed who had drawn which flag until after the vote.

Fowler said he hopes the new flag becomes a rallying point for the community. "It was sad that it ever had to be divisive," he added.

Trustee Maureen Booth said the new flag is a positive move forward that she hopes the college and community supports.

"It's got enough of the old flag in it that it feels like the old tradition and it's different enough to appease the people dead set against the Confederate flag.

"I'm glad they didn't tell us who designed which one," she added. "We chose based on the flag and not the person, but it was kind of nice to see it was a sixth grader who came up with the winning flag."

Dixie President Robert Huddleston said the old flag will be retired and the new one put into use, probably with a ceremony. However, no official date has been set.

"We won't go out tomorrow and start painting over the old one but it will be soon," Huddleston said.

Dixie founder descendent designs new banner

By SANDI GRAFF

Staff Writer

ST. GEORGE — Ryan Whitehead says designing a new flag for Dixie College is just following a family tradition.

"My family has always served Dixie," said the 12-year-old after the board of trustees chose his flag Friday.

"My great-great-grandpa (George F. Whitehead) was a founder of Dixie and my uncle (George Whitehead) does the food there and my dad (Richard Whitehead) took time away from his dentistry to raise funds there," he said. "My mother (Launa) teaches there and my brother and sister go there."

Two of his siblings have graduated from Dixie, he added.

Whitehead's design was one of three finalists. The board voted in November to replace the Confederate flag as Dixie's banner because the flag held racist connotations to some students.

Whitehead followed the controversy over the flag because it was a beloved symbol to him. "It meant the Rebels to me and Dixie College and it meant what my family has done at Dixie. It don't think anyone here thought it meant racism."

When the trustees voted to select a new banner, Ryan decided design one on his

family's home computer. "I wanted something that resembled the old flag," so he started with a red field. "The 11 stars are because it was founded in 1811, I mean 1911," he said. "The grey and red are the colors of Dixie."

"It feels pretty good to do something for the school and the community."

Whitehead hopes his banner becomes as meaningful to future students as the old flag was to him.

"People loved the old flag and didn't want to let it go. I hope they love this one," he said. "This flag stands for my home and my heritage and the school I plan to attend."

Heritage Week celebrates spirit of simple souls

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1995

It's a story that never seems to grow old, yet no matter how often we try, words fail to capture the depth and breath of the struggle of those who tamed Utah's Dixie.

These were monumental men and women who won, not because they possessed great genius or untouchable talent, but because of sheer fortitude. It's a story of intense poverty subdued by intense faith.

At times like this, there's something to be learned from Alex Haley who sat frustrated one evening at his typewriter while trying to describe the struggles of his black ancestry as they crossed the ocean from Africa. His text was weak and failed to portray their pain.

In a fit of rage, he looked around his comfortable Los Angeles apartment and realized that he was writing about an era of incredible misery while sitting in the lap of luxury.

So he sold some of his possessions, used the money to fly to Africa where he bought a one-way ticket on a freighter bound for America. During the voyage he sat in a darkened room deep in the heart of the ship. He climbed on a beam that cut across the room and sat hunched over for hours.

In the solitude, he listened to the creaks of the ship. Soon he imagined hearing the groans of his ancestors as they sat packed in similar circumstances. So real were his feelings, he was able to write his best selling novel, "Roots," from a deepened appreciation and actual experience.

It's probably not reasonable for most of us to sell our air conditioned homes and throw out a tarp on the arid land to live like the early settlers. For us, instead, it's probably more important to study the lives of these people. No sooner do we consider their lives than a spirit of reverence and kinship emerges.

On the day 133 years ago after the St.

George had been surveyed and the plots sectioned off, numbers were placed in a hat and people were allowed to draw to determine what property they would receive.

After one man drew his number, he picked up his wife, whipped the horse, tipped over his water barrel while crossing the wash that is now Flood Street, hurried on west, stopped under a thorn bush and said, "Jump out sweetheart, we're home."

Heritage Week is a celebration of the simple souls who lived and died in anonymity, but left a legacy that seems to echo from the landscape. The red rock hills have not forgotten the cries of mothers who buried many babies, nor have they forgotten the groans of building a temple on swampy land.

It is this spirit that new residents feel as they move here. Newcomers talk of the charm and allure the area holds, as if they were summoned here by some sense of longing.

And now, 133 years after the first 309 families arrived in the valley, a new gathering is taking place. People from all walks of life, from all parts of the country are finding their way to a remote corner in Utah that's been known as "nature's Hell."

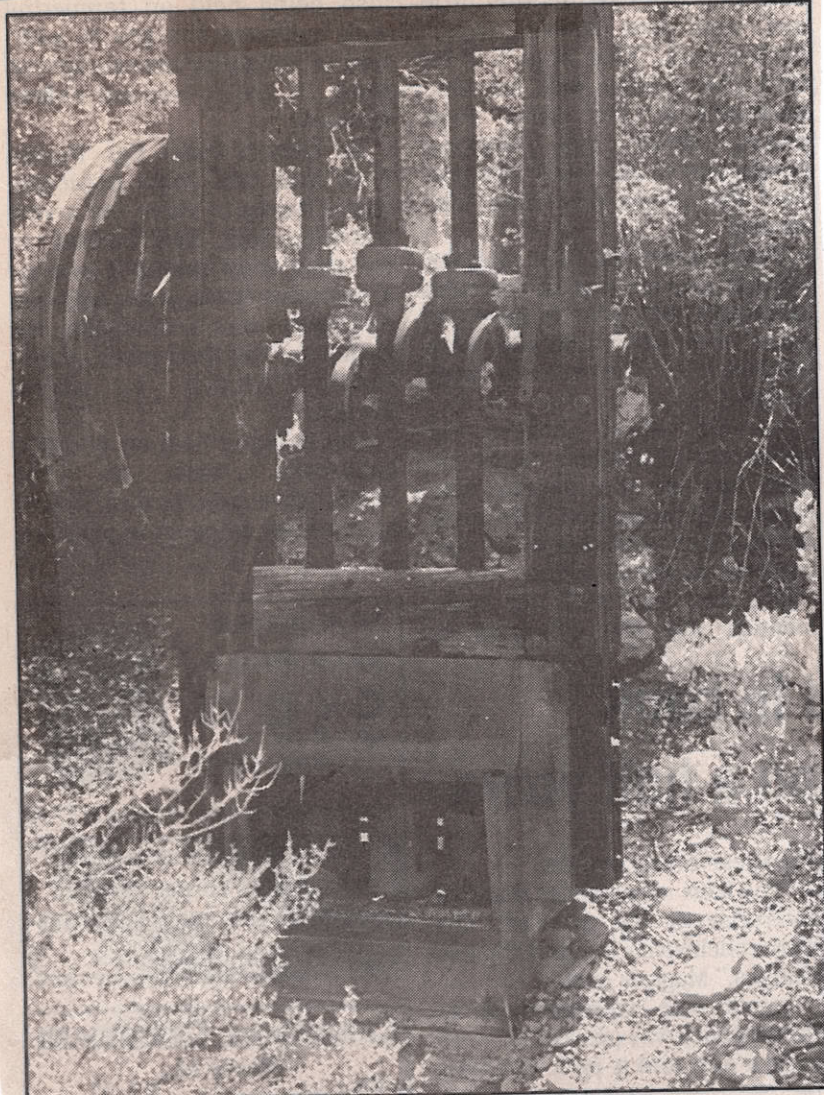
It's a second gathering, say the organizers of Heritage Week, and these newcomers are heirs of this legacy and should know something about this history.

The celebration began Tuesday night with a speech from Utah's governor and continues every day through Sunday.

The preceding opinion is The Spectrum's as determined by the editorial board which includes Roger Plohow, publisher; Janet Fontenot, managing editor; Shaun Stahle, assistant city editor; Jon Ferguson, news editor; and Dave Curl, Cedar City Bureau Chief.

THE SPECTRUM

Saturday, December 2, 1995



One of the last remaining structures at Goldstrike is the stamp mill which was once used to grind gold from the ore.

Goldstrike: Washington County boomtown

By DENNIS BEDOLLA

For The Spectrum

Eighty years ago, a remote canyon on the western edge of Washington County was the site of a genuine gold rush. Hundreds of prospectors swarmed to the East Fork of the Beaver Dam Wash in 1915, all searching for their own gold mine.

Known for over 50 years as "Bull Valley," the name of the area was changed during the rush to "Goldstrike," perhaps to eliminate the bull, a well-known practice of con-artists of the day.

Several valuable ledges were discovered in the new district and producing mines were employing dozens of men. The Bull Run Mine, discovered about 1910 by John Pulsipher and W. Farnsworth, had been shipping sacked high-grade ore for some time, but it was not until Andrew Gregerson discovered the rich Hamburg lead nearby that the rush really began. Soon the Hassayampa, Bee Bee, Red Bull, Peepstone, Primer and other mines were discovered and developed.

The gold of the area generally

occurred in fissures in limestone, usually visible on the surface, with rich and

extremely high-grade ore in "shoots" or "pipes" within 2-10 feet of the vein. In 1914 a 100 pound specimen from the Hamburg mine was sold by the owners for \$4,000 at a time when the price of gold was less than \$20 an ounce.

In January of 1915, the operators of the Hamburg mine installed a small three stamp reduction mill near the creek and by running it continually, were able to produce over \$600 a day in gold bullion. It was reported that the mill was bought, shipped and set up for \$1,500, so it was not long before the owners were realizing a handsome profit.

At about this time the rush to Goldstrike began. By June over 200 people were living at the



townsite located around the mill and hundreds more were prospecting and mining in

the maze of canyons nearby. A post office, two story hotel, pool and billiard hall, garage, three bed emergency hospital, restaurant, doctor's office and butcher shop had sprung up along with numerous tent houses. William Perry was running a regular

stage in Modena, charging \$5 one way and George A. Holt was operating a heavy freight line on the same route.

Then, in late 1915, the boom ended as quickly as it had begun. Big money had come in and consolidated the best mines and prospects, closing out the better mineralized areas from the common prospectors. The easy opportunities gone, gold-strikers soon scattered off and the town slipped into history.

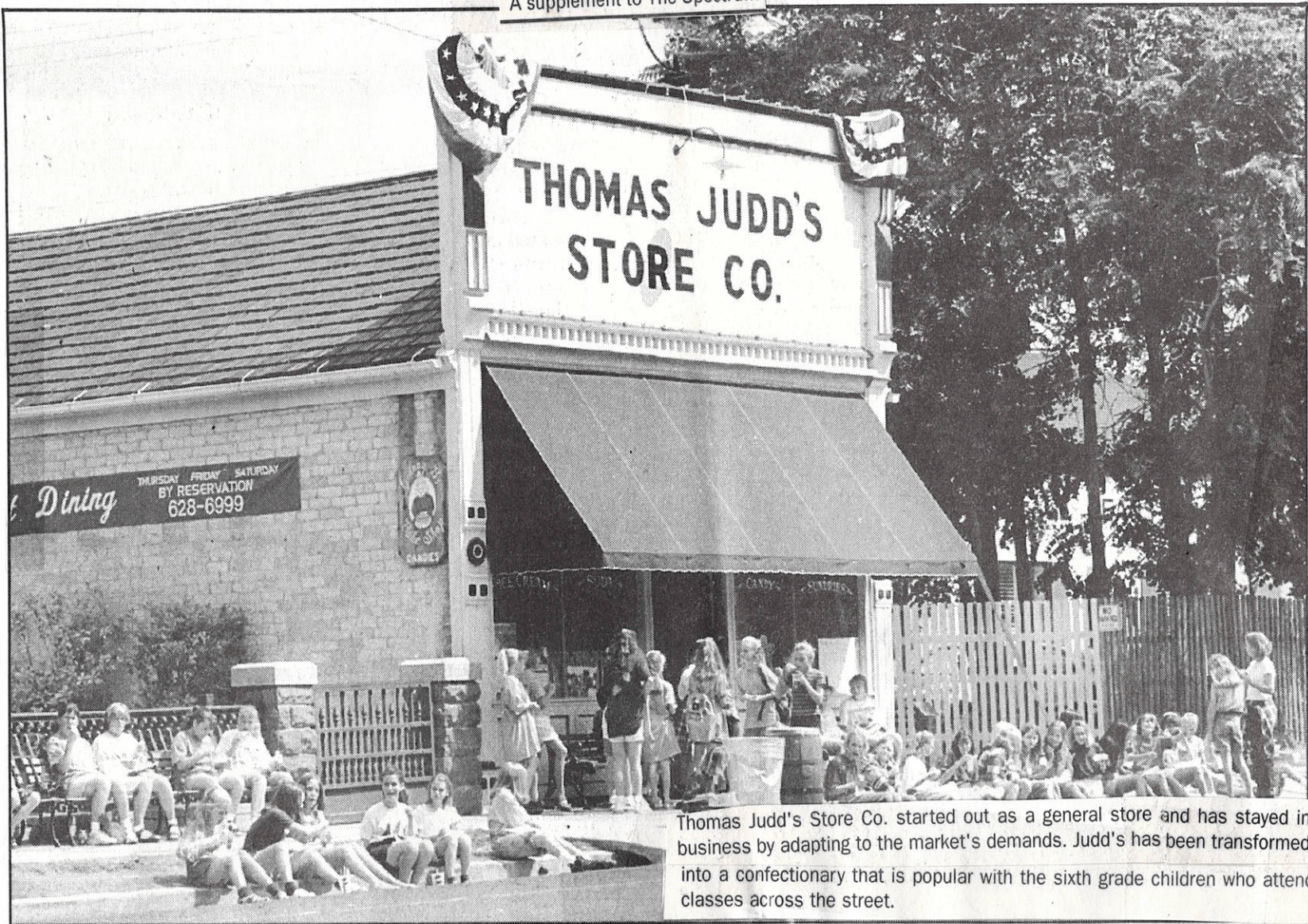
■
Dennis Bedolla is a columnist. The opinions expressed are the writer's.

The corner store is mostly a lesson in life

Sunday, October 29, 1995

Fall Progress 1995

A supplement to The Spectrum



Thomas Judd's Store Co. started out as a general store and has stayed in business by adapting to the market's demands. Judd's has been transformed into a confectionary that is popular with the sixth grade children who attend classes across the street.

By TRICIA CIARAVINO

The Spectrum

The business world is a lesson in survival.

Those who have turned mom and pop stores from the 1920s into modern-day establishments in Southern Utah have learned the lesson well. They have defied the economic odds, hanging on in a world now populated by larger chains.

Youngsters in St. George in the early 1900s learned the value of a dollar in Judd's Store and some things don't change. Children still crowd into Judd's at lunch time and today make up 80 percent of its business.

The home behind Judd's Store was built in 1879 by William Oscar Bentley, and the store was added some time later. The general mercantile was purchased by the Judd family in 1911.

"We sold completely everything, even feeds and hay. We sold gas, practically everything," said Thomas Judd, former owner.

"That's where I learned the basic lessons in economics," said Karl Brooks, former St. George mayor. "The price of a 7-Up and a Twinkie compared with the cost of a school lunch. It was a very important store, not just for those things but you could go in and buy a lot of dry goods."

"The general mercantile has been replaced with a confectionary store and a fountain."

"When Safeway came and all the chain stores, they took our business away and we had to switch to something else," Judd said.

The Judd family owned the store until 1985 — five generations worked in the shop — then sold it to Mark and Barbara Greene.

"It's alright," Judd said. "I was getting kind of tired. I wanted somebody else to take it. It had been in my family a long time. I have three sons, but they can make much more money somewhere else. There's a lot better income than what it would be out at that store."

HUNTER-COWAN HANGS ON FOR THE RIDE THROUGH HISTORY

Hunter-Cowan in Cedar City has also adapted to serve a market much different than its original one. What started out as a combination hardware and grocery store in 1929 has changed its merchandise frequently to remain successful.

Charles Rowmtree Hunter started the store with a partner, then later split the hardware and grocery departments. Hunter kept on with the hardware end, and added appliances. By the time he retired in 1945, he was also selling furniture.

His son took over and split the business again: the Hunters kept the hardware and the furniture section became Northeast Furniture, which is still operated by grandchildren.

Meanwhile, Hunter's daughter,

Winona Cowan, had started Cowan Gifts with her husband. When her brother left Hunter's, she and her husband took over and brought the bridal registry with them. Cowan works part time, but her husband has retired.

Cowan's son, Jeff, took over its management about 20 years ago, and renamed the store Hunter-Cowan. He also added sporting goods and automotive paint departments.

"I think the main reason we have continued to exist even after the big chains have come is because of the diversity of the merchandise," Cowan said. "There is a little hardware left and it's the kind of hardware people need. Light bulbs and things like that they need, but don't want to go into a chain and try to find. We do a lot of service things for the customers. We handle a lot of repairs of appliances, new parts."

"Hunter-Cowan is the oldest business on Main Street.

"It's fun to be associated with the business," she said. "I hope it's there a long time. It's harder and harder to compete with the big chains."

The site of a proposed mall, however, will determine the future location of Hunter-Cowan.

"We would hope the mall, for the benefit of Cedar City, would go across the street from us," Cowan said. "That has been the

plan of the city for a long time, but it seems like people who develop malls go to the outskirts. After Wal-Mart appeared, several businesses closed up on Main Street. If the city wants a viable Main Street, they have to help preserve it. We have to have a drawing card on Main Street.

"Hunter-Cowan could exist at any location though," she said.

"If the time comes we have to do something, we'll probably convert to office space and move the gift part into the mall," Cowan said. "Right now we're just treading water."

The family business will survive, however.

"I think what it boils down to is we have a great desire to stay in business, so we're searching for ways to do that," Cowan said. "We're a business family. And there is a lot of loyalty to my father. We just have a great deal of desire to keep the store in the family because of him. I don't know how long it will go on, but certainly through the lifetime of

my son who feels a close feeling to his grandfather."

GRAFF'S MERCANTILE THRIVES ON TRADITION

In Hurricane, Utah Graff's Mercantile hasn't changed much in the past 60 years and its traditional feel has helped it remain competitive.

Petty Mercantile was opened in Hurricane in the 1900s.

E.J. Graff purchased the store in 1929, renamed it after himself and kept it going until his death in 1990. The store, now owned by Graff's trust, is operated by its managers.

At one time, Graff's Mercantile was the largest grocery store in Hurricane, said manager Devin Ruesch. Graff's carries the same groceries as larger stores, just in a smaller quantity, Ruesch said. Associated Food Stores is its distributor.

"The store has traditionally been open and had a friendly atmosphere," Ruesch said. "It still has that same basic spirit about it.

"One thing that disappoints me the most has been the tendency for bigger stores to take the personal store atmosphere out. Things like opening on Sunday, no attention to individuals to speak of."

The mercantile also stocks the same products it sold in the 1920s: dry goods, clothing, yard goods, men's boots and shoes, hardware and equestrian supplies. Health foods, stocked for about the last 10-12 years, are a new trend though.

"Probably being diversified has helped a little bit," Ruesch said. "It has got a lot of things that used to exist. We try to maintain the old flavor."

Local garden produce is still accepted in trade for groceries, then resold to other customers, Ruesch said.

Change has impacted the store, however. Security measures have been beefed up in the last few years.

"We've noticed a tendency for things to walk out more," he said.

Tuning a fine one

Jan 16 1995
Spectrum



Spectrum photo / Shaun Stahle

Allen Smith tunes a 1910 Emerson piano in the nearly-restored Pioneer Opera House in St. George. The piano, in near-perfect condition, was donated by Rex McAllister

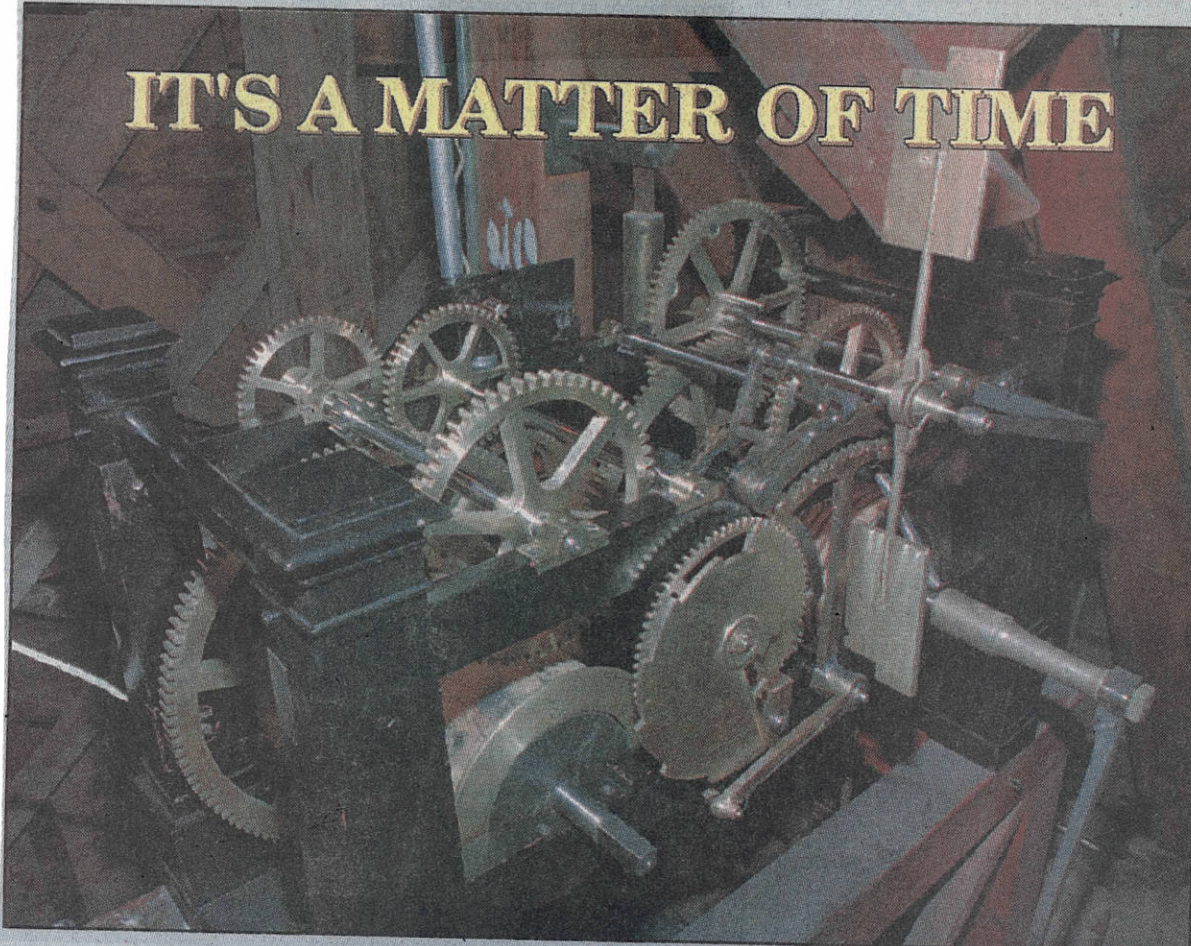
whose father conducted many musicals in the former social hall. The Opera House officially opens with a re-dedication ceremony Tuesday as St. George kicks off Heritage Week.

Heritage Week

1-15-95

SUNDAY SPECIAL

IT'S A MATTER OF TIME



Spectrum photo / Steve Coray

Clockmakers spent one-and-a-half years hand-cleaning and restoring the brass gears and axles on the Tabernacle clock. The clock now appears much as it did when it was first installed in 1873.

Historic opera house gets new voice

By TRICIA CIARAVINO

The Spectrum

The curtains are up, the 1910 Emerson piano is tuned and the end is finally in sight.

The Pioneer Opera House in St. George will open Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. after eight years of work by the city to see it restored.

St. George officials purchased the property, which includes three buildings, in 1987. The roof of the Opera House was replaced in 1988. A silo which is a remnant from the days when the building was a sugar warehouse was removed and a side door big enough for a truck to drive through was patched over.

Then began the search for money to restore it.

"Just trying to get the funds took until 1992," said Bob Nicholson, community development director. Residents have donated \$150,000 to the project.

"The community has ownership of the building," Nicholson said. "Everyone has a part of it."

The former social hall was the third public building in St. George.

A cellar was built in 1875 to store Sacramental wine for the LDS Church with a spacious upper floor for social gatherings and events.

A wing was added in 1880, making the upper area two and a half times larger, and the building became known as a social hall. A mechanized floor inclined toward the stage for theater presentations or could be leveled for dances and parties.

The first play performed in the building was "Jennie Brown" or "The Relief of Lucknow" in 1886. The first opera, Gilbert and Sullivan's *funny* H.M.S. Pinafore, was prepared and presented by a Mr. Beesley, also around 1886.

Audience members usually paid 50 cents or more to see a show, but the barter system was employed as well. Molasses, vegetables, fruit or flour was good for a ticket. And shoes, a hard item to come by, provided tickets for the entire family.

For more than 50 years, the Social Hall was the recreation and social center of St. George.

City officials hope the building will once again become the hub of social

• Please see OPERA on A11

OPERA

• Continued from A1

activity.

The tilting floor no longer moves, mainly because the work would have doubled the cost of restoration. Plus, the city would have had to purchase special chairs that wouldn't slide off the boards when the floor was angled, Nicholson said.

An exhibit on the lower floor allows spectators to see how the mechanized floor operated.

A 1910 Emerson piano, donated by St. George resident Rex McAllister, brings back the pioneer spirit.

"He just found this," said Brent Crosby, public information officer. "It's the perfect piano."

Two other buildings on the property will also be restored and used for an art museum and recital hall. The entire complex is called the Pioneer Center for the Arts.



Spectrum photo / Steve Coray

Renowned artist Temperley Newton 'grains' the walls of the restored Pioneer Opera House in St. George.

1-15-95
Heritage Week Sunday Special

Tabernacle clock restored

History: Steeple timepiece kept early St. George settlers on time

By DAMON CLINE

The Spectrum

Imagine a world without any form of time measurement.

When would you show up for work? When would you go home? How would you know if it's past your bedtime.

It may seem inconceivable in a society that lives by daytimers, but for early St. George settlers, it was a reality — until 1873 when the newly installed Tabernacle clock told farmers and community leaders the exact time.

"The Tabernacle clock was a very crucial matter for people," said Dixie College professor and city historian Doug Alder. "They were highly motivated to get that clock put in and everyone in town helped pay for it."

According to Andrew Carl

Larson's novel, "I Was Called to Dixie," early settlers had to rely on sun time — meaning one would estimate the time according to the sun's position in the sky.

He wrote that meetings would start late and be slow to close, that irrigation turns would overlap and various other inconveniences would occur because of personal interpretation of sun time.

The Tabernacle clock was built by early settler William R. Thompson who built the clock in London — and with the help of others — installed it in the Tabernacle, which at the time was half complete. The bell, crafted in Troy, N.Y., became a beacon-in-the-night of sorts for the valley's 2,000 residents.

"Timepieces were both a luxury and a rarity then," said Elder Charles Rasmussen. "When it was completed there was great joy because there was only five timepieces in the entire valley."

For the next century the clock performed, well, like clockwork. The tower bell

• Please see CLOCK on A11



Spectrum photo / Steve Coray

Clockmaker Norm Recksiek winds up the nearly-completed Tabernacle clock in St. George.

Sunday, January 15, 1995

CLOCK

• Continued from A1

made known the deaths of presidents of both the church and the nation, and tolled for almost three hours on Statehood Day Jan. 6 1896.

It wasn't until the next century that time began to take its toll on the clock. The finely crafted gears and axles, worn from years of continuous use, failed to perform to its maker's specifications and its wooden hands were weathered beyond repair.

Church leaders switched powering the clock from a manual hand-crank system to an electric motor in the 1950s, but the bell ringing system still did not work effectively.

Small adjustments and repairs were periodically made, but a full-scale restoration did not begin until a year and a half ago. The LDS Church chose the well-known Salt Lake City-based Recksiek family to polish up the neglected timepiece.

The family-owned Mt. Olympus Clock Shop went to work cleaning the soot off the brass gears and steel

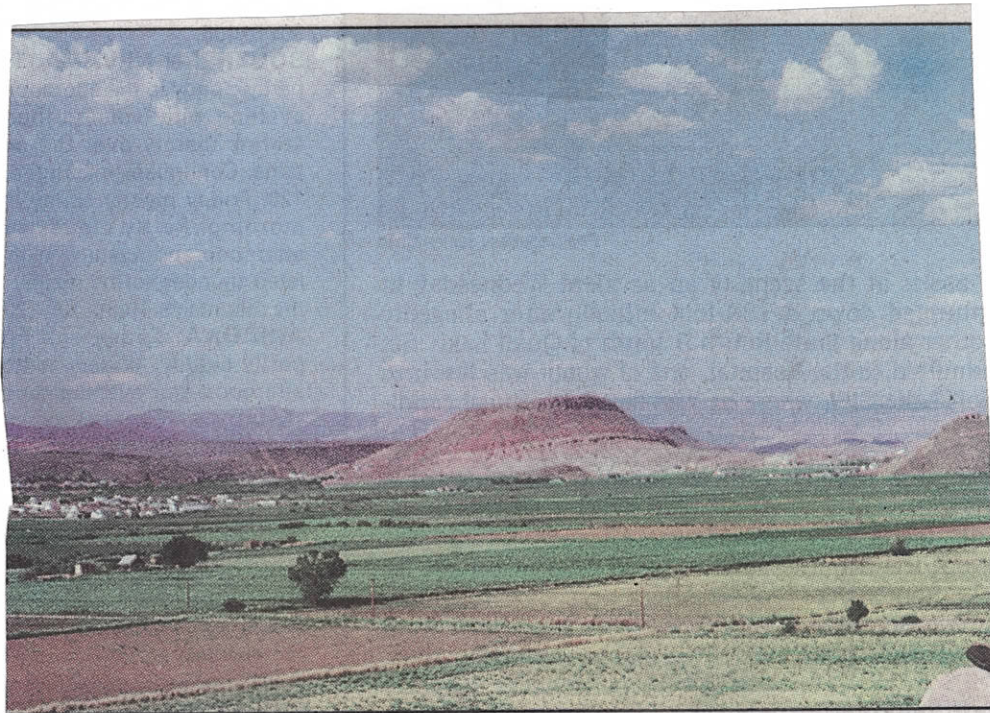
axles while several machine shops started the lengthy process of reshaping gear teeth and other moving parts. Replicas of the clock's hands were made, not from wood, but from a more durable fiberglass.

"This clock isn't something you can find replacement parts for," said Norm Recksiek, third generation clock maker. "Each and every piece has to be hand filed and hand crafted. If any piece is even a little off, it won't work. You think a puzzle fits tight?"

Recksiek has repaired many antique clocks in his career, but none as massive as the Tabernacle clock. When the restored gears and framework were ready for installation last week, Recksiek had to enlist several LDS Institute students to help lug the parts — some weighting 100 pounds — up the stairs and ladders leading to the steeple.

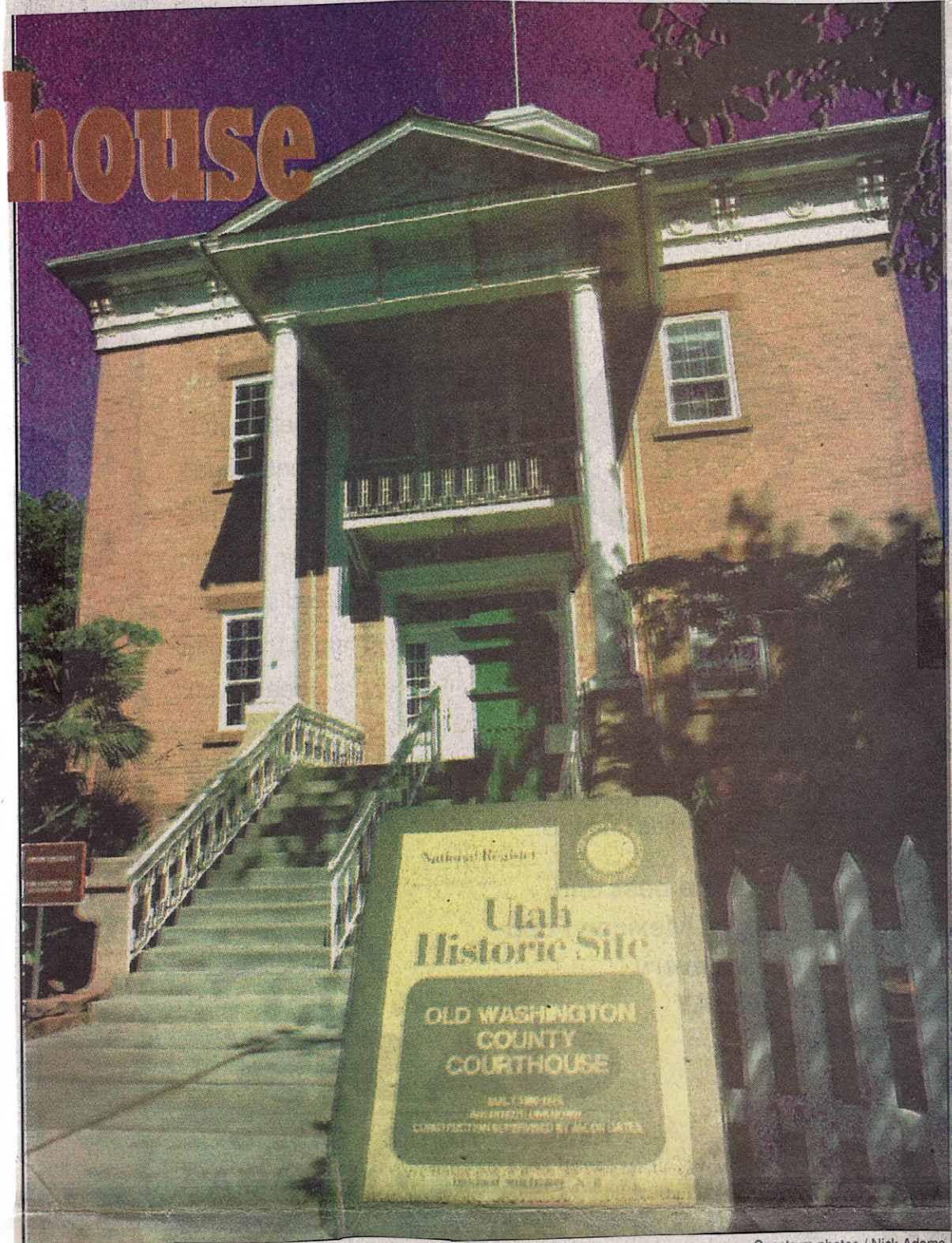
Recksiek is working feverishly to have the clock finished by the opening day of heritage week, but he has a large backlog of other clock repairs he must attend to that amassed while working on the year and a half long project.

"There is still lots to do," he said. "With this clock, I got more than I bargained for."



Early 90s
Mayor Terrill Clove overlooks the green valley of Washington Fields. Where there were 430 residents in 1975, there are now about 6,500.

Historically speaking the
Old Pioneer Court
was a courthouse



Spectrum photos / Nick Adams

The Old Pioneer Courthouse has evolved beyond its beginnings as a house of justice and its role as

government seat — it now houses one of the area's longest-standing art invitational.

By A. LEIGH BALLIF

The Spectrum

If you're looking for the excitement of the Old West with daily shootouts, hangings every afternoon after tea, and gunslingers facing off at high noon, St. George history wouldn't be your best pick.

Stereotypically (in the movies that is), the courthouse and jail of the West was the hub of activity with the gavel sounding a verdict of "guilty" and the villain's sentence coming down swift and hard, usually at the end of rope.

The courthouse/jail was completed in 1870 and throughout its use until 1960, stories of its prisoners and hangings have mixed with community folklore making the proof behind such stories hard to come by. However, nobody was ever hanged in the cupola.

And "There was never a single prisoner held (in the courthouse jail), as near as they could tell," said Mary Phoenix, local historian, author and *Spectrum* columnist of Dixie's happenings. Phoenix said her

This man-sized security vault (right) extends outside the walls of the courthouse. It is in the west office. Many a trial was held in the old courthouse between 1870 and 1960 with many in the audience (below). However, criminals stayed in the jail across the street.

father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all judges on the stand in the courthouse. The jail used for prisoners was across the street, she said.

The jail cells in the courthouse are still intact in the basement. The dugout-looking rooms are without windows for security reasons, according to Chapan Burks, St. George Chamber of Commerce president whose office is in the courthouse building.

Security in these cells, if ever needed, might have been compromised considering one can see the floor boards of the main

floor while standing in one of the cells below. Perhaps the floors were covered with rock at some time.

The doors to the jail cells have long since been removed, but some of the heavy hardware is still attached to the doorway of each cell.

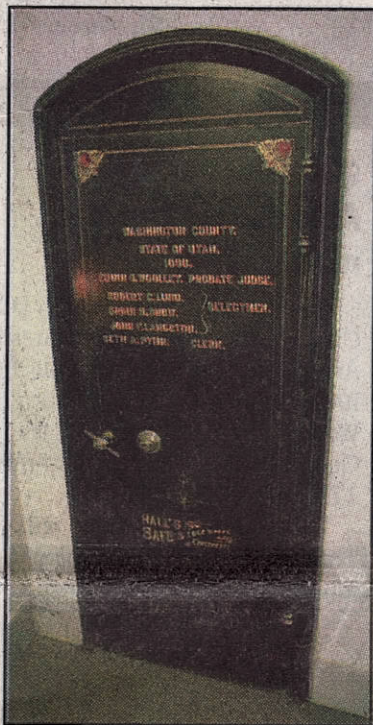
Though the basement is not ready for visitors, there are plans to restore it and make it safe for visitors according to a short history of the building distributed at the courthouse.

There was a gallows constructed in the cupola, complete with trap door for the final yank.

Law enforcement in St. George wasn't concerned with just rescuing cats from cottonwood trees and settling issues of speeding horses down main street. Murder and vigilanteism have had their day in this fair city and surrounding towns.

In 1881, a man murdered his overseer in Silver Reef. The murderer was arrested and jailed in a St. George jail (probably the jail across the street and up from the courthouse, according to Phoenix). Before he could be tried in court, he was lynched by a mob.

Two cattle rustlers were caught by Bill Pulsipher, a deputy from Pioche, where the rustling took place. On their way back to Pioche from a St. George jail cell, the two thieves were executed near the Black Ridge in Dammeron Valley. Masked vigilantes were behind the deed.



THE BUILD OF THE BUILDING

The Pioneer Courthouse was built during the same time as the St. George LDS Tabernacle and the LDS Temple. It was started five years after the pioneers arrived on the scene and took 10 years to complete in 1870.

The walls of the building are 18 inches thick and are faced with chiseled red sandstone blocks, quarried on the red ridge north of the edifice.

The windows of the courthouse are smaller on the outside than inside. This is to get

light at its maximum and keep heat at a minimum. The windows contain glass from the original hand-rolled sheets that contain bubbles and flaws by modern standards. The glass came from New York and was shipped around the tip of South America and then came by wagon train to Dixie.

The main floor of the courthouse was first used for town offices, then later as county offices.

The wood used to build the house of law was harvested,

most likely, from Pine Valley Mountain to the north, unlike the temple's wood, which came from Mount Trumble.

Miles Romney, famous for the circular staircase in the tabernacle, built the curved railing on the staircase leading to the top floor where the courtroom is.

In early years, the courtroom was used as a classroom by school children during the day and as a courtroom in the evening.

The two drawers at the side

of the judges bench were used to hold the Bible, upon which to witnesses swore to tell "the whole truth and nothing but."

The paintings in the building depict views of nature and landscapes in the area and were probably painted around 1920.

■
Sources: Chapan Burks, Mary Phoenix, "Courthouse Tour" (available at the courthouse), and "A History of Washington County: From Isolation to Destination."



Hallelujah! Handel must have lived in St. George in spring time

- THE SPECTRUM
Sunday, March 23, 1997

Hallelujah! Dixie spring is with us! The fruit blossoms and daffodils have turned our valley into a bower of color and fragrance. Have you noticed when the skies are gray, so are the blossoms? And when the skies are our Dixie blue, the blossoms are cream color and pink?

In recent articles, I have referred to Sandtown. A number of you have been kind enough to ask me to explain what I was referring to.

In early days the northwest section of St. George, from where the post office is up Diagonal until it joined with Bluff was nicknamed Sandtown. It is easy to see why. There was no paving on the streets and the sand was deep and shifting. It had a reputation for producing tough kids.

My father told me he often had to go up there to get the town doctor for his mother. He said when he reached what was my corner, for 50 years, he knew that he would be lambasted by rocks in the winter and over ripe fruit and vegetables in the summer. Life is so much calmer nowadays.

The district where I live now, from 600 to 700 South, west of the Temple, was always referred to as Tamarack Flats.

This was appropriate. The land was swampy and contained a regular forest of ugly gnarled tamarack tress.

Bette Spilsbury reminded me of when her father, the late George Seegmiller, built their

beautiful home across the street from the Fifth Ward Chapel.

Their grandmother went around mourning because her daughter, Bette's mother, had to live in the bone yard. They learned, in the early days, the property where Dixie College stands today was used to slaughter animals for the butcher shop. In the days before refrigeration, that was almost every day and the surrounding land received that name.

Santa Clara became Dutch Town because the early inhabitants came from Germany and Switzerland.

Washington was called Dog Town and I can find no reason for that.

These names were not used insultingly. They were just descriptions of the facts as they saw them. I wonder if we will use nick names behind us — nick names worth remembering.

Several years ago, before the death of Dixie Judd Burgess and Grand Whitehead becoming incapacitated, they suggested I write about the games we used to play in Dixie before the advent of T.V. or even radio.

After losing their advice, I let the subject slide until Edna Mae Sampson made the same suggestion. I hope this is the right time.

All three of them, and everyone I have mentioned the subject to, have suggested I start with: we all knew how to say it, but no one knew how to spell it. Was it "Auntie I Over" or was it "Andy Aye Over"?

I remember in the rear of my

parent's home, on the corner of first west and the Boulevard, there was a storm shed. We chose up teams and stood on opposite sides of the buildings and threw discarded tennis balls over. What happened next neither I nor anyone else seems to know. The game seems not to be confined to St. George for Dona Parkinson remembers playing it in Lehi. Does anyone else remember?

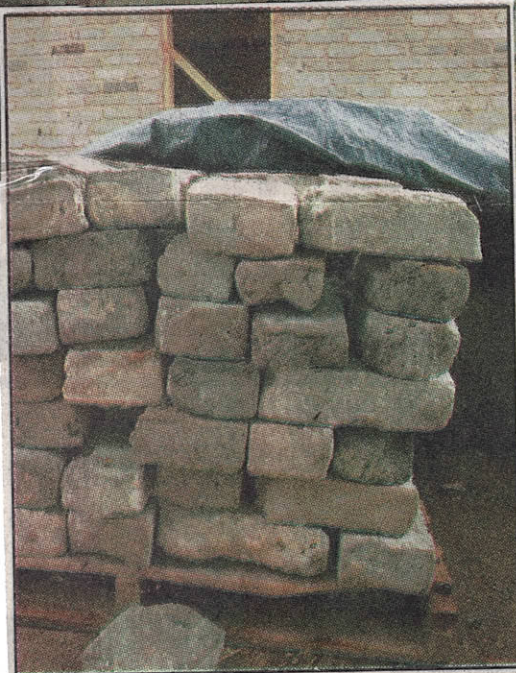


**Mary
Phoenix**

Dixie
Diary

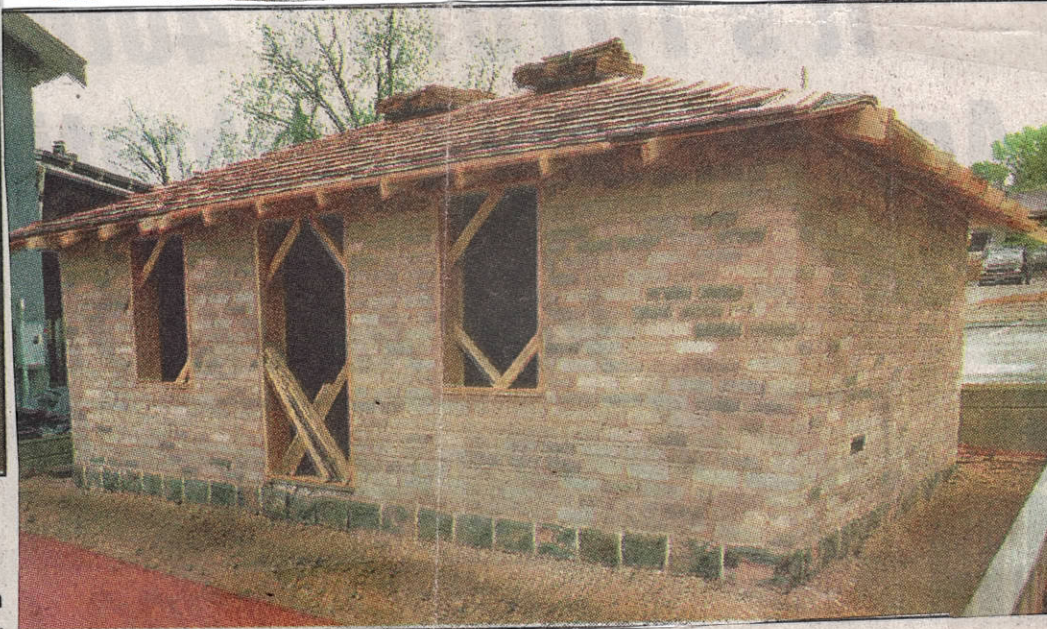
100 year-old adobe home recreated downtown

97'



Brick by Brick

Adobe was used for most buildings in Southern Utah around the turn of the century. The bricks in this house, which are made of soil and water, were made between 1860 and 1880. They were then recycled in this house in 1900 after being used in other Southern Utah buildings.



This nearly 100-year-old adobe house was taken down, brick by brick, from 322 W. 300 North, St. George, seven years ago and was rebuilt last month at the Pioneer Center for the Arts. The house sits between the St. George Art Museum and the Pioneer Opera House. Pioneer furniture will accent the home while it is on display.

Seven years and more than 3,000 bricks later, a nearly 100-year-old house saved from demolition has found a new home.

Set between the St. George Art Museum and the Pioneer Opera House, the 437-square-foot adobe house will link the two cultural buildings together.

"We wanted to tie the pioneer spirit together with the buildings," said Doug Alder, past president of the Washington County Historical Society. "This house was occupied by a family and there is some evidence school was also taught in the home."

Seven years ago, St. George resident Sidney diVillarosa learned the house, which sat at 322 W. 300 N., was going to be demolished. She, along with the historical society and land consultant Russell Bezette, saved the building.

Since then, all the bricks of the house sat in storage. Last month, it was restored and put back up, brick by brick, in the Pioneer Center for the arts Plaza near Main and 2nd North.

Bezette, who is an arid lands consultant with a particular interest in adobe structures, spoke last week to the

historical society on adobe. He has been a part of the restoration of 47 adobe structures in Washington County.

"This is a chunk of dirt," he told the group, holding up a 17-pound adobe brick. "But there's a heavier meaning behind it. If it wasn't for dirt, the LDS church

couldn't have expanded to the extent it has today.

"Southern Utah was entirely adobe in the beginning."

The process of making adobe is hard work, but a relatively simple process, Bezette said.

"When people ask me how it's made, I tell them to think back to when they were children playing in the middle of a mud puddle," he said.

The mud was made in a four-foot square mill. A horse was attached to a long pole at the top of the mill and walked in circles while the mill was filled with dirt and water. The mud was then put into a 12-inch by 6-inch by 4-inch mold.

Another problem was, if rain hits the bricks before they're dried and placed, it ruins the bricks.

"I admire the pioneers. This was a very labor intensive process," Bezette said. "I've built enough to know it's quite a job. And these bricks pass modern codes."

Adobe houses began being made in earnest in Southern Utah mostly due to the sick detachment of the Mormon Battalion. According to a pamphlet by Arid Lands Consultants, the detachment arrived in the Salt Lake valley about the same time as Brigham Young.

The group was sent to Santa Fe, where they had to build a new city. Timber was scarce, so they used adobe instead. From that point on, adobe was used often.

The bricks used in the house were recycled bricks made between 1860 and 1880, Alder said. The property where the house stood was purchased in 1900 and the house was built around that time. The Jones family moved into it in 1910.

Visitors will be able to walk in the front door, but not all the way through the house.

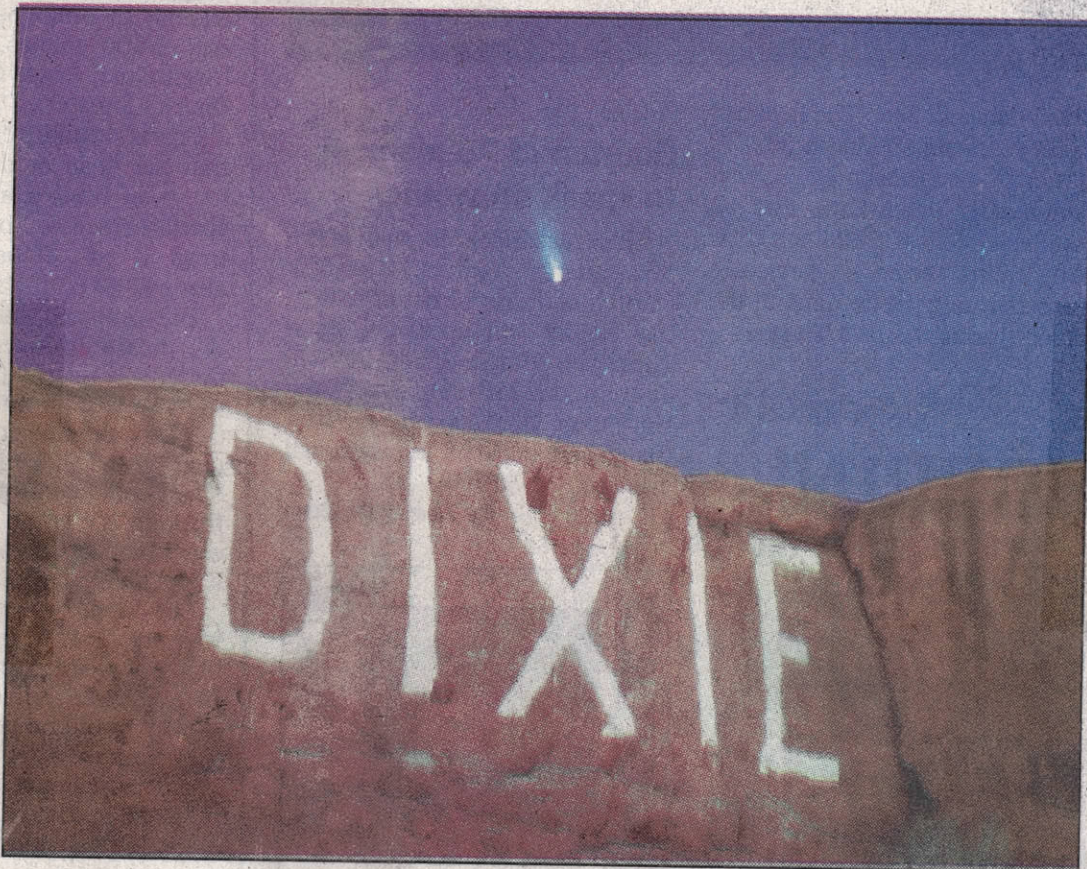
"It's going to be restored as a home with pioneer furniture in it and information on schools," Alder said.

The entire project should be done by the first part of June, Alder said. The money used to salvage the old house was given by the Eccles Foundation, and the historical society is looking for another grant to finish the work.

Capturing a comet

File Ulah

Mar 1997



This shot of the comet Hale-Bopp was taken Tuesday, March 11, 1997, at about 5 a.m. from the Pioneer Park area of St. George. The

Photo courtesy of Doug Schmutz

comet is visible just after sunset in the northwest or just before sunrise in the northeast sky.

Jan 9 - 1999

St. George celebrates heritage

■ Week of events marks city's 137th anniversary

By HANS K. MEYER

The Spectrum

When he was a child, Spencer Esplin said his father wouldn't buy him a hat.

"If I wanted one, I'd have to go out and get it myself," Esplin said.

As an adult, Esplin has more than compensated with a collection of Western hats that would make any cowboy proud.

"I grew up on a ranch, so this is just something I like to do," he said.

He'll put his collection on display this Thursday during Heritage

Week, because even though none of his hats belonged to the area's first settlers, they still represent an important aspect of the community that needs to be showcased.

"Seeing these people and the traditions they have started will spark our appetite to start traditions of our own," said LaRee Jones, co-chair of the event. "Traditions are part of our heritage whether they are in our family or in our community."

Heritage Week, a week-long celebration to commemorate St. George's 137th anniversary, will feature the traditions fair. Local collectors and craftsmen will showcase their wares and abilities next Thursday through Saturday at the St. George Opera House.

• See HERITAGE on A5

HERITAGE

• Continued from A1

Other collections on display will include L.K. Abbott's orchids, Wilma Kemp's braided rugs and other crafts including quilts, ornate clocks and decorative metal work.

The main focus behind Heritage Week is to show residents why they should be proud of their city. St. George Mayor Dan McArthur started the week in 1995 to make the city's anniversary each year on Jan. 17.

However, Heritage Week has evolved into a way to remember those who have made significant contributions in the community. This year will be no exception, Jones said.

The week begins today at 4 p.m. in the St. George Tabernacle with a program to honor all of St. George's 32 mayors. Living mayors Grey Larkin and Karl Brooks



Atkin

will receive a special tribute. Noted area businessman J. Ralph Atkin will also speak on "A Moment in History" because St. George's history is replete with memorable moments.

For example, no one's quite sure where the city's name came from, but it probably wasn't named for any famous dragonslayers, Jones said.

"It was probably named after Brigham Young's brother George," she said. "But the first charter made it very specific how the city's name should be spelled."

In other words, the charter made sure that "St." was not just an abbreviation.

Since its inception in 1862, St. George has been vital to the Utah economy. During the Civil War

when cotton supplies from the South dried up, St. George produced most of the cotton for the entire state.

From the beginning though, water was difficult to find. Most of the area's water supply came from wooden canals dug all the way from Pine Valley.

If Heritage Week can help people to remember these stories, it is a success, Jones said.

"People need to know that it wasn't always this easy living here," she said.

Other speakers scheduled at the event are Mountain Man Michael Bennett, a story telling festival by area school children and the concluding speaker next Sunday, Dr. Craig Booth.

A special night to honor Mary Phoenix, one of the area's best known historians, was added Friday night.

Amid all the history of Heritage Week, Esplin said he's just glad for a chance to wear his hats and share them with a few others.

No mistake of nature

■ Experts weigh in on best response to Africanized honey bees

By PATRICE ST. GERMAIN

patrices@thespectrum.com Nov 12-199

ST. GEORGE — An experiment gone bad, or another example of how man tries to improve on nature, brings the newest concern — Africanized honey bees or killer bees — to Southern Utah.

The bees have been migrating northward ever since they were either let go or accidentally released in Brazil in 1956.

In an attempt to make a heat tolerant bee with a high honey yield, the crossbreeding experiment consisted of breeding African bees with European honey bees.

The African bees were tolerant of the heat, but had undesirable traits — their willingness to attack to protect their hive. The highly aggressive bees mated with the European bees, but kept their defensive nature.

Since their release in 1956, the Africanized honey bees have multiplied and extended their range by at least 200 miles per year. Making their way northward through South and Central America, they were first detected in the United States in 1990.

BEES

• Continued from A1

Since they first arrived in Hidalgo, Texas, they are now found in parts of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Nevada. With the recent finding of the bees in Mesquite, it will not be long before the bees make their way into Southern Utah.

Killer bees is a misleading name for the bees. While the bees are more aggressive, attack in larger numbers, and will pursue intruders for a greater distance, their venom is not more potent than that of a European honey bee.

The bees, European and Africanized, look so similar, it takes an expert to tell them apart and many times, a DNA test needs to be done for 100 percent accuracy.

The killer bees have killed people and animals, and have been the source of numerous stinging incidents.

Entomologist Bill Hoy said he was first introduced to the bee in 1981 while working for the Peace Corps, doing survey work in Belize.

"Their sting is no different than European bees, but they attack in large numbers," Hoy said. "There is no reason to panic over the bees, but people need to be more cautious."

Hoy stressed that if a hive is found, someone with proper training should be called to remove the

hive.

Because the bees like the warmer climate, Hoy thinks the bees will remain in the southern part of Utah and not go much farther north.

Wilburn Phelps, president of the Utah Beekeepers Association, said he is not worried about the Africanized bees making their way up to the Salt Lake City area, but said nobody knows for sure.

"I saw some killer bees at a convention in Arizona and the bees were mild that day, but they can be extremely aggressive," Phelps said. "The African bees, because they swarm so often, it cuts down on the amount of honey they produce."

But another expert on bees is not so sure the Africanized bees will stay in Southern Utah.

Bryan Cox, owner of Beesmasters Inc., has been in the bee business his whole life.

For four generations, the Cox family has been in the honey business. Cox Honey is a family business and Bryan's mother runs Cox Honeyland in northern Utah.

With global warming, Cox said he thinks the bees could make an appearance in the Salt Lake City area within the next five to 10 years.

"Look at the temperature changes lately," Cox said. "Oceans are warming and marine animals are found farther north, outside their normal range. If they are doing this in the water, why not in the land and air?"

Cox also said the Africanized

bees have proven to be very adaptable.

"Two years ago, the Africanized honey bee stopped moving northward and actually retreated because of a mite that lives on the bees," Cox said. "The bees became more hygienic and adapted to the mite."

Killing bees indiscriminately is also a mistake, said Cox.

Cox, who has about 3,000 colonies with nearly 40,000 bees in each colony, uses his bees for pollenization instead of honey production.

"The honey business is about a \$10 million a year business," he said. "But, using the bees for pollenization helps the food industry, which runs about \$30 billion per year."

If a panicked public starts killing bees, it can ruin a whole ecosystem, said Cox.

"We need to learn to adapt and live with the bees," Cox said. "Our continent is one of the safest in the world."

Many deaths to people and animals have been attributed to the killer bees, but it still takes about 500 to 1,000 stings to cause death.

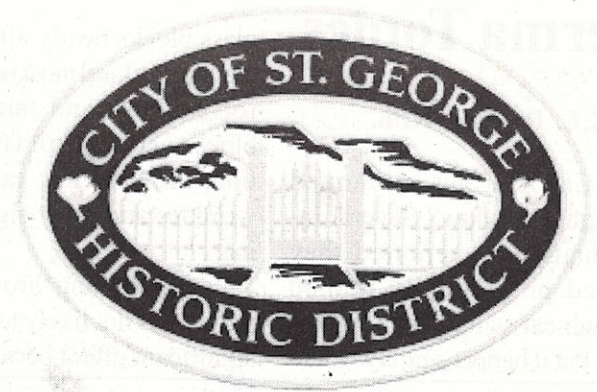
Eight deaths have occurred in the U.S. as a result of killer bee attacks. That's less than one per year for the amount of time the bees have been in the country.

"People just need to learn to respect the bees," Cox said. "Overall, we are pretty safe and we have to look at the whole food chain and the importance of the bees."

A

DOWNTOWN ST. GEORGE

Still Very Much The Hub Of Commerce And History



Transforming The Past Into The Present

By
The Downtown Association

John and Vanet Clemons are making a good thing happen on Main Street here in St. George. They have been very busy since purchasing the old Dixie Theater with a very extensive remodel. The goal is to make a live theater with over three hundred seats, as well as a ballroom on the second floor in the front part of the building that will be used for dances, receptions and other events. It will also house the Roland Lee Guitar Gallery on the first level South and a Deli type shop on the North. Beneath it all will be a lower level of kitchen facilities, restrooms and multi-purpose

classrooms. The three levels are connected with stairs and a new elevator.

The work is progressing well and the front portion will be open before long. Work on the theater will continue for some time due to the extensive nature

of the remodel. The best of the past is being preserved and enhanced with the quality and convenience of the present. The building

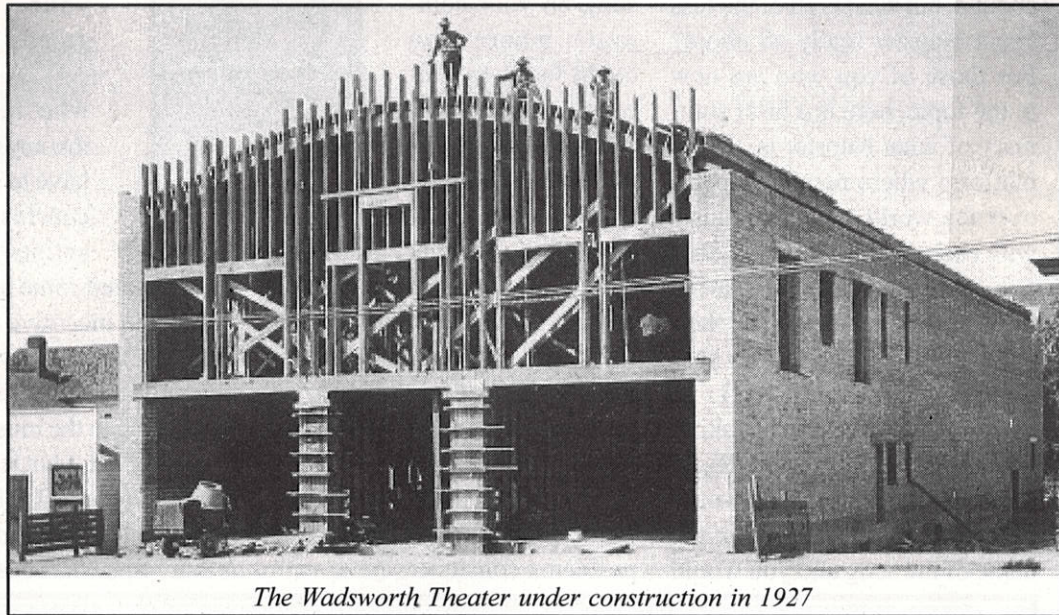
is to be called 'Main Street The-

ater And Ballroom'.

The building was originally built in 1927 and called the Wadsworth Theater. It changed its name to the Dixie Theater in the early 1950's and continued as this until it was bought and closed for remodeling in 1999.

fountain was set up next door.

The new theater will be a destination attraction for the downtown, anchoring the West Side of Main Street with grace and charm. The stucco exterior will be accented with beautiful windows, and an entry high-



The Wadsworth Theater under construction in 1927

Some of the original builders included: John, Eugene, Lawrence and Lafe Wadsworth, R.M. Reber and Harvey Dalton.

In the early days when they still had intermission, a soda

lighted with leaded glass.

We are so excited to see this kind of commitment to the downtown, and to have such a quality theater in the heart of St. George!

DOWNTOWN

The Hub Of Commerce And History

'Evelyn's'-The 'Nordstroms' Of St. George

"You will find the nicest things at *Evelyn's*," holds true after nearly four decades in the heart of St. George.

Evelyn's is an elite women's fashion store founded by Evelyn Bleak in the 1960's and managed by her until she retired in 1976. Kathleen Gubler then took over managing the store and

later bought it and still manages the store today.

Evelyn's is known for service, quality and fine fashions, where you can find dresses, lingerie, suits, sportswear and fashion accessories.

A personal touch is given by offering gift-wrapping, garment alterations, gift certificates and personal service.

The store is also very well known for the wonderful fashion shows put on by Kathleen at many of the towns local events.

The store is very popular with the tourists on their way North or South. Many say, "We never go through St. George without stopping at *Evelyn's*."



Barbara Watson modeling one of 'Evelyn's' quality garments



Kathleen Gubler has managed 'Evelyn's' since 1976.

Customers say that they can usually find what they need, and if they can't it can be ordered for them. *Evelyn's* is often called the 'Nordstroms' of St. George as they have the best fashions in town.

If you haven't visited *Evelyn's*, at 23 North 100 South, please come in and let Kathleen and her caring staff, Barbara, Beulah, Tammy and Anne help you choose from the large selection of ladies fashions, the right outfit for you

ST. GEORGE

Transforming The Past Into The Present

The Pioneer Courthouse

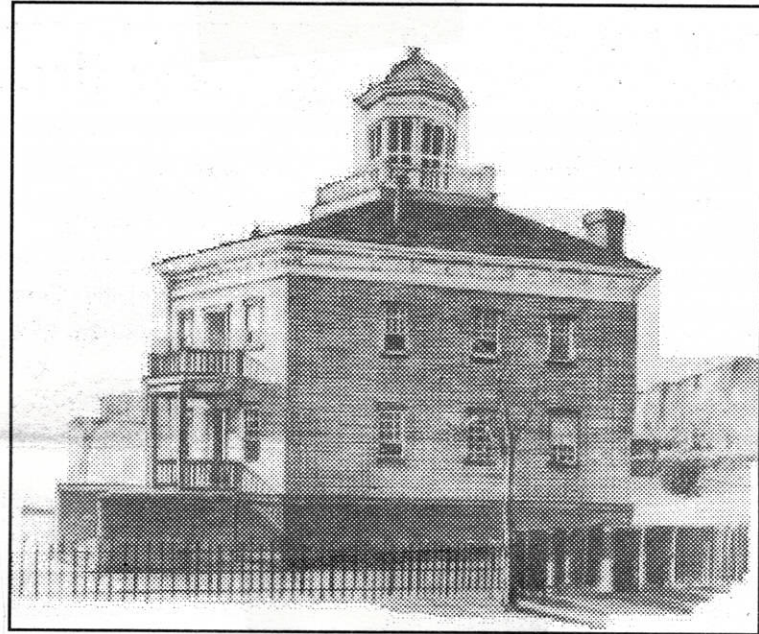
In 1861 Washington County's seat was in New Harmony but on January 14, 1863 the legislature unexpectedly moved the county seat to St. George.

In November, 1888, the court voted \$500 for a basement to be built and the next year the county voters overwhelmingly voted for a one fourth of one percent tax raise to pay for a courthouse. This levy would raise about \$10,000. Miles Romney, architect for the St. George Temple and Tabernacle, was engaged for the new three-story courthouse.

The original plans called for using limestone for the foundation. Only the first stones were in place when the builders learned that similar rocks used in building the Tabernacle were rapidly being eroded by the alkali in the soil. Hurriedly, the plans were changed and the basement was constructed of black volcanic rock, and the first story of red sandstone. Then another change was necessary. There simply were no stone cutters available because they were working full time on the Temple and Tabernacle.

For generations the family of Samuel Adams had been English lime-burners. When members of this family, who were converts to the Mormon Church, showed up in a wagon train commanded by Daniel D. McArthur he persuaded them to come to Dixie. The entire upper portion of the building was constructed of their adobe with some trim of sandstone to give the outside of the building unity.

The courthouse was not completed until 1876. The rock-lined basement had three rooms designed to be used as a jail. One without windows was for the most dangerous criminals although there is no evidence that it was ever occupied. The first floor provided offices for all county departments and the third floor provided the court with both an adequate and impressive setting. In between sessions it was used as schoolroom for older students and a recreation hall for community events. Public pride inspired the poorly fed and housed people to donate to a cupola to be placed on top of the



building and two small balconies to adorn the front of the building.

The plaster of Paris decorations and the fine woodwork of Miles Romney still testify of the genius of some of the early settlers in Dixieland but the most inspiring of all is that three buildings of the size and grandeur of the Temple, the Tabernacle and the Courthouse were erected in a space of little more than ten years after mankind entered

what was then a desolate valley.

The Pioneer Courthouse, located at 97 East St. George Blvd., is now home to the St. George Area Chamber of Commerce

Source: *Historical Buildings of Washington County*, text by Mary Phoenix, sketches by Jon Bowcutt.

ST. GEORGE

Transforming The Past Into The Present Whatever Happened To Those Silk Worms?

Weekly History Series Features Local Woman

By Norene Page

The Dixie History and Music series is proud to present a beloved local native who is an authority on the history of the Silkworm Industry of Southern Utah. Dolores Foremaster Riggs can worm her way right into your heart with her smooth presentation of this unique venture. The lecture will be at the St. George historical Tabernacle on June 20, 2001 at 7:00 P.M. The event is open to the public and free of charge.

Riggs was born in St. George, Utah to Lindau Foremaster. Two of her great grandfathers, William Lang and Alonzo Russell, were with the original company that arrived in Southern Utah in 1861. Dolores graduated from Woodward Jr. High School, Dixie High School, and Dixie Jr. College. She married Jerry Riggs and they were blessed with three children, Merrill, Sherilyn and Russell. She is active in the 4-H Program where she taught sewing, cooking, gun safety, dress style, heritage and self determination projects. In 1966 she organized the Horsemanship Program in Washington County. This involved horse shows, record

keeping, demonstrations and chaperoning contestants to district, state and national contests.

McQuarrie Memorial Museum Board. She has also done volunteer work for the PTA, March of Dimes, and Red Cross and acted as St. George Heritage

Week Chairman and Dixie Beautification President. Her hobbies include square dancing, designing, research, genealogy and devotion to her family.

Dolores has been active in every organization in her church since the age of fourteen. She served as the first Stake Primary President of the St. George East Stake and established the first Genealogical Library.

During her many years of service to her church and the various community projects she has worked full time for Rocky Mountain Product and Milne Truck Line.



Dolores Riggs knows her worms

She is a member of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers and has served as the Camp Captain, Company President and Museum Director. She will also serve as the Southwest Regional Representative in the International Society of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. She will soon be serving as the Director of the

Chatwin trial set for March 2

■ **Lawyer: Recent cases set good precedents**

By JANE ZHANG

jzhang@thespectrum.com

ST. GEORGE — When Ross Chatwin moved with his wife and four children from a one-bedroom house he built to a bigger home his brother built in



Chatwin

Colorado City in 2001, he first asked for permission from the Fundamental Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which owns most of the area's land and property through a trust, United Effort Plan.

Now, he said, the polygamist church appears to favor the practice, with about 35 families swapping houses in the last six months.

With members living in houses they didn't build, Chatwin said, the church, which has failed in eviction

INSIDE

■ A former member of the FLDS church receives a possible death threat.

/ Page A7

cases in both Utah and Arizona, hopes to reverse their fortune.

The strategy will be put to the test on March 2, as Chatwin goes to trial in Kingman before Arizona State Court Judge James Chavez. The date was decided Thursday after an initial court appearance by Joan C. Dudley, Chatwin's pro bono attorney from Arizona Community Legal Services. Chatwin and Rodney Parker, the FLDS church's attorney, attended by teleconference.

Barely nine months ago, the judge ruled in UEP v. Milton Holm that the FLDS church should allow Holm to stay for his lifetime in the Colorado City home he started building 26 years ago, or the church should pay him just compensation for his investments in the residence. The church has since appealed the case.

• See CHATWIN on A8

Mar 6, 2004
Spectrum
Feb.

CHATWIN

• Continued from A1

The ruling followed the Utah Supreme Court's decision in Jeffs v. Stubbs, a 13-year case brought by 20 Hildale men. Because their wives were not included in the list of plaintiffs in the lawsuit, however, they will have to move out when their husbands die.

With the two precedents, said

Joan C. Dudley, Chatwin's pro bono attorney from Arizona Community Legal Services, she was confident about the full-day trial in Chavez's court. While Chatwin didn't build the 1,700-square-foot home, he did build a 1,000-square-foot home with a large garage.

"I don't really see how that is different because he really built a home," Dudley said. As in the UEP v. Holm case, she said, the premise

will be the unjustly enrichment of the UEP.

Rodney Parker, the FLDS church's attorney for 12 years, disagreed. Unlike Holm, who was told to "build like I'll stay forever," Chatwin started building his home after June 1987, when letters of "tenants-at-will" were sent out to FLDS church members. As a way to control its membership, he has argued, the church has the right to evict tenants for any reason.

One of the fastest-growing polygamist groups in North America, the FLDS church controls most of the 10,000 residents in the border towns of Hildale, Utah, and Colorado City, Ariz. The prophet, Warren Jeffs, surprised many last month by excommunicating 21 men, including then-Colorado City Mayor Dan Barlow.

Chatwin, who was excommunicated in November after allegedly pursuing two teenage girls on his own, held the first news conference in Colorado City's history, decrying Jeffs as a "Hitler-like dictator."

Like Saddam Hussein, the former Iraqi leader who claimed to have 100 percent of the votes, Chatwin said, Jeffs commanded fear. Members signed church papers because they feared for their lives, he said.

"Our families, our livelihood and our homes and businesses were all threatened if we stood up against it," Chatwin said. "We are tired of having families being destroyed."

hip.

Nevadans just might be up to something

Today, we will be getting acquainted with the exotic culture and rich diversity of a strange and fascinating people — the inhabitants of Nevada.

But before we can fully understand Nevadans, we must first understand the concept of borders, a useful device that keeps Nevadans where they are and, more importantly, Californians where they are. Borders have the magical effect of causing an irresistible urge on anyone who crosses them to get right back where they were as soon as possible, except for Robert Redford, on whom, lamentably, there has been no such effect.



**Randy
Smith**

*The
Writers
Group*

Borders first came about because of an ancient astronomical phenomenon that persists to this day wherein the sun sets at different times in different places. For instance, there is a border between Utah and Nevada because — and I can prove this with the Oasis clock in Mesquite compared to my car clock — the sun sets a whole hour earlier in Nevada than in Utah. This isn't just my own observation but an actual law of physics that requires darkness to come sooner wherever there are casinos.

The fascinating thing about the Utah-Nevada border is the narcotic effect it has on the brain. I can illustrate this by sharing with you an actual verbal exchange between two Utahns that I know took place on the other side of the border:

**IMPATIENT ST.
GEORGE RESIDENT:**

"Honey, I can't believe we drove 120 miles just to shop at the Gap. There's a Gap in St. George."

**IMPATIENT ST.
GEORGE RESIDENT'S
WIFE:** "I know, dear. But you don't understand. This is Las Vegas."

ST. GEORGE RESIDENT: "Oh, O.K."

Because of the aforementioned strange effects of the afore-mentioned nearby border, Southern Utahns have found it necessary to keep a surveillance system in place, which we call Channel 3. Channel 3 is the Las Vegas station that keeps us informed about Nevadans, who, due to the fact that they live on the other side of the border, may be up to something dangerous, such as hoarding nuclear waste, or maybe — and I shudder to even mention this — making girls dress up in skimpy bunny outfits to go sell cigarettes.

So having revealed all this, there is one big question that keeps rearing its ugly head: What was the cable company thinking? You may remember how they covertly switched channel 3 to the WB network, replacing "Where News Comes First" with "Blind Date." This caused a swift and ferocious backlash of a suddenly vulnerable people, at which time the cable company saw the wisdom of restoring Las Vegas back to channel 3 for everyone else. Most of the aforementioned ferocious people, as a clever cover ploy, said they just wanted to see the news closer to home, which makes no sense at all because, well think about it — there's a border between us and them whereas there is no such border between us and KSL.

But we must come to a conclusion on this issue, so here it is: If there has to be a place called Yucca Mountain, we sure are glad it's on that other side.

*Randall Smith is a
St. George resident.*

IN OUR VIEW

Passage of dino tracks bill only beginning

Nov 22 02

Millions of years ago, dinosaurs roamed the areas of Southern Utah where people now live, cars now travel and technology now plays a major part of life.

We know that because of the fantastic discovery in 2000 by Sheldon Johnson. With the simple turning of some dirt on his farm came the discovery of dinosaur tracks, believed by some paleontologists to be the best examples of tracks ever discovered.

Unfortunately, the priceless tracks are withering away in the heat and wind of our harsh desert climate. A treasure is in danger of being lost forever.

That is why it is so encouraging finally to see movement in the Senate on a bill that will provide \$500,000 for the project, which has a goal of building a museum that will serve as an education center while also getting the tracks out of the weather.

The money didn't come easily. The House, led by retiring Republican Jim Hansen, passed the bill to provide funds in October 2001. It has been languishing in the Senate ever since.

But finally, in Wednesday's early morning hours, the Senate passed the bill. It now only needs President George W. Bush's signature. Once that happens, money will be allocated to the City of St. George so it can purchase up to 10

acres to begin the process.

And make no mistake, it is only a beginning.

About \$100,000 will go to Layton Ott, who purchased the Johnson farm. The rest of the money will go toward construction and other improvements. But the city will need a total of about \$800,000 to finish the project.

That means the fund raising isn't finished. But the city will be eligible for as much as \$500,000 more in federal funding, although St. George will have to come up with matching funds.

There also is work to do across the street from the Johnson Farm on Riverside Drive. Tracks also have been discovered on property owned by developer Darcy Stewart. That property also was considered, but Sen. Orrin Hatch had to pull provisions that would have given the city more flexibility with the land as a means of getting the bill passed as the congressional session wrapped up.

This bill, known as the Virgin River Dinosaur Footprint Preserve Act, is an excellent start to providing protection for a tourist attraction that has drawn thousands of visitors to our area from around the world.

But to ensure success, the project to preserve the 205-million-year-old tracks still needs the support of the community and the city of St. George.

DOWNTOWN ST. GEORGE

The Hub Of Commerce And History

A Heritage Worth Preserving

Step Back In Time At Judd's Store

By Ed Sanderson

During the War, Dad looked for and found a safe haven for his family away from the

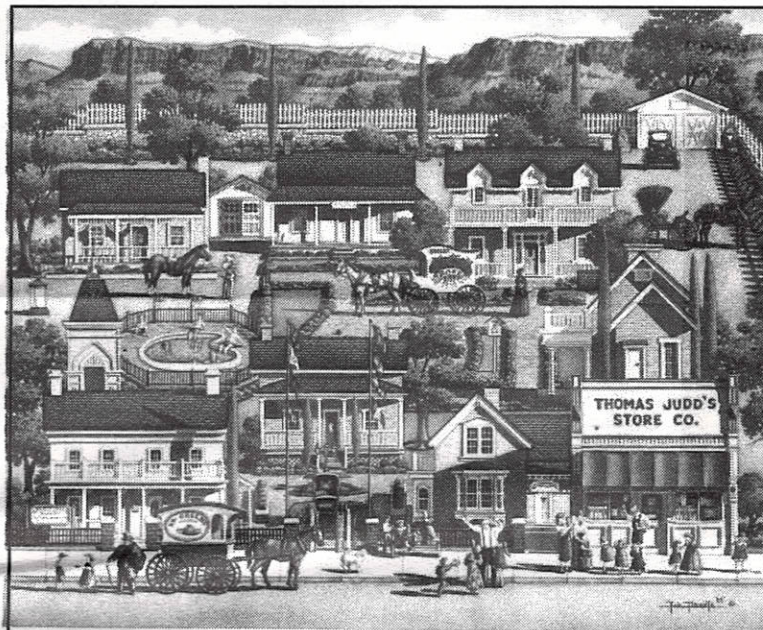
coastline of Southern California. As a general contractor he was hired by the LDS Church to oversee the construction of a few chapels in Southern Utah. That's how we happened to move to LaVerkin where we lived for several carefree (at least from the eyes of children) years. For years after that we returned each summer vacation to spend the months with our friends in La Verkin. Eventually Dad rented and eventually sold the family home to Thell and Elaine Gubler.

Now, some fifty years later, after following many a treasure map to a dead end, and after travelling thousands of miles in the search, I found that I was ready to return to the land of my youth.

Today, as the current owners of the Thomas Judd Store Company, my wife and I feel a special commitment to preserve one of the last remaining symbols of early Southern Utah pioneering heritage of ingenuity and hard work. Just a few

years ago the City of St. George was poised to condemn Judd's Store and build a parking lot. However, Judd's Store is now

for a sandwich, a soda, a mal or a basket of our famous breadsticks and are immediately in awe of the original metal ceiling and the antique that line the shelves of the old west wall. They enjoy the am



Eric Dowdle's painting shows Greene Gate and Judd's Store

protected by an historic easement in favor of the Utah Heritage Foundation. The easement requires whoever owns this wonderful old building to preserve it "in perpetuity" (that means forever) for the enjoyment of future generations that follow.

Not many 100-year old establishments can support themselves. Judd's Store is no different in that regard. Every month requires an additional subsidy. But it is a labor of love, and the customers who visit Judd's have fun. They come in

biance we have created with the great "big band" music and "down home" friendliness and immediately want to hold a private party there. All we really need is that one little product that will sell like hot cakes and bring the world to our door. We would like the whole world to say "when you visit St. George you just have to stop by Judd's Store and pick up some (blank)." Well, we'd sure like to know what that (blank) will be. In the meantime, stop by if just to say "hello." We look forward to your visit.

Building begins at track site



Nick Adams / The Spectrum

Workers set a rebar frame in place Wednesday as they construct leveling pads for the piers that are

part of a building to house and protect the Johnson Farm Dinosaur Track Site.

■ Facility should be complete by early autumn

By BRAD PLOTHOW

bplothow@thespectrum.com

ST. GEORGE — A new home is expected to be completed by early fall for ancient fossils that have given paleontologists clues into how creatures behaved 200 million years ago.

More than \$1 million has been procured — from federal, state, county and city sources — to fund construction of a 16,000-square-foot building, called the Dinosaur Ahlitorium, over a portion of the Johnson Farm Track Site. Work began last

month and should be complete by mid-September.

The Johnson Farm Track Site, near River Road, has become a hotbed for fossil excavation and paleontology research since Sheldon Johnson unearthed the first fossils in February 2000. Since then, the site has yielded some of the most unique fossils in North America.

More than 1,000 tracks have been discovered at the site, including footprints of three-toed Eubrontes and several large "potholes," believed by some paleontologists to be the oldest record of Sauropods — large plant-eaters — in North America.

The most recent find, a

MAJOR FINDS AT THE JOHNSON FARM TRACK SITE

- More than 1,000 footprints.
- Dinosaur vertebrae.
- 15 prehistoric teeth.
- Fossil fish, including a new species of shark.

The site is in need of volunteers. For more information, call Theresa Walker at 703-0020.

trace fossil of where a half-ton creature probably once sat, maybe while eating a fish, has drawn national attention because it provides a glimpse into the behavior of the prehistoric animal.

"I think the most exciting thing is the crouching dinosaur, which we just found a few months ago,"

said St. George resident George D'Apuzzo, a volunteer at the site. "The whole site is exciting because it's so old. People from all over the world come here."

The fossils are currently uncovered — exposed to heat, wind and rain —

• See TRACKS on A8

TRACKS

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which has spurred concern from LaVerna Johnson, Sheldon's wife.

The structure being erected over the fossils will be little more than a permanent climate-controlled metal canopy. Also included in the building plan are an office, a classroom and a gift shop.

But Gary Watts, chairman for the St. George City Dinosaur Advisory Board, said additional building phases need to be completed when more funding is obtained.

"It's a skeleton, bare-bones," said Watts, who considered the building a step in preserving the fossils. "(But) once exposed (to heat, wind, precipitation), the sandstone that contains the fossils is at

the mercy of the elements."

While exposed, the fossils have been treated with a polymer-plastic preservative. But Andrew Milner, site paleontologist, said it's not enough, especially with temperatures climbing.

"It's a concern," said Milner of the uncovered fossils. "You'll hear some paleontologists say the heat doesn't affect the fossils. I'm physically seeing that it is."

Milner said the site sits on what was probably a mud flat at the edge of Jurassic-era Lake Dixie — a freshwater lake. That explains, Milner said, why so many trace fossils of dinosaur movement, both in and out of water, have been found at the site.

"That's one of the great things about tracks — you can see what the animal was doing 200-million

years ago," said Milner. "I have a feeling there's going to be more. There's real potential at this bone locality."

Dixie State College recently procured a multi-year \$100,000 legislative grant to hire an administrator who will act as a liaison between the city-owned track site and DSC. The full-time position will include 4 to 8 teaching hours, probably in biological sciences, said DSC Public Relations Director Chris Taylor. Paleontology classes may be offered at DSC in the future.

About \$175,000 has been approved to pay salaries and utility costs for the DinosaurAH!torium for the fiscal year beginning this month, said Gary Sanders, St. George community arts and exhibits administrator.

St. George marks 150 years ^{Dec 30 '11}

For the Desert Valley Times

As part of the 150th anniversary of St. George, the Visual Arts Association of Southern Utah has planned three-day event from Jan. 14 to 16 as a revival of artistic creation based at the St. George Community Arts Center, located at Main Street and 100 South.

While performers and artists will present their creative talents around St. George, the Community Arts Center celebrates its 100th anniversary at the same time. The center will offer tickets for self-guided "Arts to Zion" artist studio and gallery tours, demonstrations, lectures, and displays.

The "Arts to Zion" open studio and gallery tours offer residents and visitors a chance to see 40 artists in action and 17 galleries, once registration is complete at the Community Arts Center. People are invited to visit artists in St. George, Washington City, Hurricane, Kayenta, Springdale, Mesquite and Logandale, Nev. Hours are from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and Monday, and 1 to 6 p.m. on Sunday.

At the Community Arts Center art and historical photographs will appear on the walls along the

hallways of the first and second floors. The historically themed art show, "From a Desert to a Dream" is a juried show open to local artists who bring their work to the center from 10 a.m. to noon on Saturday, Jan. 7. In the top floor ballroom, continuous performances by musicians, dancers and singers will add to the festive arts revival.

All art mediums and disciplines have space for displays and demonstrations at the arts center. Lectures covering photography, wildlife art, portrait painting, watercolor, and children's art are included.

Boy Scouts will have activities leading to a merit badge in art.

NEW YEAR CELEBRATION Shoe Sale!

25% to 75%

Off All Shoes & Sandals Sale Ends Sat. Jan., 7th Hurry For Best Selection!

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Learn The History Of St. George

less attributes we can apply to our own lives today.

Enjoy a Free Tour Of The Historic Sites

By E & S Berry

If you haven't visited the Historic St. George Tabernacle, Brigham Young's Winter Home or Jacob Hamblin's Pioneer Home lately, we invite you to come explore them soon. Open for tours from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily, the public is welcome.

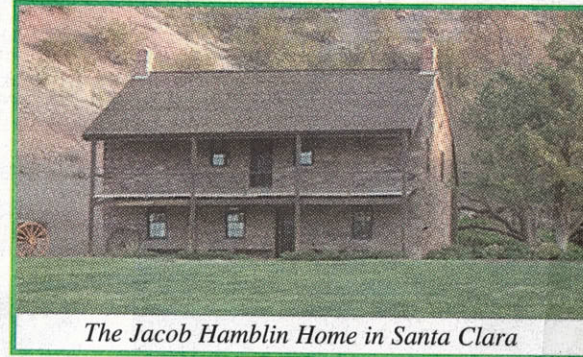
These beautiful pioneer sites were constructed during the 1850's through 1870's.

Each tells a story of a people of faith, willing to sacrifice all to answer a call to es-

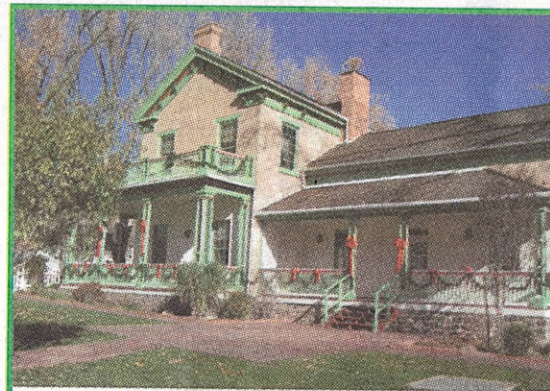
tablish a community and make the desert blossom as a rose.

Take a guided stroll through history within the walls of the homes and community center of early settlers. Feel the love of the humble, hard working pioneer families. Learn of their challenges, their joy, as well as the many miracles they experi-

enced. Enjoy the lovely furnishings and artifacts of the period. Hear faith promoting stories of sacrifice, faith, and



The Jacob Hamblin Home in Santa Clara



The Brigham Young Winter Home in St. George

charity as the people worked together in unity to develop their new abode. Learn from their faithfulness, resourcefulness, and dedication, all time-

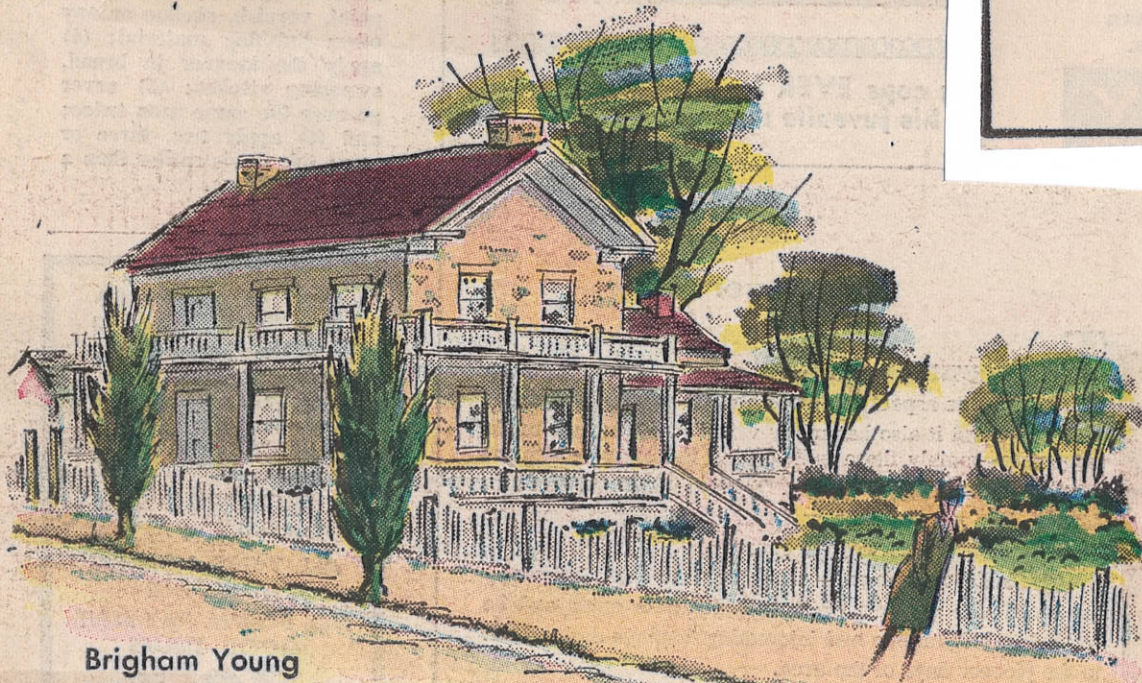
Come alone, bring a date, or gather the whole family for a free, fun, educational adventure. Take pleasure in the lovely grounds and surroundings. All facilities have restrooms and drinking fountains. Don't forget your cameras!

For groups of 20 or more please call 673-5181 for a reservation.

L.D.S. Tabernacle
St. George



Old Washington County Courthouse
at St. George



Brigham Young
Winter Home, St. George

Fossilized tracks donated to St. George

■ Relics valued at \$1.5 million

By JANE ZHANG

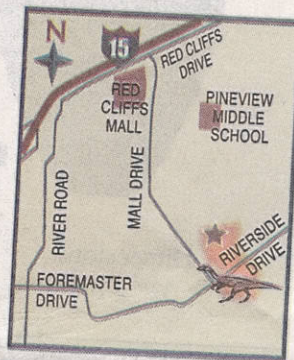
jzhang@thespectrum.com

ST. GEORGE — A day after the U.S. Senate approved a bill that will provide St. George at least \$500,000 to preserve dinosaur tracks, the city accepted a donation Thursday worth \$1.5 million in fossilized tracks from a private developer.

Along with more than 200 foot prints, the city of St. George also bought from Darcy Stewart half an acre of land off Riverside Drive for about \$20,000. While the tracks have been stored in an enclosed structure in Hildale, Stewart said, some soon will be displayed at the Johnson Farm track site.

"It's a wonderful thing," he said. We are excited."

Since Sheldon Johnson donated his findings to the city in 2000, rare Early Jurassic-era dinosaur tracks



Gina Jrel / The Spectrum

have attracted between 4,000 and 6,000 visitors every month from around the world.

As part of the plan to preserve the findings, said Kent Perkins, director of St. George Leisure Services, the city also will buy the 2-acre Johnson Farm and another 7.5-acre Johnson property along the Virgin River for a future park.

In all, city officials estimated that about \$800,000 is needed for the project. The Virgin River Dinosaur

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TRACKS

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Footprint Preserve Act, which passed the Senate early Wednesday, allows the U.S. Department of Interior to grant \$500,000 to buy up to 10 acres of private land and build a museum to protect the tracks.

The final version of the bill, however, dropped a provision that would have given the city of St. George more leeway to preserve Stewart's land. When the new Congress meets in January, Perkins said, the original amendment might be reintroduced.

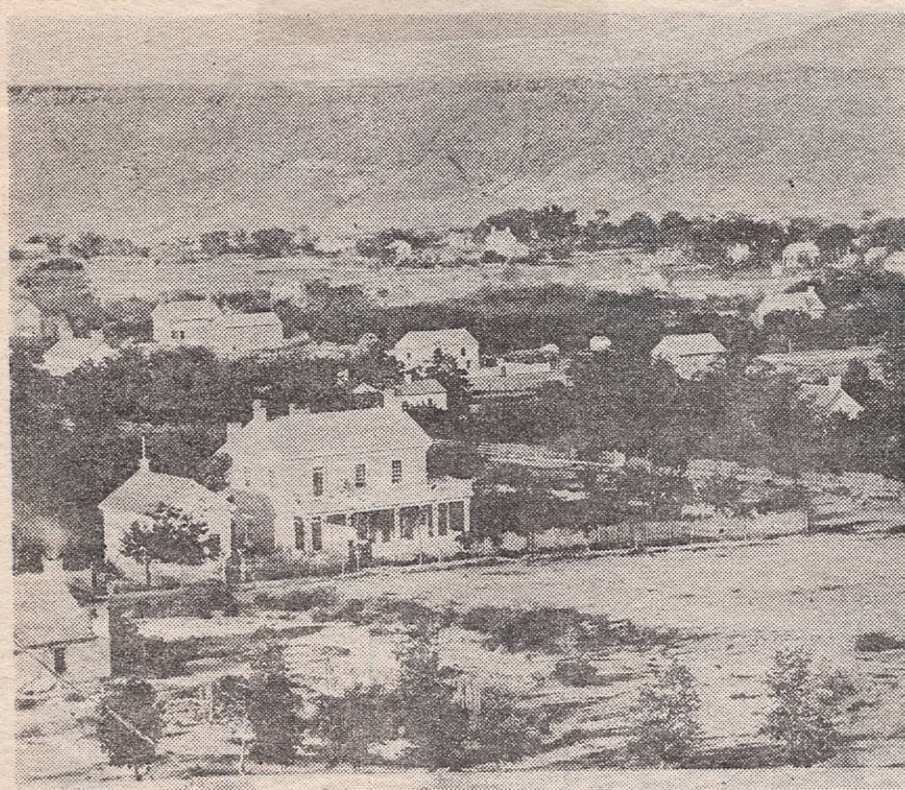
"The goal is to preserve and protect the tracks first," he said. "It's a good feeling to know that we

are getting closer to the goal. There were many starts and stops, there were many wrinkles on the way, so it has been a bumpy road. One doesn't get too emotional or too low."

Last month, St. George city paleontologist Andrew Milner said he had identified 14 track layers on Stewart's property. With sediments covered on top, he added, the tracks are well preserved. Rare specimens included

swim tracks, skin impressions and crocodile prints.

The discovery of dinosaur tracks has been "a pleasant surprise," Stewart said. Other parts of his original 90-acre property along Riverside Drive have been sold to build the Pine View Intermediate School, a chapel for Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and apartment buildings.



View of Brigham Young's winter home won \$10 in centennial series.

pictures from the past

brigham young's home

AN interesting picture of Brigham Young's winter home and surrounding homes in St. George in the early days of the area has been submitted to The Salt Lake Tribune's Centennial

series of Pictures from the Past.

In this photograph, taken by a photographer named Booth, writing on the bottom is incomplete, but states, "Residence of

Brigham Young, now occupied by (here the name is blotched) "and on the second line," No. 5 View, St. George, Utah."

The Mormon leader's winter home is at 89 W. 2nd North in modern St. George and is in a section of Dixie State Park. Colonial in style, with white balustraded balcony, the house, lawn and garden are surrounded by a white picket fence. He lived in it from 1873 until his death four years later.

THE HOUSE has been refurbished in the 19th Century tradition and furnished with furniture of the period including cranberry glass fixtures Boston rocker, spinning wheel and quilted bedspreads.

AT THE MUSEUM

Admission to the St. George Art Museum is free. Regular museum hours are: Monday 6-8 p.m.; Tuesday through Thursday 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Friday 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m. and closed Sunday. For further information call (435)634-5942.

— October through December 2000 — **3**

Art Museum exhibit looks at digital .COMmunity

For The Spectrum

The Fall season at the St. George Art Museum introduces three outstanding shows: The Fine Art of Gourds by Denise Meyers, DIGITAL.COMmunity-UAF and TRUE TO FORM — Journal Drawings, Writing and Related Sculpture by Larry E. Elsner.

The museum invites groups of any kind to take advantage of tours provided by the docent program. A select group of community volunteers has received training to provide stimulating guided tours of current art shows. In addition, the docents have spent time with the artists themselves and can share information regarding content and techniques used in creating the art pieces, making the visit to the museum a rich experience.

School classes, church groups, book clubs, community organizations, or any other group are all invited to sign up for a docent-guided tour.

To reserve a tour call LaRue Dove (628-3307), Audrey Shumway (628-2314) or the front desk at the Art Museum (634-5942). One to two weeks advance notice is required.

Lehi's Epic Journey To Be Discussed At Tabernacle

Noted Instructor To Speak

Contributed by Tom Jones

The epic journey of Lehi, as provided in The Book of Mormon, will be reviewed by Professor James S. Harris Wednesday evening, October 6, in the St. George Tabernacle.

Professor Harris will discuss his learnings of Lehi's travels, based on hard rock inscriptions found from Israel to Arabia

to the American continent.

Harris was born in Chicago, Illinois, where he attended public schools. He attended Weber State College in Ogden, Utah; Wright Jr. College in Chicago; and received his Bachelor of Science degree from Brigham Young University. Advanced degrees from BYU include a Masters in Biblical Studies and Hebrew Language and a Doctorate in Education.

His teaching experience includes work as a seminary and institute instructor. He taught in the BYU Ancient Scripture Department. He was

director and teacher of two six-month Semester Abroad Study Programs in Israel, and has been



The Book of Mormon story of Lehi's Journey is the subject of tabernacle lecture

a teacher, guide and director of numerous adult seminars in Israel, Jordan and Egypt.

Professor Harris is married to Betty Yvonne Matheson, and they make their home in Kanab. They are the parents of five children.

He is familiar to St. George audiences, including a presentation in the Tabernacle last January when he discussed ancient inscriptions of Yahweh on five continents.

The 7:00 p.m. program is part of the music and history series sponsored by the St. George Temple Visitors' Center. It is free and open to the public.



This year's limited edition print was painted by Wallace G. Lee and is a rendering of the Jacob Hamblin Home

located in Santa Clara. The print will be in the old courthouse building on St. George Blvd. Monday to Oct. 22.



Spectrum photo / Shaun-Stahle

Dixie and Anne Leavitt wanted the many new residents moving to St. George to understand the area's rich legacy. So they proposed a week-long celebration to commemorate St. George's heritage. Festivities begin next week.

Heritage Week honors St. George pioneers

By FRED LUDWIG

The Spectrum

With air conditioning, refrigerators and golf courses, St. George is certainly a different place than the harsh desert the early pioneers inherited.

But their hardships and challenges have not been lost on the modern-day pioneers of this area who wish to commemorate 133 years as a city with a week of gala events.

It's called Heritage Week and the purpose is to meld the residents of St. George with the influx of new residents by commemorating the pioneers who braved harsh conditions to start the community.

Organizers are drawing a comparison between the original arrival of the 309 families in the Dixie Cotton Mission and those who have moved here in recent years, which organizers are dubbing the "re-settlement" of the area.

The aim is to celebrate those who have helped settle St. George — to meld both old and new.

"There's really a parallel," said Anne Leavitt, who serves at the St. George LDS Temple visitor's center and is a member of the nine-member steering committee that planned the events.

Heritage Week planners hope the event will give them a chance to welcome newcomers to the area and get them to know its heritage, Leavitt said.

"We really want to reach the new people in town," Leavitt said. "Those people



Spectrum photo / Shaun Stahle

Norman and Jan Nelson are a part of the nine-member steering committee for the Heritage Week festivities.

who are resettling this area, we want them to embrace this."

That would help avoid polarization between old-time residents and new residents, Leavitt said.

The celebration starts Monday in Salt Lake City, then moves to St. George Tuesday, the 133rd anniversary of St. George receiving its city charter. Weeklong events, to be held with the help of hundreds of residents, range from historical re-enactments to choir presentations. Local heritage will be incorporated into the curriculum at elementary

• Please see HERITAGE on A5

HERITAGE

• Continued from A1

schools.

Planning has been underway for months, said Dixie Leavitt, also a steering committee member.

He said he doesn't want the area's history to get lost amid all the recent rapid growth of Southern Utah.

"I was concerned that our heritage is being dropped through the cracks," Dixie Leavitt



Gayle Allred, member of the steering committee



Douglas Alder, member of the steering committee

said.

After St. George got its charter on Jan. 17, 1862, residents drew lots and moved onto their chosen properties on Jan. 23.

"It (the celebration) could have been any day between the 17th and 23rd," Dixie Leavitt said. "Why not make it a week?"

Future plans call for the celebration to become an annual event, with the city Leisure Services Department to run it in the years to come.



Steven Peterson, member of the steering committee



Sandia Hyer, member of the steering committee

Heritage week brings pioneer era to life

By TRICIA CIARAVINO

The Spectrum

The Dixie spirit will come to life during Heritage Week, St. George's birthday celebration.

Events are designed to educate the public about the city's history and depict the life of the common and not-so-common man during the early years of pioneer settlement in the Southern Utah area, especially St. George in the mid-1800s.

■ The celebration starts Tuesday in the St. George Tabernacle, 18 S. Main, with a narrative reliving how the city began.

Utah Gov. Michael Leavitt will be accompanied to the Pioneer Opera House by the Dixie Brass Band in much the same manner Brigham Young was escorted through the city 133 years ago.

Doug Alder, local historian and resident, will give a brief history on the building followed by St. George seniors reminiscing about the hey-days of live theater.

■ A Heritage Fair organized by the Sons and Daughters of the Utah Pioneers is Wednesday at the Smith Convention Center at the Dixie Center.

"We're trying to display the heritage of the common people," said Alder.

Fifty local families will display memorabilia passed down from their



Spectrum photo / Shaun Stahle

St. George Community Development Director Bob Nicholson (left) and Public Information Officer Brent Crosby nail down last-minute details Wednesday regarding the official opening of the Pioneer Opera House next week.

ancestors who carved out a home in the desert, plus early crafts of settlers and food popular in the era.

■ Music was also an important aspect of pioneer life and various musical groups will perform at events during the week.

All activities are free except "Dixie Lights," a light but historically and correct musical performed by a small

ensemble of local players at the Opera House at 7 p.m. Jan. 18-19.

There is no formal admission charge, but reminiscent of pioneer days, patrons are asked to donate food or clothing which will be donated to Dixie Care and Share. During the barter days of the pioneers when money was scarce, food or clothing was used for admission.

308 Settlers Head South To Open Cotton Mission

At October Conference in 1861 in the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, 308 names were called out from the pulpit. Each was a familyman and each was called to settle Dixie as part of the Cotton Mission. With the disruption of cotton production due to the Civil War, Brigham Young set up this area to supply this much needed product. It was a successful venture and new cotton dresses etc. were soon being sported around Salt Lake City.

Actually 309 families arrived in Dixie where they lived in a community camp, just east of the present site of Dixie College, while townsites and fields were surveyed. Ditches were dug so the water from the west city springs (located near the present Red Hills Golf Course) would flow by gravity to everyone of the measured lots. When all was finished, the head of the household drew (by lot) his property and received title to it. The property where Brigham Young's Winter Home stands was transferred to a man named Johnson. Brigham Young Junior, serving as Brigham Young's agent bought the property where a two-room adobe house was standing.

George Romney's great grandfather, Miles P. Romney and his father Miles Romney were the master builders and architects for Brigham Young and modified the adobe house with a new north wing, veranda and a second floor. It

was elegantly furnished and many important people visited Brigham Young in it. Brigham Young owned at least two other homes for his other wives, but he still wanted a "more suitable" home.

With the end of the Civil War and the advent of steam locomotives in the West, the Cotton Mission was dismantled. The old cotton mill was silent. This three-story structure is still intact and can be seen by taking the Washington-Middleton exit off I-15 and is located just prior to crossing the bridge into town.

Cotton farming fizzled and people were soon put to work building the Tabernacle, completed in 1871, the County Courthouse and twenty other homes. After these buildings were completed Brigham Young and George A. Smith (who called the 308 names and for whom the city was named) set about supervising the construction of the Temple. Brigham Young lived in the home in 1872. The home was completed in 1874, and he lived there each winter (except one) until his death in 1878.

The one winter (1872 or 73), Brigham Young was having trouble with his wife, Ann Eliza Webb and was also having poor health. He had posted \$35,000 bail in order to go to St. George to supervise the Temple construction and soak up the sunshine.

The winter set in something fierce all over the Territory and all chance of his getting to

Salt Lake City in time to stand trial seemed impossible. According to an old journal "The vampires of the law courts gloated over the situation, drank to the toasts 'We've got him where the wool is tight... Old Brig is in a box... Thirty-five thousand dollars have got to come old boy... and this is only a small beginning.' Their gloating was on the streets of Salt Lake, they could not keep it hidden.

Then, Brigham Young decided to flabbergast them and though a "fearful snowstorm came on" and "the flakes fell like goose feathers" the prophet, Porter Rockwell and J.R. Murdock started preparations for the journey to Salt Lake City.

"At the hour of ten, the court clerks were intine in the court room. All were jubilant. The sallow and swarthy judge was sitting in his seat with his hat on and ordered the baliff to cry the court is now convened. At his juncture in walked President Brigham Young and sat full in front of the Judge.

Brigham had come 325 miles through deep snow, mud and ice in only eight days and he had been in bad health at that.

You may visit Brigham Young's Winter Home, located at 89 West 2nd No. street from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. daily in the summer and 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily during the rest of the year. It is air-conditioned and you can pick cotton in the beautiful veranda. No charge.

Browning deserves a hearty thanks for *Mar 1914* helping to make Dixie's dreams a reality

One of the high points in the history of Dixie College and the cultural life of Southern Utah occurred when the Val A. Browning Library was dedicated



**Mary
Phoenix**

Dixie
Diary

March 10. This facility has all of the components that we have worked for and planned for the 83 years that Dixie College has been in existence and we can never thank **Val Browning** and his family enough for mak-

ing our dreams a reality.

The 98-year-old Mr. Browning was too frail to make the trip and so his son, **John Val Browning**, came from Ogden to stand in for his father.

The librarian, **Audrey Shumway**, who has worked with all phases of the library, set the stage for the ceremony with her gracious and charming remarks. **Dr. George Rampton**, assistant to the president for development,

expressed the gratitude of Southern Utahns to the Browning family and told of their many gifts to the college. There were speeches by former college president **Douglas Alder**; President **Robert Huddleston**; Commissioner of Higher Education for the state of Utah, **Dr. Cecelia Foxley**; **Dr. Max Rose**; architect **Kim Campbell**; and **Bud Mahas**, construction. Many dignitaries were recognized including our own **Joy Atkin**, who is a member of the state Library Board.

There were numbers by the Chamber Choir under the baton of **Jeff Haagenon**, instrumental numbers directed by **Gary Caldwell**, and a flute trio by **Lana Whitehead**, **Ami Scott** and **Beth Lingwall**.

It was a day of reminiscing for all Dixie fans. We, the members of the Golden Generation, remembered when the library was in the room on the third floor of what is now the Dixie Arts Center, just south of the Washington County Library. We remembered good, kind **Mae Ward Hunt**, retired professor from Brigham Young University, who was sent to Dixie to

finish out her teaching career. We remembered her corkscrew curls and her ability to move her 6-foot frame on top of a table when a mouse put in an appearance. Utah has a penchant not easily understood by outsiders for always building a gymnasium first. When Dixie followed this trend and constructed the new gym on the present campus, the old gym — where the Washington County Library is now located — became the Dixie College Library and alumni of those years had tales to tell.

Refreshments were served in the special collection room where we enjoyed viewing the pictures of Dixie's famous authors, **Juanita Brooks**, **A. Karl Larson** and **Mau-reen Whipple**. We particularly enjoyed the first two, but the Whipple picture did not look like her to any of us who knew her.

One thing that all of Dixie is united in is our delight when honors come to one of our own. **Dr. Craig Booth** was chosen by his peers as Utah's Doctor of the Year. What a wonderful tribute to come to one who so richly deserves it! Last week Dr. Craig, his wife **Mau-**

reen Haslem Booth, and his children, **Britta and Kevin**, and his parents, **Fred and Marie Lang Booth**, made the trip to Salt Lake where **Gov. Mike Leavitt** presented him the award in the governor's mansion. Congratulations, Craig, from all of us!

Lyman Hafen received the award from the Fine Arts Committee for his writing and **Mayor Bimstein** of Springdale was awarded a grant to compose a symphony for the New Music Association. Hafen was won this award so many times, it is getting to be a habit with him and our chests all swell with pride every time it happens. I have only heard one of Bimstein's compositions, something about **Garn Hirschi's** cows; but it was very interesting and he certainly is receiving nationwide recognition.

The only event I have attended this year was the convention of the AARP in Salt Lake. When I was announced as the representative from Washington County, I believe that two-thirds of the state dignitaries made a point of coming over to me and asking about **Karl Brooks** and saying something very

complimentary about him. What a wonderful heritage to have!

Huck and Mary Kirkham of Idaho are spending some time here visiting with their sister and husband, **Ken and Dona Parkinson**. The many friends of Ken will be pleased to hear he is recovering from his recent trip to the hospital.

The Provo papers carried an item of much interest to Dixieites. Provo High School was presenting a Shakespeare play directed, staged and performed by students. The play was the idea of **Chris Bentley**, 17, who chose it, directed it, and saw it through to conclusion. Chris is the son of Dixie's beloved **Marion Bentley** who was the father of Dixie College's drama department, and when his version of "Othello" was so successful, it was just what we expected. Chris, a Sterling Scholar in drama, has

been acting all of his life. He reported making his debut at the age of seven in his father's production of "Macbeth." He says he wants to be a director and with his heritage we know he will succeed.

Saturday, former resident of Dixie, **Claudia Hafen Gates**, celebrated her 80th birthday in Santa Monica, Calif. Those from St. George who traveled to California for the event were her sister, **Kay Hafen**; **Mike Peterson**; her step-mother **Edda Hafen**; her brother and his wife, **Steve and Ileen Hafen**; her niece and her husband, **Lisa and Randy Shaw**; and **Wayne and Janice Whitehead**.

□ □ □

Mary Phoenix writes the Dixie Diary each week for the Neighbors section of The Daily Spectrum.



POINTS OF INTEREST

By A. K. HAFEN

Is the building in the picture just another old building that has served a purpose and must now be demolished and forgotten, or does its historic value warrant preserving it?

The first story was completed more than a century ago, and the upper two stories have stood nearly that long. Less than half this time it was operated as a cotton mill, but it has been used for other purposes until recently, though it has not been very prominent. Vacated now, it would soon deteriorate. Is some organization interested in preserving it?

Sentiment throughout the country is strong for preserving

old landmarks. Regrets are expressed for the hasty decisions made in destroying buildings and other monuments of the past.

The first story of the factory was dedicated July 4, 1866, and during the summer and fall of 1868 two more stories were added. It contained the largest assortment of cotton machinery west of the Mississippi River. Being centrally located, it served settlements up the river and the Mesquite-Bunkerville area, and the Muddy. It was an up-hill struggle, as it was difficult to get supplies from the East and to get cash for supplies and expenses. Employees were efficient, and factory scrip was issued to finance some of the program.

To quote A. Karl Larson: "The erection of the factory probably did more than anything else to keep the people from leaving the mission. "The Dixie Mission is commonly called The Cotton Mission, and so this building, perhaps more than any other, typifies the life of the pioneers in this region."

Recollections of Jacob Hamblin

DOWNEY, CALIF.

Amarilla Hamblin Lee, the last of Jacob Hamblin's 24 children, discussed her famous father in an interview with the Deseret News, shortly before her 92nd birthday May 4.

Hamblin, a distinguished Indian missionary, was sent to Southern Utah in 1854 by President Brigham Young.

He established settlements in Santa Clara, Washington County, and in Arizona and New Mexico.

Hamblin claimed that early in his life, when he was about to shoot an Indian, an inspiration came to him: "If you do not shed the blood of an Indian, not one of them shall ever have power to shed yours."

Later many Indians were to say of him, "Jacob never lied."

Hamblin moved from Kanab, Kane

County, to Arizona in 1878, and in 1882, moved to New Mexico.

"At the time of my father's death in 1886, we were living in Pleasanton, N.M. I was only two years old at the time, so I do not remember him at all," Sister Lee said.

"But I remember my mother saying he was buried by strangers because most in the town were sick with chills and fever. He was buried on a bend of the Frisco River," she said. After his death, Sister Lee moved with her young family to Alpine, Ariz.

Two years later, when Hamblin's grave was in danger of being washed away, "father's youngest brother, Frederick, brought his remains to Alpine."

Sister Lee grew up in that town and after marriage, moved to California. After she raised seven children and was widowed, she was called to service in the Southwest Indian Mission with headquarters in Gallup, N.M.

"I traveled and walked over the same trails my father had traveled so many years ago," she said.

On May 4, Sister Lee celebrated her birthday with her four surviving daughters.

"I live quietly. I just step out and cross a lovely fence and there is the house of the Lord (Downey 1st Ward), where I have worshipped for 30 years.

"My health is perfect, but my hearing is slowly going, and, of course, my eyes grow a little dimmer with the years."

She thinks about her father's headstone, on which is written: "In memory of Jacob V. Hamblin, born April 2, 1819; died Aug. 31, 1886; Peacemaker in the Camp of the Lamanites; Herald of Truth to the House of Israel."

Old Homes To Be Dedicated

Brigham Young's winter home in St. George, Utah, and Jacob Hamblin's home in nearby Santa Clara will be dedicated as Church visitors centers Saturday, May 29.

Elder L. Tom Perry of the Council of the Twelve will preside at the dedication, with services beginning at 1:30 p.m. in the St. George Tabernacle, then moving briefly to each of the two homes for a dedicatory prayer and tour.

The public is invited.

The pioneer homes were acquired by the Church in 1974 from Utah in a property exchange in which the Church relinquished title to the Brigham Young Forest Farm Home in Salt Lake City.

Both pioneer homes were open from April until August of 1975 before being closed for renovation and repair.

Following the dedication, the two homes, as well as the St. George Temple Visitors Center, will be open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Couples provide free guide services for visitors.

Also on the program for the dedication of the homes will be George S. Haslam, coordinator of visitors centers for the Church; Pres. Ernest Eberhard Jr. of the Utah Salt Lake City Mission; and Donald Ellsworth, director of the St. George Visitors Center.

Music will be provided by a combined choir from the St. George Utah, St. George Utah East, Enterprise Utah and Hurricane Utah stakes.

Local chairman for the events is Melvin Truman Bowler of St. George, president of the St. George Utah East Stake and chairman of the Area Public Communications Council.

The spacious, modified colonial style of the Brigham Young winter home illustrates the New England origins of the second Church president, known as the Mormon colonizer.

The home was built of sun-baked adobe bricks laid on a foundation of black volcano rock from nearby hills between 1869 and 1874. Timber came from nearby Pine Valley and Mt. Trumbull.

Brigham Young moved into the home Dec. 15, 1873, even though it was not completed. He avoided the rigors of Salt Lake City winters by living in the home in the area described as Utah's

Dixie. He also supervised construction of the St. George Temple.

An office building was built adjacent to the home in 1876.

The Jacob Hamblin home in Santa Clara was built in 1863. The pioneer missionary lived there until about 1869. An austere structure, the home is located just off U.S. 91 at the west entrance to Santa Clara.

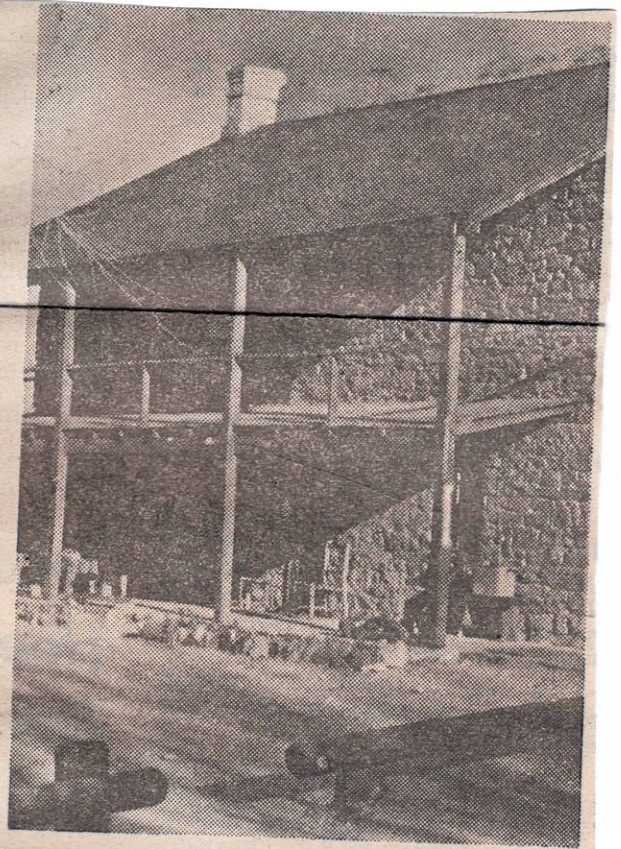
It is built of red sandstone quarried from nearby hills with hand hewn cedar shingles obtained from trees in Pine Valley. The main floor has two bedrooms and a dining room; upstairs is a single, long children's room.

Jacob Hamblin gained fame as the "apostle to the Indians." He was assigned in 1854 with other missionaries to establish a southern Utah Indian mission.

Renovation and repairs of the homes were completed by the Church's Department of Physical Facilities with direction and assistance from Florence S. Jacobsen, Church curator.



Brigham Young's winter home in St. George, Utah, was built in modified colonial style.



Jacob Hamblin's adobe brick is in Santa Clara in southern Utah.



The side view of the Jacob Hamblin home shows the size of the old pioneer home that the Utah State Historical Society restored

after the Hamblin family organization deeded the house to the State. The home was bought by Dr. John A. Hamblin, a

grandson of Jacob from Mesa, Ariz. in 1961. It is now a Mormon historical site and visitors center.

Jacob Hamblin home, a pioneer landmark

By PAUL CHALLIS
Spectrum staff writer

ST. GEORGE—Nestled on a hill in a small southern Utah community is a tourist attraction that brought 30,500 visitors to it in 1978. The attraction is the Jacob Hamblin home in Santa Clara, a Mormon pioneer landmark.

Hamblin, a peacemaker to the Indians, and his family resided in the home, now owned and operated by the LDS Church, from 1863 to 1869. The thick red walls are of sandstone quarried from the nearby hills to build the house. The handhewn cedar shingles are from the Pine Valley Mountains to the north of the location. The second story porch slants towards the ground, a feature that allowed more sunshine to dry fruits and herbs during the warm summer months. The furniture in the home is authentic pioneer work from the Hamblin era.

Hamblin built the home after his first home was

destroyed by floods in 1862. That year's rainstorms lasted over a month and completely wiped out the homes of the Mormon colony that Hamblin had led to Santa Clara in 1855. The floods were the reason he built the house on a hill in 1863.

Hamblin left his southern Utah home in 1869 and went to Arizona to work with the Indians as he had done by the Santa Clara River.

Hamblin sold the home when he left. It was not until 1961, nearly 100 years later, that Dr. John A. Hamblin, a grandson of Jacob, from Mesa Arizona bought the home from a local resident.

The Hamblin family organization, who had acquired the property, deeded the house to the state of Utah and the Utah Historical Department on the condition that it would be restored to the way it was during the era Hamblin owned the home.

In 1975, the LDS Church bought the home from the state and now operates it as a Mormon point of interest and visitors center.

It is said of Jacob Hamblin that "perhaps no man contributed more toward peace between Indians and white settlers in Utah and Arizona than him." He easily learned the different languages of the Indians in the area he lived and they loved and respected him.

He even gave rules to others trying to deal with Indians. His rules were: Never talk anything but the truth; it is useless to talk of things they cannot comprehend; I strive never to let them see me in anger; I never use more words than are necessary, nor in a higher tone of voice than to be distinctly heard; I never let them hear me use obscene language; I never show fear, showing them I have a strong heart and a straight tongue; and I never submit to any unjust demand or submit to coercion.



This old pioneer kitchen table found in the front room of the Jacob Hamblin home shows the plates turned over and ready for

the next meal. The tour guide Elder J. Darwin Gunnell said it was the custom by the early pioneers to leave the chairs away from

the table to remind the children to kneel for family prayer.

Christmas Freight 1899

BY NELLIE GUBLER

It was a bitter, cold winter in Utah's Dixie in 1899. Mormon President Lorenzo Snow had visited St. George the previous spring and had viewed the drought-stricken countryside, and through revelation in the St. George Tabernacle, had promised the people that if they paid an honest tithing, the Lord would send moisture for their crops. The "Windows of Heaven" had literally been opened and rain and snow poured out in abundance.

Christmas was fast approaching and the winter's winds blew a chilling blast.

Supplies of kerosene (coal oil) for their lamps, and other needed items, were running low, and the only solution for obtaining more was for some courageous freighter to brave the wintry blast and make the 65-mile trip to Modena—the nearest railroad terminal. Freighters who were well-versed in this art knew of the perils that awaited anyone who attempted such an undertaking and did not care to risk their own lives nor the lives of their horses.

Two of the foremen who were engaged in the building of the railroad to Modena had come to St. George on business and had been detained for two or three weeks because of the blizzard which had laid snow to a depth of 20 feet in some places at Mountain Meadows. Certain that they needed to get back on the job, they pleaded for someone to brave the winter's cold and take them to Modena. The winter's storm, dwindling supplies, and plight of the foremen were the talk of the town.

Brig Lund, from St. George, had very recently started a big business there at Modena which he called a "Forwarding Business," in which he received all freight shipped to this point. He would pay the freight and store the goods until the merchants from the various settlements picked theirs up or asked him to deliver it for them.

Joe Farnsworth, also from St. George, ran a stage line and drove a hack—a big, white-topped buggy drawn by a four-horse team—from St. George to the railroad. There were always two seats in this stagecoach, and Joe could put in

another if he had enough passengers to justify it. Joe was an experienced driver, and he knew the country well, but the idea of driving out at this particular time did not strike him as the most pleasant thing to do. However, the two railroad foremen insisted that it was urgent for them to get back on the job and even offered the fabulous sum of \$50—\$25 apiece—if someone would transport them to Modena. After some consideration, Joe and Brig decided that they would try it. After all, \$50 was nothing to be sniffed at.

Meanwhile, supplies at the Co-op Store were dwindling. Daniel D. McArthur, president of the St. George Stake and one of the founders of the Southern Utah Co-operative Association in St. George, and now president of the business, had also taken over the management since the former manager, Ashby Snow, had resigned the year before (1898) and had gone to the

University of Michigan at Ann Arbor to study law. In 1899

Daniel D. had appointed his eldest son, Mix (Edward Meeks), as manager and a younger son, Dunk (Duncan), as a clerk and all-around helper. When Daniel D. heard that Brig and Joe were going to try to make it to Modena with the two railroad foremen, he began to formulate plans in his mind to send for the freight, as the hack and four horses would break a trail through. He knew the perils that awaited whomever went, and he also knew that even in good weather the trip would take seven days. Who should he send? His 22-year-old son, Rone (Moroni), already had experience in freighting since he had been hauling ore and knew how to handle a four-horse team.

Rone did not relish the thought of making the trip, but he was used to obeying his father. Also, he was aware of the diminishing supplies in the community, and the women of the town had so counted on getting a little "store candy" for Christmas to supplement their molasses candy treats. Besides this, most of the children looked forward to receiving just one "store boughten" present to go along with the homemade items Santa Claus would bring. He told his father he would go.

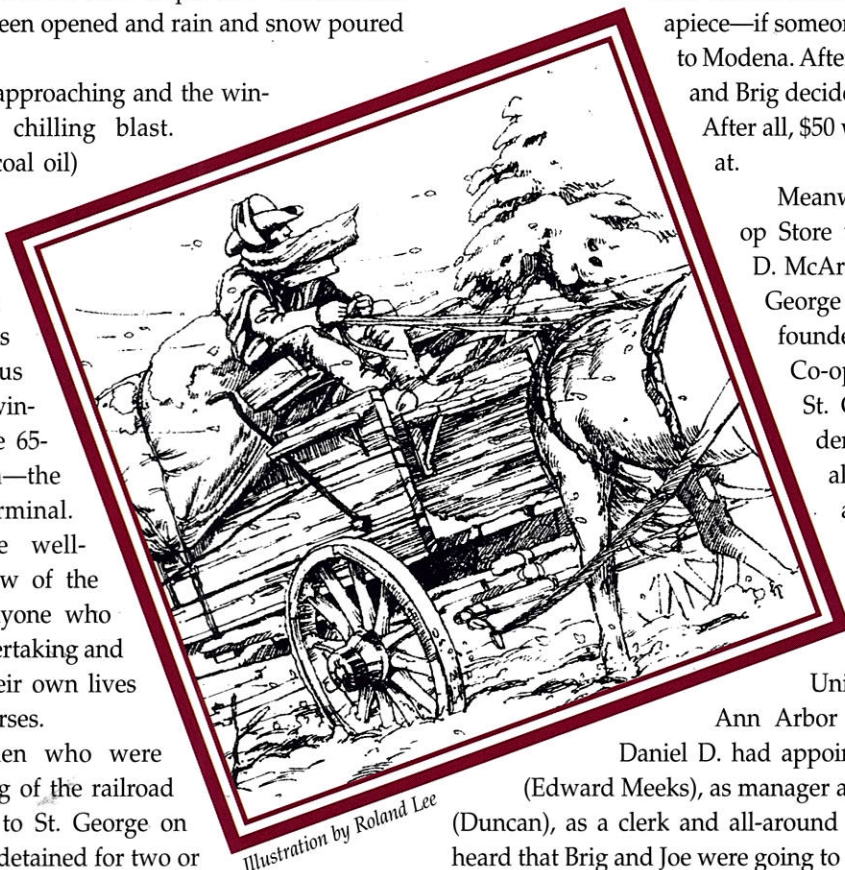


Illustration by Roland Lee

Preparations were made, and it was decided that he would take two wagons and four horses. As Rone pulled out of the yard the onlookers made fun of him taking two wagons. Jokingly he responded that if he got stuck in a hole, he would use the one wagon to drive over the top and the other one to fill up the hole. The wagons rattled and rolled and the townspeople cheered as he began his journey. The route taken led up past Dodge's Pond northwest of town to The Twist, through Buckskin Holler and The Big Sands by the White Knolls, up the Ladder, so named because it wound back and forth to gain altitude, past the volcanoes and into Dammeron Valley.

The road was rough and narrow and a steep climb all the way, but the first 12 miles were the hardest for the horses. By the time Diamond Valley was reached, the horses were pretty well winded and ready to be unharnessed, watered, fed, and left to rest for the night.

Soon after daylight the next morning the horses were harnessed and hitched to the wagons and everything made in readiness for the second lap of the journey.

Brig Lund and Joe Farnsworth kept ahead of him and broke trail. They weren't loaded so heavily and could travel faster with the stagecoach. This day they would drive past more volcanoes, past Chad's Ranch (which was generally the noon stop), Cane Springs, the Dan Sill Hill, Burgess's Ranch, and Platt's Ranch at Mountain Meadows.

As he traveled, Rone mostly walked behind the wagons to keep his blood circulating so he would not freeze. Though it was cold now, it would be colder as he traveled farther into the mountains.

In the buckboard ahead, Joe had the canvas sides on his buggy pulled down tightly and fastened to keep out some of the intense cold. The passengers in the hack stopped at Chad's Ranch and ate dinner with the folks there and warmed themselves around the big cookstove, but Rone kept going until he reached the Burgess Ranch. After dinner the journey was resumed. The stagecoach had passed him up and was way out ahead by the time his horses were fed and rested.



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Matt Kindred, ski specialist, and Steve Munson, owner.

Rone noted that Farnsworth had run out of the road and thus it became necessary for him to "tromp" his way out and back onto the road, as evidenced by his tracks in the snow. This is where the snow was the deepest. As he drove into Platt's Ranch on the far side of the Meadows, he found that Farnsworth was in bed and suffering from two frozen feet. He could go no farther, but had made arrangements for either George or Joe Platt to take his passengers on to Modena the next day.

From Platt's Ranch on to the desert was downhill and easier traveling. The buckboard and four horses had already marked out the trail to be traveled and Rone plodded on the next day, rejoicing. He passed Holt's Ranch and Holt's Well on the edge of the desert where water could be obtained for the teams before crossing the desert to Modena. On this leg of the journey the snow was not so deep so they made better time. The stagecoach arrived early in the afternoon, but it was late afternoon of the third day when Rone arrived. There was no town, only a boarding house fashioned from an old worn-out passenger car which had been converted into sleeping quarters, and a cook shack for the top workmen on the railroad. The rest of the crew had to furnish their own sleeping quarters outside.

As no freight had been hauled since the storm struck, it had been piling up at the station. Brig wanted Rone to haul all that he could. Coal oil, candy, and Christmas trinkets and toys had top priority and other items as they could be loaded. Coal oil was freighted in five-gallon cans. As Rone loaded the toys his thoughts

went back to a special boyhood Christmas when he had received a little braided whip and a dog-head whistle and he thought how happy some little children would be this Christmas if he delivered these toys in time for their Christmas celebration. He knew that the older folks in Dixie were counting on him to deliver the goods at this season.

By the time both wagons were loaded with the precious freight it was too late in the afternoon to start for home. It would be better to get a good night's sleep and let his horses rest a little longer, for they would have a long, hard journey with the heavy load they would be pulling.

By early morning he was on his way. Every move he made was noted by someone on horseback who kept track of him, where he camped, every place he stopped. These persons would make a report at home, so that his father and all those waiting for freight at the store could estimate about when he would arrive.

He got along with no particularly outstanding incidents until he neared Burgess's Ranch, where the snow had again obliterated the tracks made earlier by the stagecoach and his own outfit. Rone could not tell where he was with all the landmarks so snow-covered. It was an unfamiliar sight and almost made him snow-blind. He had no idea where the road was until, all of a sudden, he became aware that his four horses and the lead wagon were breaking through the crust of ice and snow into a stream of water that flowed underneath the crust from the Burgess Spring. He knew he was stuck and groaned to think of all the work it would take to get

A Perfect Christmas Gift for Young Readers!

Lyman Hafen's new novel:

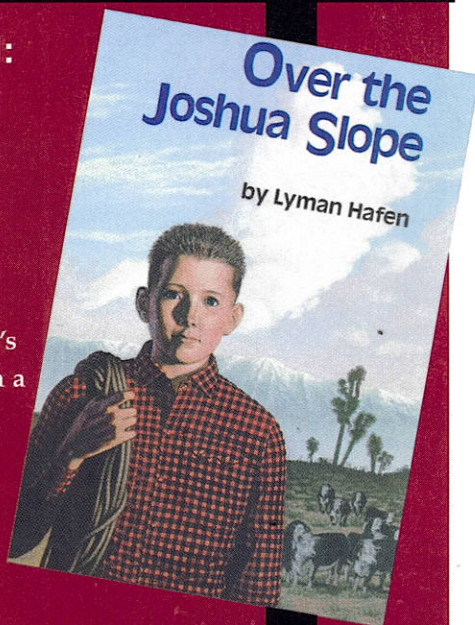
Over the Joshua Slope

\$14.95 Hardback

PUBLISHERS WEEKLY called Hafen's new book about a 12-year-old boy on a cattle drive, "A moving story about human strengths and frailties."

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S BOOKLIST

called it, "A gritty, fast-paced adventure...touching without being overly sentimental."



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out of this predicament. In years to come he would shed tears as he told of the bitter cold and the experiences he went through at this time. He had to unhitch the two teams and single-handedly unload the freight on the lead wagon and carry it to firmer ground on the road. He separated the two wagons and hitched one team to the back of the hind wagon and pulled it backwards onto the road. Then the same process was used to get the lead wagon back, and after much maneuvering it was

backed into place and refastened with the reach to the back one and reloaded with all the heavy freight. It was no picnic, and he worked long and hard and had no time to think about how cold he really was. His thoughts were of whether he would make it back to St. George in time for Christmas. But after he once got started again, he did not have much more trouble keeping on the road, for although some spots had filled in by the drifting snow, other parts were still visible.



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It was late in the evening of the tenth day when the little town of St. George came into view. Coal oil lights and candle lights flickered from the windows along the way. The rumble of his wagons was easily discernible on the cold, crisp air of night, and the horseback news criers cheered him on as they rode out to tell him that anxious customers had been waiting at the Co-op for hours, since he had been expected since around noon.

As Rone approached and pulled into the north driveway, he was hailed with shouts of great joy. He jumped off the high wagon seat onto the ground, very thankful to be this near home once more. One of the first customers he encountered was Aunt Em Cottam (Mrs. Thomas P. Cottam), who would a few years later prove to be his mother-in-law. "My, but you are a good-looking chap!" she told him.

Rone commented later, "I guess that was about the first time I was ever told that I was good-looking." Most of the waiting customers were women.

The next task was to unload the freight. A lighted lantern was set on the spring seat and each item of freight was brought into its flickering beam by Rone and checked against the freight list by Dunk, a brother almost two years his senior, and then carried into the store by the various, male customers. There was plenty of help that night to unload the wagons, and Rone was glad because he was tired and anxious to go to his own home.

When the last item was checked, Rone drove his teams and wagons home, where a hot meal awaited him. It was so good to be home once more with people who really cared. He felt thankful and lucky to have made this hazardous trip safely. As he told of these experiences throughout the years, his voice would crack as he recalled how easily it could have been different. Thanks to Rone, Dixie's Christmas of 1899 was a very merry one.



"Christmas Freight 1899" was condensed from A Dixie Christmas, Volume II. Volumes I and II are available at local bookstores and at the St. George Magazine.

Santa Clara, Utah:

Once a small sleepy, little village where settlers planted cotton and raised cattle, it's growing up

"Santa Clara is a community with a colorful history and a bright future. Many newcomers to the area are choosing to live here because our city is situated in a beautiful peaceful little valley nestled between the winding Santa Clara river and the majestic red sandstone cliffs of Snow Canyon State Park.

"Our people have established a strong tradition of friendliness, hard work, and civic pride. Our streets are safe at night, as attested to by the large number of walkers and joggers who use them. Little League baseball, soccer, football and basketball flourish along with the volunteerism necessary to make it all happen.

"All this off with great year-round weather and you have an ideal place to live."

—City Administrator Richard Boivie

AT A GLANCE

Settled: 1854 by Mormon missionary Jacob Hamlin
Population: 3,000
Elevation: 2,800

CITY GOVERNMENT

City Administrator:

Richard Boivie

City Clerk:

Barbara Salmon

City Treasurer:

Vonnie Andrews

Mayor:

N. Guy Bird

City Councilmembers:

Paul Grimshaw, Ted Kezos, Lois Leonard,

David Moss, Clark Ence

City Council meets ever second and fourth
Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at the city office building.

Planning and Zoning Commission

Chairman:

Clark Gubler

Commissioners:

Ron Whitehead, Kathleen Nielson, Dennis Drake,

Hans Hafen, Elved Williams, Paul Graf

Planning and Zoning Commission meets the third Wednesday
of every month at 7:30 p.m. at the city office building.

Stories by Lyle James



Photos by Steve Fellers

THE PEOPLE

Lois Leonard helps guide town's future

Longtime Santa Clara resident and councilmember Lois Leonard has many years experience in city administration. She was the City Clerk prior to her appointment by Mayor N. Guy Bird to the Board of Adjustment. She was later appointed to the Planning and Zoning Commission. She was elected to and has served on the City Council since January 1992.

Leonard's administrative responsibilities include the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Board of Adjustments, the city's entry in the Washington County Fair and special assignments, such as implementing the Americans With Disabilities Act.

The Planning and Zoning Commission handles applications for new subdivisions, Conditional Use Permits and zoning changes. The Board of Adjustments deals mainly with requests for variances. This occurs when unique circumstances prohibit a property owner from conforming to the city's ordinances. The Americans With Disabilities Act requires easy accessibility to all new city buildings, streets and sidewalks.

If it happened here, Nellie Gubler knows it

Nellie McArthur Gubler came to Santa Clara June 12, 1929, the day she married the late Emil Gubler. She has been the city's historian and celebrated her 85th birthday May 8.

Nellie taught school in the old Virgin Elementary School for one year before quitting to become a full-time mother. She and her husband taught in the LDS scouting program for several years.

Emil Gubler's father, a Swiss emigrant, came to the valley to grow fruit and cotton. Nellie recalls that the Gublers owned two of the 18 fruit stands on Santa Clara Drive. Emil continued in his father's footsteps when he founded the Rocky Mountain Company in St. George, a wholesale fruit and vegetable enterprise.

Nellie is a healthy, bright, silver-haired, rosy-complected lady. She is witty and she has a splendid attitude about the many changes taking place in the city.

HISTORY

Santa Clara was settled in 1854 by Mormon missionaries led by Jacob Hamlin, whose home still exists at the west end of the city. A colony of 20 Swiss families came to the valley six years later. The settlers planted cotton, vineyards and fruit trees and raised cattle. They were reported in 1873 to be "sending over 200 children to school. They have no poor in Santa Clara."

The small, sleepy little village is a fast growing city with a population exceeding 3,000. Long known by travelers for its fruit stands along Highway 91, Santa Clara now has only one fruit stand, one grocery-convention type store, one service station, an elementary school and a post office. It is home to hundreds of young families and retirees alike. It boasts a delightful arboretum with a scenic trail through large black lava flows at the east end of town.

Santa Clara owns its own power and water resources, sewers and streets. It is led by a mayor, city administrator, engineer, clerk and treasurer. The city has earned a reputation for being both innovative and frugal. Each council member is responsible for administering various departmental budgets.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

As Santa Clara continues to grow, the need to expand services becomes imperative. The city's population is growing at the rate of 300 to 400 people each year. Wherever one looks, construction of some sort is taking place. We broke ground for four new subdivisions this year:

Last year, we focused primarily on installing a major sewer trunk line in the northwest section of the city. This year our main electrical system will be extended to create a "loop" around the city. With new lines and a new sub-station, we will be able to provide much more dependable power for our present use and to meet future growth demands. In fact, Santa Clara now has sufficient water, sewer, and electrical resources to serve a population of 7,000 to 10,000 people.

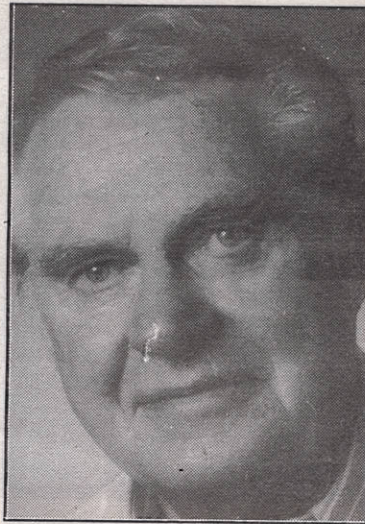
Lawns, shrubs, and sprinkler systems were installed at our new Memorial Park on Santa Clara Boulevard. A third lighted ball field has recently been completed. We have purchased acreage for parks in the northwest and southwest sections of town.

Record-breaking spring storms during the past two years caused the ground water table to rise. This accelerated hillside slippage on Truman Drive and water to appear in a few basements. The costly slide is believed to have been stabilized. The city has advertised for proposals from engineering firms for alleviating areas with ground water problems.

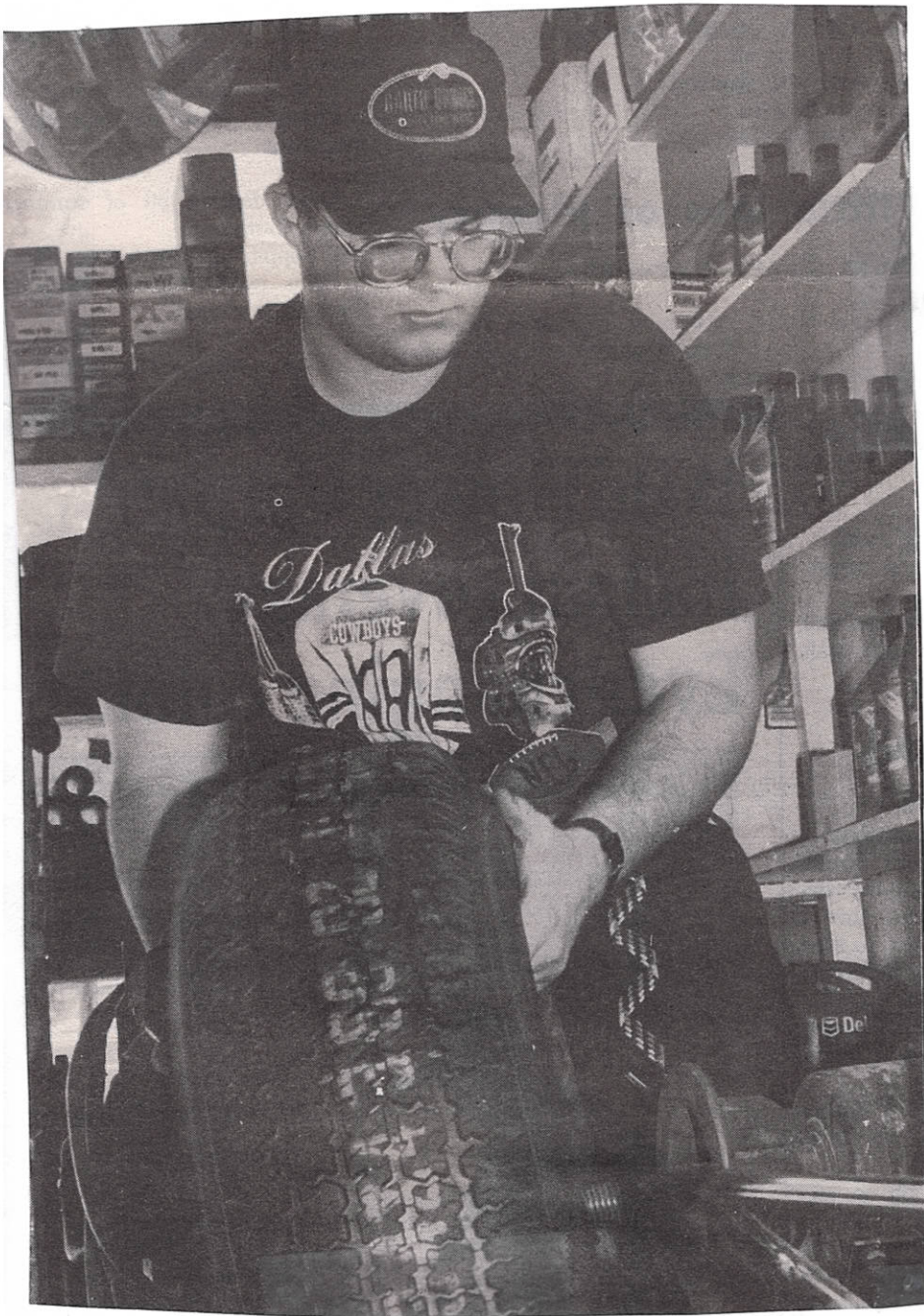
Road funds and sewer maintenance fees were severely depleted by repair costs on the slide. In spite of this, a number of roads were resurfaced and several flood drainage structures were installed. Construction of a four-lane highway along Santa Clara Boulevard to Dutchman's Market is now underway. A new scenic Lava Cove Road has been constructed adjacent to the arboretum.

During the year, the City Council decided that the city's economic base needed strengthening, so an Economic Development Committee was formed. It is gratifying to see the enthusiasm and activity committee members are displaying. The Historical Committee is moving ahead with the planning and renovation of pioneer buildings and homes. The Swiss Holiday Committee is finalizing plans for festivities for late September. This hard-working committee spends many hours cleaning up and improving the city's appearance just prior to the Swiss Holidays celebration.

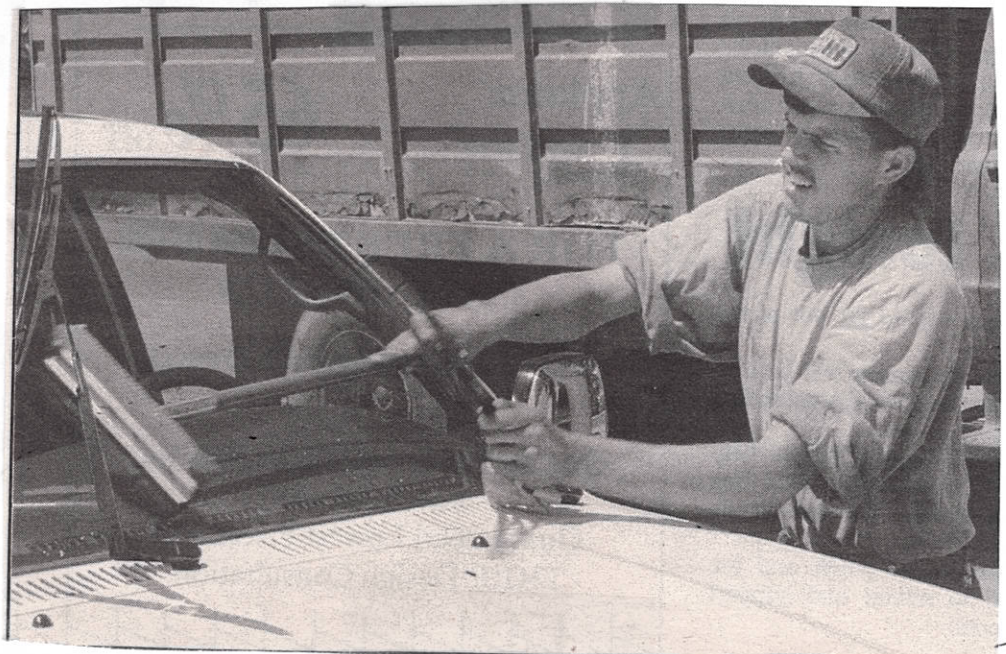
Richard Boivie, from Cardston, Alberta, Canada, was employed this year as City Administrator. The city plans to hire an engineer and treasurer in the near future.



N. Guy Bird



Santa Clara features many types of people — young and old, hard working, friendly and more. Kade Wilber (left) works on repairing a tire at the Chevron gas station in Santa Clara. His work partner, Jeff Whipple (right) takes time to clean a windshield while the gas pumps on a customer's car.





Florente Stucki and Pearl Hafen (above) take time out to discuss the news of the day while meeting on the sidewalk. Jewel Fry (above right) pushes hard on the lawnmower as she spruces up her yard.



Pages From The Past . . .

Washington County News

St. George, Utah 84770

Thursday, October 24, 1974

SAINT GEORGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH, OCTOBER 27, 1910.

Enterprise Has Many New Buildings

Enterprise, Oct. 18—Enterprise has and is still seeing one of its building booms. This year in the shape of dwellings John Elliker has a fine three roomed cement block house, built by Henry Pliekis; James E. Hall and Delbert Adair have fine substantial rock homes, built by Chris Ammon; Edward Adair is having a large rock house built at present, and Wallace Hulett, Emery Huntsman, B. C. Farnsworth and A. D. Huntsman are building nice modern frame houses; Wm. E. Hall and Arthur Lytle have also built during the summer, so it can be clearly seen we are trying to build up a modern farming community.

A. W. Ivins and Hyrum M. Smith came in from Salt Lake City Sunday evening on a little pleasure trip and to try their aim at the deer in these parts. On Monday they in company of Antonie R. Ivins went on the mountains west of here and were successful in getting "all the law allowed," so one of the brothers said. They returned to their home today highly elevated over their success.

We are having disagreeable weather at present with cold north winds and rain. We had our first frost of the season on the 3rd of the month and since then the nights have been cooler. The summer season lasted longer this year than usual by about three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Barlocker entertained today in honor of the marriage of their daughter Effie to Is W. Pace. They are two of our popular young folks although they have been with us only a year. We wish them all the happiness possible.

Elder Thomas G. Hunt returned home on Wednesday last from the Northern States mission, where he has been for the past thirty-three months. He was given a welcome party the same evening.

John Hunt, son of Elias Hunt, has been quite ill for the past two weeks, but is much improved at present.

Antonie R. Ivins left today for Salt Lake City to see his brother, Grant, before his departure to far off Japan.

Rhoda Emmett, who has been seriously ill for some time is slowly improving.

VOLUME III. NUMBER 40.

Coal Lands Reclassified

Notice of a large reclassification of coal lands in Kane county was received this morning by the United States land office. The reclassification brings a raise in the price of most of the land from a few dollars an acre to as high as \$20. The price will be doubled as soon as this land is within fifteen miles of a railroad.

A large amount of land heretofore thought to be coal land has been declared to be "non-coal land" and accordingly has been opened to entry as agricultural land. The land involved in the reclassification is as follows:

Township 39 south, range 3 west, all of sections 5, 6, 30 and 31 and parts of sections 7, 18, 19, 29 and 32. All the rest of the township is withdrawn pending its classification.

Township 40 south, range 6 west, all of sections 12, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and from 25 to 36 inclusive, and parts of sections 1, 2, 11, 13, 14 and 24.

Township 40 south, range 7 west, all of sections 1 to 4, 12, 25, 35 and 36 and parts of sections 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27. The rest of the township is withdrawn until classified.

Township 41 south, range 7 west, all of sections 5, 6 and 19 and parts of sections 4, 7, 8, 16, 17 and 18.—Evening Telegram.

Work on Academy

Supt. Cottam and the force of men with him are rushing work on the Stake Academy. With each new day the progress made is very marked. Each and every one of the workers is doing his best and the result is seen. The "springers" of the main entrance arch are laid and they are very beautiful, a credit to George Brooks who did the carving on them. The main entrance will be elegant when finished, well in keeping with the noble appearance of the rest of the structure.

Smith--Whitehead

Married in the St. George Temple, Thursday, Oct. 20, Mr. Nath. T. Smith and Miss Leah Whitehead. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Whitehead and the late A. R. Whitehead of this city, and for several years has been chief clerk in the store of A. R. Whitehead & Son. She is a young lady of an exceedingly affable disposition, always cheerful and on good terms with her exceptionally large circle of friends, and in her duties she was ever courteous and obliging. The groom is a son of Apostle John Henry Smith, of Salt Lake City, a young man who bears an excellent reputation. He is to be congratulated on winning one of Dixie's sunny daughters.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's mother Thursday evening. The house was crowded, about one hundred and seventy-five relatives and friends being present. Singing, reciting and games were indulged in until about eleven o'clock, when delicious refreshments, cake of many kinds, sandwiches chocolate, etc., were passed around, after which singing and games were resumed and kept up by the jolly crowd until an early hour Friday morning.

The happy young couple will leave for Salt Lake City in a few days to make that place their home. They will leave with hearty good wishes of a host of friends for their happiness.

Land Commissioners Here

Pres. W. D. Candland of the State Land Board, Secy. W. J. Lynch, and Commissioners W. H. Thain and A. G. Giaque were here Tuesday en route to Salt Lake City. They had been out in the eastern part of the county investigating the proposed irrigation schemes which have for their object the reclamation of over 100,000 acres of exceptionally choice fruit land. These projects are known as the Virgin River Irrigation project, the Virgin Valley Irrigation project, and the Ash Creek Irrigation project.

The gentlemen expressed themselves as well pleased with what they saw, Mr. Lynch saying, "All you want is reservoirs." They praised the climate, the country, and the people whom they had met. And they were exceptionally enthusiastic over Hurricane and what the people had accomplished in that enterprising little town.

They left Tuesday about three o'clock in the afternoon as they were anxious to return to Salt Lake City, having been absent for seven days.

Sweet Mess at La Verkin

La Verkin, Oct. 23.—Wm. Hardy had the misfortune to have about thirty-five gallons of molasses spread over his cellar floor, the stopper of the tank coming out during the night. Its cohesive property caused a union of all things both great and small. One of the boys was sent down cellar in the morning for some potatoes. He found them and stuck with them. He then gave a cry for help and Mrs. Hardy hurried to the scene and beheld boy, mouse, almonds, taters, grain and other things all stuck fast. She waded in and helped the sticky boy out. A hard day's labor followed.

Last Monday night the Primary Assn. gave a basket party. Some of the young people of Hurricane were here. A good time was had and the Primary netted \$12.00.

Oct. 21st a girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hopkins. Mrs. Hopkins is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howell Sigler of this place. All doing nicely.

John T. Woodbury and Leo Picket were home missionaries. Their talk was listened to with interest and we hope to have them with us again.

Geo. Jones has taken his little girl, Ivy, to the Ogden school for the deaf and blind. Ivy is deaf.

James Judd has a force of masons and carpenters at work building his new brick house.

Oct. 13th a baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Webb; all doing nicely.

The little infant of Geo. and Clara Jones died on the 8th of indigestion.

Geo Beacham and Frank Stratton are busy making brick here.

A number of men are now going off with molasses.

Republican County Ticket and Platform

TICKET

For Representative
JAMES W. IMLAY

For County Commissioners
A. B. ANDRUS (4-years)
ANDREW GREGERSON (2-years)

For County Clerk & Recorder
JOHN T. WOODBURY

For County Treasurer
NEPHI M. SAVAGE

For County Assessor
ANDREW SPROUL

For Attorney
DAVID McMULLIN

For Sheriff
W. F. GATES

For Surveyor
AMOS WORKMAN

For Co. Supt. of Schools
ROBERT P. WOODBURY

PLATFORM

The Republicans of Washington County in convention assembled, this 10th day of October, 1910, hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the Party and the Principles as enunciated in the State platform adopted at Ogden, September 26th, 1910.

2. As a means of control of the liquor question; we pledge our Representative to the Legislature to use his efforts to amend the liquor laws; that the manufacture and sale of wine shall be under the same laws and regulations as the manufacture and sale of other liquors.

3. We point with pride to the good road building in this County and State resulting from Republican legislation, in conformity with our pledges made in our former National State, and County Platforms.

We favor State aid for the improvement of our County roads and pledge our candidate for the Legislature to work for State aid for the following roads;

The construction of a road from the "Snow field," in the Meadows, through the hills to Enterprise; the improvement of the road from St. George to Modena; the improvement of the road from Leeds through Toquerville and the up river settlements; and pledge our nominees for County Commissioners to work for the same, also for the maintaining of good roads in all parts of the County.

Overton Offerings

Overton, Oct. 17.—The first automobile to make the run down the Muddy valley came in Wednesday afternoon, carrying a distinguished party of Republican candidates who held an interesting rally here that evening and returned immediately afterwards to Moapa. Nevada's Republican senator, F. Nixon, who is a candidate for reelection, also T. L. Oddie for governor, C. L. Roberts for Congressman and a number of other candidates for state offices comprised the party.

Messrs. French for the Assembly, Brown for Commissioner of Searchlight and W. J. McBurney of Logan for Assessor, candidates on the Republican Ticket spent Friday with the voters of the valley. W. L. Jones of this place, who is also out for the assembly, accompanied them to St. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Jones Mrs. T. J. Jones and W. H. McDonald returned the first of the week from Salt Lake City, where they attended conference and the state fair.

The Mutual Improvement associations have placed a gas light in each of the school rooms for use in their meetings.

Albert Jones and family have moved into their home in the northern part of town, formerly owned by Will Cooper.

Ed. I. Cox and S. Darling of Bunkerville came over to attend the Republican rally here Wednesday evening.

W. L. Batty and family returned Saturday from a visit to Provo and Toquerville, Utah.

Orange W. Earl of Bunkerville was in the valley on business this week.

We enjoyed a fine rain Friday night also another Saturday afternoon.

Joseph T. Atkin, William Atkin, and John Bentley left for Black rock Tuesday morning to gather cattle.