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The Founding and Development of Grantsville, Utah, 1850-1950

Alma A. Gardiner
Brigham Young University - Provo

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GEORGE D. GRANT
For Whom Grantsville Was Named
THE FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF GRANTSVILLE, UTAH
1850 - 1950

A Thesis
Presented to
the College of Religious Instruction
Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science

by
Alma A. Gardiner
July 1959
PREFACE

For thirteen years the writer of this work lived in Grantsville, Utah, where he served as principal of the Grantsville Seminary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. These were great years, for to him came community experiences and church appointments which served to add to spiritual and intellectual growth to a greater extent than at any previous period in his life. The calls to church service began with the appointment as the Second Counselor in the Second Ward Bishopric. This was the first of many other ward and stake positions of leadership in the Church to which the writer was called. The community also honored the writer in electing him to the City Council for a four-year term. These, with many other opportunities, along with the kindness of people and friendliness of the community, gave the writer a sense of obligation and a feeling of great love for Grantsville and its inhabitants. Thus when faced with the decision of choosing a subject for a Masters Thesis, the writer felt to honor and, in a way, repay this memorable (to him) Mormon community by choosing to write "The Founding and Development of Grantsville--1850-1950."

The writer hesitates to single out those who helped or contributed toward the writing of this work lest he leave out some who should be mentioned. Truly there are a great many who have aided in various ways to bring the study to completion, and the writer humbly acknowledges their
help and contributions. Some because of their "second mile" attitude, however, did more than the mere stint of requirement and gave that help and encouragement without which the writer would have been unable to accomplish his task.

First of such individuals was President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who, when the writer first contemplated seriously his task, was approached for counsel and advice. President Clark not only gave encouragement, but added: "I give you my blessing." This alone would have been a power to urge anyone to initiate and complete a work, but President Clark helped further by permitting the writer to read and study the day-by-day journal of his father, Joshua R. Clark, who was a pioneer stalwart of Grantsville. This wonderful work consists of fifty-six volumes, and dates from the first entry of March 25, 1879, to the final notation of July 5, 1929. In addition to all this President Clark on several occasions gave encouragement and supplied information on the early history of Grantsville. The writer will ever be humbly thankful to this great and good man.

Mrs. Esther Naylor, a sister to President Clark, was also of great help. It was she who allowed the writer, in the first place, to take copies of her father's journal that she had produced in longhand over a period of many months. Her sweet encouragement and kindness elicits grateful appreciation.

To James Allen Parkinson, a native and resident of Grantsville, the writer is more deeply indebted than words can imply. Most all of the pictures in this work were obtained through his efforts. Over the years, the historical value of these pictures was keenly recognized by Mr.
Parkinson, and thus he was motivated to acquire and preserve them. Some historical data were also obtained from him.

The staff of the Church Historian's Office and Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has done much in making available to the writer the great wealth of material under its care and direction. Sincere thanks is especially given for the cooperation and understanding of A. William Lund, the Assistant Church Historian.

Practically all material on the activities of the Methodist Church in Grantsville was obtained through the courtesy of the Rev. Monford L. Jackson, District Superintendent of Utah Western District, Rocky Mountain Conference of the Methodist Church. The writer acknowledges with gratitude the help of this church official.

The willingness of Ivan J. Barrett, Ellis Rasmussen, and Russell R. Rich of the Brigham Young University Division of Religion to accept their task to direct the writing and preparation of this thesis, as the writer's advisory committee, is gratefully appreciated. Their faith in the writer has been a real stimulus, and their help of inestimable value.

Lastly, but held in the love above all else that is most dear to the writer, are his wife, Ewa, and daughters, Margaret and Paula Ann. It is they who sacrificed most in the process of completing this task. It is they who encouraged in times of disappointment and failure. Also, summers without vacations and without the association of husband and father were gladly sacrificed by the family. For all this and more the writer is deeply touched and most grateful.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Under the inspiration of God, Joseph, the Mormon prophet, constructed a plat giving details for the construction of the City of Zion and of all "cities of Zion" that were to flourish upon the land "in these last days." Behind the technicalities of this plan was the motivating truth that the purpose of life is the development of man towards the highest sense of personality—his becoming a well-integrated individual, radiant with high spiritual achievement. To progress to this noble end, according to the thinking of Joseph Smith, people needed to live close to other people; social contact was necessary. Evidence of the devout belief of the people in this advice of their Prophet is to be seen in most all of the cities developed by the Mormons. In contrast to those of their "gentile" neighbors, these Latter-day Saint cities were compact; houses were centralized in close proximity, while farms laid outside of the municipal confines. Thus, the advantages of the Church; the school; and all those cultural experiences of recreation, dramatic clubs, musicals, and association—with its free exchange of ideas—were to be had by all.  

1Joseph Smith, Jr., History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Salt Lake City: The Deseret Book Co., 1927), I, 357-359.

2William E. Berrett, The Restored Church (Salt Lake City: The Department of Education of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints), pp. 456-457.
Grantsville did not have exactly the same type of development that many of these Utah cities had. This was not because of a rebellious attitude on the part of its Mormon founders, for such a characteristic was never theirs. They, like the other colonists, surely believed their great Prophet and believed his philosophy "that it was wrong for a man to take his wife and family and live on a ranch miles away from the nearest neighbor." Nevertheless, after these first settlers of Grantsville left the confines of their early constructed fort, they did not stay in so close a proximity as did their "brothers and sisters" in the many other areas of development in the Great Basin. The reason? The lay of the land and the problem of water.

This was an arid expanse, more akin to a desert land than anything else. To the north was the Great Salt Lake with its marshy approaches supporting long fingers of alkali soil that extended some miles out into the richer hinterland. Hence, the first immigrants selected those fertile sections nearer the eastern slopes of the mountains surrounding the Tooele Valley. This was in spite of the fact that it was also a "wild Indian country with nothing but Indians and wild beasts," as described by one of the first permanent settlers.1

Of course water must be available also, along with fertile land,

3William E. Berrett, "Church History--Objectives and Sources," Address to institute and seminary faculties of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, June 14, 1956. (Mimeographed.)

1Herbert Howe Bancroft, "Utah Sketches, 1880," Copies of histories of thirty-eight communities, compiled chiefly by bishops between June and November 1880, supplied to H. H. Bancroft by the Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City. (Microfilmed by the University of California from the originals as contained in the Bancroft Library, University of California. Copy of microfilm in the Church Historian's Office.)
if a community is to survive. It was this that beckoned the first settlers to the spot where Grantsville began its development and it was these two conditions together, fertile land and available water, that determined the areas of individual selection. Thus it was that houses, when permanently constructed, were far apart; and the city, when incorporated, covered a vast expanse.

**Statement of the Problem**

The story of the founding of Grantsville, under these conditions, is a thrilling one. Only rugged individuals of moving faith and of manly courage and tenacity, could have coped with the barbarity of the Indians, the adversity of the "elements," and the challenge of the desert soil—and won! This work concerns such a group. It concerns more pertinently the results of their efforts and of the efforts of those who, following the first settlers and pioneers, continued in integrity and stamina to build upon the same firm foundation a community of spiritual, moral, intellectual, and political achievement.

**Delimitation of the Problem**

The beginnings of the city of Grantsville date back over a hundred years. In particular scope, this work will cover a centennial period commencing with the coming of the first permanent settlers in 1850, and concluding with the impressive centennial celebration of a community proud of its heritage and alert to its future possibilities.

**Delimitation of Documentary Sources**

In doing this work, every effort has been made to make it complete and accurate. Much time and means have been expended in searching out every possible source of information, especially those of "primary"
classification. These include the great Journal History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, along with all other available LDS ward, stake, and Church records; other denominational records and files; many volumes of diaries; other family records and cherished papers; several record and minute books of the Grantsville City Council; other public records and documents; every available copy of the newspapers serving Tooele County over the years, primarily the Tooele Transcript and its successors; articles from certain issues of the Deseret News, the Salt Lake Tribune, and the Salt Lake Herald; and finally the contributions of early and present-day historians in their published works. Many interviews with Grantsville residents, native to the community, have also provided material. Thus many sources and a great mass of materials have been thoroughly investigated and their reliability and their authenticity carefully determined in the preparation of this work. It should be stated, however, that the writer is fully aware that there could be materials that have not been found which would shed more light on Grantsville’s history. Also, the writer has abided by what the investigated sources reveal, and it is understood that such might not agree with tradition or with the ideas of many individuals themselves.

Organization of Data

There is always the problem of organization in a historical treatise. To keep items in logical continuity and yet discuss in concise blocks the areas of great importance that characterize a community’s development is not an easy task. In this thesis, the problem has been met by considering Grantsville’s history, in the main, in terms of blocks of related material rather than by following a chronological sequence of
events. To begin with, however, the chronological history of Grantsville's founding and development is detailed. Subsequent topics have generally been pursued according to their occurrence in the community's history but with a complete historical consideration of these events or topics from their first appearance on the historical scene to the year 1950 or a previous date, whatever time extent is pertinent. Two major areas with their related subdivisions have been kept in mind in doing this.

I. The founding of the community
   A. Its permanent settlers and pioneers
   B. Indian difficulties—the fort
   C. Early struggles for existence

II. The development of the community
   A. Cultural background and activities
   B. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
   C. Other denominations
   D. Municipal activities and political development
   E. Schools and education
   F. Business and industry

Other incidentals, of course, have been woven in as seemed appropriate. In general, however, most data as herein contained have been organized as indicated.
CHAPTER II

FIRST SETTLERS AND EARLY PROBLEMS

Background Material

It must be mentioned, to begin with, that the pioneer settlers of Grantsville were not the first people to know of or visit this once little oasis of a desert valley. The Goshute Indians and some other wandering tribes had long made this a camping spot and rendezvous. To them and some of the early explorers, the springs of the region had given some of their crystal water, and their grassy environs had provided needed forage for tired animals. These people knew the spot as "Twenty Wells."\(^1\)

Among the early trappers, explorers, and pathfinders to enter or cross the valley should be mentioned Jedediah S. Smith (1827), who certainly drank from the springs of Skull Valley;\(^2\) Jim Clyman (1825), whose explorations via the waters of Great Salt Lake gave him and his party the distinction of being the first to enter the Tooele Valley by this route;\(^3\) Captain John C. Fremont (1813-1855), who, as a topographical

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\(^1\) Federal Writer's Project, W. P. A., Inventory of the County Archives of Utah, No. 23, Tooele (Ogden: The Historical Record Survey, 1939), p. 17.


\(^3\) Ibid., p. 13.
engineer for the United States government, made observations of the region;\(^4\) Lansford W. Hastings (1845-1846), whose trips both east and west secured his name among the immigrants traversing these desert stretches;\(^5\) the Edwin Bryant-William H. Russell Company of immigrants, who actually made a camp at the future site of Grantsville on July 30, 1846, as they made their hazardous trek over the terrain;\(^6\) and finally the Donner-Reed Party, who, twenty-three days behind Hastings in his final and disastrous trip west, also touched the soil of this valley before facing their ill-fated adventure of the desert and the high Sierras.\(^7\)

There were also explorations made of this region by parties of Mormon pioneers soon after their arrival at their destination in the Great Basin. Brigham Young and associates on two occasions visited Tooele Valley. The first time was July 27, 1847.\(^8\) A return trip was made two years later on the same date.\(^9\) Parley P. Pratt also traversed this valley before its settlement as a culmination of an exploratory trip in December of 1847 on Utah Lake, in Cedar Valley, and in Rush Valley.\(^10\)

\(^4\) Ibid., pp. 14-16.  
\(^5\) Ibid., pp. 16-19.  
\(^6\) Ibid., pp. 17-19.  
\(^7\) Ibid., pp. 20-21.  
\(^8\) "Journal History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints" (Unpublished ms. history in the LDS Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1830 to date), July 26, 1847, p. 1. Note: Hereafter referred to as "Journal History."  
\(^9\) Andrew Jenson, "History of the Tooele Stake" (Unpublished ms., copy in LDS Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah), p. 1. Note: Hereafter referred to as "History of the Tooele Stake."  
\(^10\) Leland H. Greer, The Founding of an Empire (Salt Lake City, Utah: Bookcraft, 1947), p. 309.
Arrival of the First Settlers--The First Winter

The first men who went to the area of what is now Grantsville for the purpose of establishing themselves and of making their homes were James McBride and Harrison Severe. These rugged pioneers were brothers-in-law, who, with their wives and families, made the long trek from Missouri to Great Salt Lake City in the summer of 1850, arriving there on October 4 of that year. They made their camp a little north of the city near what was known as the Warm Springs, but their stay was of short duration. They heard, soon after their arrival, that Apostle Ezra T. Benson was building a sawmill in Tooele Valley near the city of the same name, and which had been established the previous year. Their contemplations of a suitable location were thus resolved, and the two families headed west for Tooele. Here these tried but hardy men learned of a more "favorable appearing place twelve miles northwest." The enthusiasm for immediate settlement plus the prospect of an inviting area of fertile and tillable land, along with sufficient life-giving water, motivated a quick move after a one night stand in Tooele. Thus it was that, in the words of James McBride, "We arrived in this place on the 10th day of October, 1850."11

This "place" was then known as "Willow Creek," named for the mountain stream that had cut its gravelly course northeasterly to the


12 Ibid.
valley, and from whose banks Severe and McBride cut willows to aid in making their crude shelter of the first winter. These willows thatched the roof, and, along with mud, filled the gaps of this sixteen-by-sixteen foot log dwelling. Lying in the northwest section of Grantsville, this spot no longer evidences the original domicile of the first pioneers.

Although Harrison Severe says in his historical account that "this is the first house that was put up in this place," and James McBride points out in his autobiography that "we built the first house built in Grantsville," there is reason to believe otherwise. Andrew Jenson, the great historian of the Mormon Church whose accuracy for Church events was seldom questioned, says:

In the fall of 1848 a herd house was built on what is now the street Clark Street in front of the Grantsville Co-op now the Stromberg Apartments. It was a small log house erected by Thomas Ricks and Ira Willis, who were herding stock for Pres. Young and Bishop Edwin D. Willey and many other stock owners in Salt Lake City. Thomas Ricks and Ira Willis first occupied the ground on which the town of Grantsville now stands, and the surrounding country, with a herd of cattle.

Be this as it may, there was a difference in the motives for which the two buildings were erected. The first, a mere "herd house," was a temporary shelter for men who would soon quit the area. The second, though likewise a temporary dwelling, housed the families of men who had come

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13Edward Tullidge, Tullidge's Histories, II (Salt Lake City, Utah: Juvenile Instructor, 1889), 98.
14Bancroft, loc. cit.
15Tullidge, loc. cit.
16Bancroft, loc. cit.
17McBride, loc. cit.
18Andrew Jenson, "History of Grantsville Ward" (Unpublished ms. history in the Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah), p. 231.
to stay—pioneers with a will to conquer every challenge. No doubt about it, the families of James McBride and Harrison Severe were the pioneer settlers of Willow Creek as it was originally known to them.

The first winter, 1850-1851, was both a hazardous and a hard one for these two men and their families. Their original supplies depleted, "game such as deer, antelope, rabbits, wild fowls," along with some fish obtained from adjacent streams provided a "bare living" with what little other necessities were obtained by hauling charcoal to Great Salt Lake City. Muzzle-loading rifles brought down the needed game, while charcoal, produced for the blacksmith's forge, was made by bringing cedar wood from the canyons and burning it in pits about ten to twelve feet long. When nearly charred, the burning material was covered with sand and "finished." Several times during the initial winter, the product was taken by ox team thirty-seven or so miles to Great Salt Lake City and exchanged for a limited supply of cloth and other commodities carefully selected. As winter gave way to the anxiously-awaited spring, the two pioneers planned to plant their crops in a small fenced area they had completed during the winter. Little did they know

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19Note: The family of James McBride at the time of his arrival in Grantsville consisted of his wife, Olive Cheney McBride, and two sons—Thomas Aaron and Amos Orin. Harrison Severe's family consisted of his wife, Dorcas McBride Severe, and daughters Ann Jane and Arminta.

20James McBride Biography," The Transcript Bulletin (Tooele, Utah), February 15, 1924 (Formerly Tooele Transcript, microfilmed copy in the files of the Brigham Young University Library, Provo, Utah). Note: Though not so indicated, this article was apparently a publication of the man's autobiography for it was written in the first person.

21Interview with Wallace Severe, a grandson of Harrison Severe, June 3, 1958.

James McBride

Dorcas McBride Severe and Olive Cheney McBride
of a near calamity that they were to realize the early morning of March 20, 1851, as they left their abodes to continue their labors to the end that spring planting and fall harvest would provide much needed food and clothing. One can well imagine the shock and the disheartened feeling of these men and their families to find, as they went to the range to hunt up their oxen, that they were not to be seen anywhere. Tracks and other indications gave mute evidence of what had happened—Indians had stolen their cattle! "Only two were to be found of Harrison Severe's. Mine were all gone but one," is how James McBride reported this dire loss in his autobiography.

Having gone through the terrifying rigors of the Haun's Mill Massacre in Missouri, where the father of James McBride was wantonly killed and his body mutilated; having suffered many other indignities at the hands of Missouri and Illinois mobs, including being driven with the Saints from their homes in Nauvoo; and having experienced the ravages, the loneliness, and the hardships of their trek to Great Salt Lake City over the Mormon trail—these men were not to be cowed and daunted by the stark reality of their present loss. Joined by the herdsmen, Ricks and Willis, they started in pursuit of the Indian thieves. The experience is best described in James McBride's own words:

We followed them west into Skull Valley, and on to the Cedar Mountains where we found one of Severe's oxen lying dead. Our

23Ibid.

Note: This name was given by this company of men to the valley because near the springs at which they had stopped they found several human skeletons which were surmised to be those of some of the Hastings Company and buried by their companions and since dug up by the Indians in order to strip them of their clothing (Tullidge, op. cit., p. 99).
provisions were now nearly exhausted—in fact, we had but four biscuits to each man and were sixty miles afoot from home. The Indians were now routed from their camp and we found several of our cattle killed. We took what meat we wished, and as the Indians had got out of reach, and there was no prospect of recovering any livestock, we turned toward home.25

A Necessary Move

Deprived, now, of their teams of oxen to do the much needed farming and hauling, faced with the grim reality that other Indian depredations would follow, and realizing that they were too few in numbers to protect their families and property, Severe and McBride decided to move east across the valley to Pine Canyon where a small settlement had previously been established. To make this move, the two men obtained "an old ox, very much the worse for his hard usage," from a man preparing charcoal in the "South Cedars." In giving further account, McBride explained:

With the ox we yoked my cow and loading our wagons, hitched the two yoke of animals [Severe's two animals not stolen by the Indians] to Severe's wagon and he started. He went as far as the Six Mile Springs and leaving his wagon and family, went back for me. The same day I got as far as Benson's Saw Mill [in the area now known as the "Mill Pond"] and there I camped. Severe was yet at the Six-Mile Springs.

The second day I went back and got his wagon. Leaving mine, four miles from Pine Canyon. Our teams were now very much fatigued—the road was very muddy. We were traveling uphill. I stayed with the families while Harrison Severe went to Pine Canyon and got a man and a yoke of oxen to help us there.26

Here the two men built crude cabins, along with the other dwellings, in somewhat of a fort form for the general protection of all. No doubt the herdsmen, Thomas Ricks and Ira Willis, also went to Pine Canyon at this time.27

26 Ibid.  
Although the eight months or so spent in Pine Canyon by the two pioneer families, before their return to Grantsville, is not exactly pertinent to this history, the writer feels that the brief of their sojourn as given by James McBride should be included, for it portrays not only the industrious character of the two men, but it also shows their preparations to definitely return to the original settlement. The account follows:

While there we worked during the summer principally in the canyon getting out lumber and house logs. We paid ten dollars per hundred for flour and a proportionate price for goods and groceries. We farmed some ground at that place from which we got about twenty bushels of wheat and what potatoes and beets we wished for our own use.

Notwithstanding the high prices paid for all we consumed, we saved and invested three hundred and eighty dollars in work oxen.\(^{28}\)

A discrepancy of one hundred dollars is noted in comparing the above account with the following, which the writer is inclined to accept:

We hauled logs down to the old sawmill ten miles east of Grantsville \(^{29}\) the mill of Ezra T. Benson located on what today is known as the "Mill Pond", where we got the logs sawed up into lumber. Working in this manner we were able to make our living as well as buy two hundred and eighty dollars worth of oxen.\(^{29}\)

Return to Willow Creek—Others Come

It was the first part of December 1851 that the move back to Grantsville was made, but the first settlers did not come alone. With them were five other families. McBride enumerates them as "Clark, Baker, Durfey, Seva and Watson, making a total of twenty-six souls in all."\(^{30}\) Other accounts vary from this, both as to names of the new

\(^{28}\)McBride, op. cit., p. 15.

\(^{29}\)"James McBride Biography," loc. cit.

\(^{30}\)Ibid.
arrivals and as to the time of their coming to the slowly expanding settlement of Willow Creek, as it was still called. Tullidge says that at about the same time as the McBrides and the Severes returned,

Six men with their families arrived on the ground from Great Salt Lake City. There were Thomas Watson, James Wrathall, James Davenport, Perry Durfey, and a Mr. Davis.  

Still another source lists James (Benjamin) Baker as accompanying the returning families from Pine Canyon with "Thomas P. Watson, William Davenport, Samuel Steele and Wilford Hudson," coming during the ensuing summer.  

It is impossible to determine just exactly who the first families were, but it is evident that the few who came at this time were just about the limit that the new settlement could expect unless something was done to entice others. Feeling such a need, Elder John Rowberry, the presiding elder of the Church in Tooele, wrote in a letter to the Deseret News, under date of March 5, 1852, the following:

There is a very prosperous settlement at Grantsville, twelve miles west of this city [Tooele] surrounded by a vast quantity of good land, and would accommodate a great many more settlers which would be of benefit for those already there on account of schools and &c., and &c.  

Enthusiastically evidencing greater concern and indicating the few in number abiding in the settlement at the time, Benjamin Baker, who

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31Tullidge, op. cit., p. 99.


33Deseret News (Salt Lake City, Utah), April 17, 1852 (Microfilmed copy in Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah). Note: It is apparent that some people were calling Willow Creek by the name of "Grantsville" before it was officially known as such a year later. See pp. 22-23.
had been appointed as president of the newly organized little branch of the Mormon Church, wrote to President Brigham Young the following plea:

Tooele County, Willow Creek Precinct, August 30, 1852
Pres. B. Young, Sir: We the citizens of the above-named place feel to write you a few lines, stating the situation of our settlement. At the present time we number about eight men strong and about forty-five Indians, out of which there is about sixteen able men, and according to the best information we can get from the Indians, there are about seven more of the same tribe remaining in the mountains, including men, women and children, all of who seem to be perfectly friendly and not disposed to steal, though we know not how soon they may change, as Indians are very treacherous and we would like to have your counsel on what further to do with them, as we have got a great many of them now, and they have become a burden on our hands to feed and take care of. As there are but a few of us here to protect ourselves, we are obliged to use them more kindly for fear of offending them, and they become embittered against us and become our enemies. We would furthermore request that you would send a dozen or more families to settle and strengthen our place, as there will, we think, be water enough to support that many. We would furthermore request that all those owning land in this place do either settle their land or cause to be settled with families that will become permanent settlers, in order to strengthen our place and support schools as we do not feel safe with the few in number that are here, not only that, but we have children here growing up and not enough to support a school, and unless those that are owning land in this place settle or cause their land to be settled, we never can have a school, as most of the land is owned by those living in the city and they do not intend settling it, either themselves or cause a family to settle on it, according to the present prospects; and we would request your Honor to use your influence to have those who own land to settle it or give way to those that will settle, as they hold the best land in this place, and we do not feel safe with so few in number.

Yours faithfully in the bonds of the everlasting gospel
/s/ Benj. Baker, president

This appeal, no doubt, had the desired effect for "at a general conference of the Church held in G. S. L. City, October 7, 1853, Elders Wilford Woodruff and Ezra T. Benson were called [by Brigham Young] to gather up fifty families to strengthen the settlement of Tooele Valley."35

34"Journal History," August 30, 1852, p. 4.

35"History of the Tooele Stake," p. 33.
Five and a half months later on Sunday, March 26, 1854, "the usual meetings were held in the tabernacle, G. S. L. C. [Great Salt Lake City].

... Elder Wilford Woodruff called for volunteers to fill up the fort in Grantsville, or their claims would be considered vacant in the spring." 36

These "calls" provided the needed stimulus, and Willow Creek began to be a living, vibrant community. James McBride, in his autobiography, writes:

In 1853 twenty-three more families settled in Grantsville. They were Dayley/Bailey/, Pope, Mecham, Walker, Fairchild, Steele, Bell, two Orr families, Martindale, Barrus, Clark, Blair, Abbott, Martin, Burton, Bicmore, Burbank, Sabin, Phippin, Wrathall, Palmer and Clark. In the autumn of 1853 quite a number more families settled in Grantsville some of which were: Parkinson, Pea, Lee, McMurray, Matthews, Wilson, Whittle, Hudson, and Hale. 37

This, apparently, is only a partial list, and there is much evidence, too, that some of the above names were heard of in the settlement prior to this time. Further, the names of Howard Egan, Daniel Rose, William C. Martindale, Jackson Redding, are also among those mentioned quite prominently in various early records as settlers in 1852.

The thrilling thing was that the community lived; new life was breathed into it, and in a few years prosperity crowned the efforts of many who dauntlessly overcame hardships and found that the productivity of the land highly rewarded their faith and hard work.

Significant Events—The First Three Years

Other significant facts are pertinent to these first three years of pioneering. One was the birth of the first white child in the


settlement. To Harrison and Dorcus Severe was born a son on February 6, 1852, whom they named Hyram. Like many, for a number of years to come, this infant was ushered into the world without the aid of a doctor or a midwife. A birth, typical of the times, and indicating the primitive methods to which women were subjected in confinement, is related in this account of Olive Hale written to her husband Aroet concerning the arrival of a son on November 29, 1859:

I have one of the finest boys to show you when you come. Hale was serving a mission for the Church in Las Vegas, Nevada. I had the best time I ever had, but had no help until Alma, Aroet's brother, got his sweetheart to come, and they took care of me and everything.  

It was not until 1861 that Grantsville enjoyed the blessing of a midwife. At this time the family of Lashbrook Laker came from Connecticut and settled near the community, living in a log cabin. His wife, Annie Bryceon Laker, endeared herself to all as she visited the sick, befriended the Indians, and performed the service of a midwife, the first in the settlement.

The first county and precinct officers, involving the people of Willow Creek (Grantsville), were elected during this eventful three-year period. It is recorded that the first Tooele County election to be held was on June 10, 1851. Called to office at this time was one of the first settlers in Willow Creek—Harrison Severe. He was elected one

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of the three constables of the county who, along with all other county officers, received their office without opposition and by forty-one votes, as cast for each candidate.

The following year, Willow Creek became more of a political entity. A preceding requirement leading to this was a special session of the county court of Tooele County held at the City of Tooele, July 3, 1852. At this time it was enacted by the court

That said county (Tooele) shall be divided into two precincts to be described as follows, to wit: To commence two miles north from the mouth of Pine Canyon, to run thence east to the division line between Great Salt Lake and Tooele County, also to run from the place of beginning in a westerly direction to the mouth of South Willow Canyon, then west to California lines; the south precinct to be known by the name of Willow Creek Precinct.\(^{40}\)

The following August a county election was held with several men from Willow Creek Precinct being successful candidates. Harrison Severe was one of the three "selectmen" elected in the county and Wilford Hudson, Benjamin Baker, Samuel Steele, and James McBride among those elected as "referees." The first officers within the Willow Creek Precinct were also elected at this time. They were "Benjamin Baker, magistrate; James McBride, pound keeper; James Davenport, Benjamin Crosland, fence viewers; Perry Durfey, Harrison Severe, and Benjamin Baker, school trustees."\(^{41}\)

Another event of these first three years of pioneering achievement was the changing of the name of the settlement from that of Willow Creek to Grantsville. According to the Church historian, Andrew Jenson, a townsite was surveyed by Jesse W. Fox of Salt Lake City in 1852 under


\(^{41}\)Ibid., p. 31.
the direction of George D. Grant, a brother of Jedediah M. Grant.\textsuperscript{42} It
is, also, known that George D. Grant, as an officer in the Nauvoo Legion,
was sent by Brigham Young to aid the Saints of Tooele Valley in protect­
ing themselves against the Indians, and that he did much to aid in the
defense of the Willow Creek settlement until it had sufficient strength
to maintain its own protection against Indian depredations. It was to
honor Colonel Grant that the change in name was made in the year 1853.\textsuperscript{43}
Although the new settlement was still wobbly at this time, that it would
now continue was a certainty.

\textsuperscript{42}\textit{Ibid.}, p. 233.

\textsuperscript{43}\textit{Tullidge, op. cit.}, p. 106.
CHAPTER III

INDIANS AND A FORT

Indian Forays

The first experience with unfriendly Indians, as previously noted, was the prelude for a number of encounters that followed over the ensuing few years, and which led to the coming of George D. Grant to the Tooele Valley by order of Brigham Young. Indian forays continued against the communities of the whole valley for a number of years, at which time cattle were stolen, hundreds of them wantonly killed, other valuable items lost through thieving savages, and terror struck to the hearts of women and children.

The movement of McBride and Severe to Pine Canyon and "forting up" with the settlers there, strengthened that community in 1851 but it did not stop the incursions of the savage inhabitants of the cedar-covered hills to the west. Likewise, the augmented group that returned to Willow Creek in December of 1851, and whose numbers continued to increase as others joined the settlement and added strength to their defense, was no deterrent to the continual raids and other brutal Indian mischief.

\[1^{\text{Supra, pp. 15-16.}}\]
Coming of George D. Grant

These conditions led to the sending of George D. Grant and a company of twenty-five men under his command to pursue the Indians in Tooele Valley. This company was joined a bit later by twenty others who had been sent on a similar mission to Utah Valley and thence on into Tooele. This was February 19, 1851.\(^2\) Four months later, on June 20, another group was sent to the aid of "McBride and Company" who had pursued the Indians, after a devastating foray, to their stronghold in the western mountains. Thirty-five men under the direction of William H. Kimball were in this company.\(^3\) That they were somewhat successful in their efforts was evidenced on June 25, for "news reached G. S. L. City from Tooele Valley to the effect that the brethren there had discovered some of the Indians who had stolen cattle from the settlers and had killed two of them."\(^4\) A further report from Major George D. Grant, who returned to Salt Lake City from Tooele Valley on June 27, 1851, stated, "They had killed eleven Indians and burned up tons of beef which the Indians had killed and laid out to dry."\(^5\)

Early Protection

To protect themselves during these days of peril, the small group that returned to Willow Creek from Pine Canyon built their log houses in fort form—close together and all facing the same direction.

\(^2\) "Journal History," February 19, 1851, p. 1.
\(^3\) Ibid., June 20, 1851, p. 1.
\(^4\) Ibid., June 25, 1851, p. 1.
\(^5\) Ibid., June 27, 1851, p. 1.
As others came, in early 1852, a stockade was built as several accounts aver; but as to its size, the amount of ground enclosed, or just how it was built, there is little said, and conflicts abound. Andrew Jenson, in his history of the Grantsville Ward, gives the most concise picture, but even here the amount of enclosure, as well as other items, could be questioned. Says he of the stockade:

It occupied grounds now included in lots 1 and 2 of block 6 of the Grantsville city survey, enclosing 2½ acres. The stockade was built by sticking cedar posts into the ground and the houses were built inside of the stockade in a row extending east and west in the north side of the enclosure, while the corrals were on the south side.

Later in 1852 an uneasy friendliness was manifest between the settlers and the Indians. In a letter to the editor of the Deseret News on August 10th John Rowberry, presiding elder of Tooele, wrote that the Indians who had committed so many depredations "seem at present desirous of becoming friendly with us; about 30 of them have come to Grantsville and camped there, and according to the best information we can get, there are some four or five more in the mountains yet, who are expected every day." He went on to say what a great blessing it would be if a peace treaty could be effected.

A True Indian Story

An incident at this time seemed almost to indicate such a possibility. At least, it shows that one Indian was capable of gratitude and of a lofty act. Harrison Severe had personally adopted the policy of kindliness toward his redskinned "brethren" who could be so approached


"Journal History," March 25, 1852, p. 3.
in this manner. He was "ready to feed them rather than fight them," even though he never countenanced their wantonness and "was always ready to take to the field in getting back the settlers stock that the Indians had stolen, and in arresting the thieves." One day his policy paid off in his behalf with great interest, as recorded in the following:

In the autumn of 1852 he went to the mountains with a wagon and two yoke of oxen for timber. Near his home was the wicki-up of a friendly Indian whose life he once saved from the vengeance of his people. This Indian closely followed him into the mountains where three or four thieving savages were watching the coming of Mr. Severe, and had already plotted to kill him and take his oxen. As he was unarmed, they easily took him prisoner, and were proceeding to carry out their bloody purpose, when the friendly Indian appeared on the ground, placed an arrow in his bow, and informed them that before dispatching Mr. Severe they would be obliged to kill him. A parley ensued and the robbers were imbued with a more kindly feeling. One of them went home with Mr. Severe, and the latter sent a message into Salt Lake City for an interpreter. On his arrival a personal treaty was made between Mr. Severe and the Indians, and after which he always went wherever he wished in safety, regardless of the difficulties the Indians might have with the others.

Great Concern and Uneasiness

This may have solved all Indian problems for Mr. Severe, but not so for the balance of the settlers. It seems that their troubles were again in the making. On August 30, 1852, Benjamin Baker, the presiding elder of the little branch at Willow Creek, indicated the uneasiness of his flock in a plea written to Brigham Young asking for more settlers "to strengthen our place," saying:

At the present time we number about eight men strong and about forty-five Indians, out of which there is about sixteen able men, and according to the best information we can get from the Indians,

8"Biography," Tooele Transcript (Tooele, Utah), August 3, 1923. Note: The short biography of Harrison Severe was published under this title.

9Tullidge, op. cit., pp. 84-85.
there are about seven more of the same tribe remaining in the mountains including men, women and children, all of whom seem to be perfectly friendly and not disposed to steal, but we know not how soon they may change, as Indians are very treacherous and we would like to have your counsel on what further to do with them as we have got a great many of them now, and they have become a burden on our hands to feed and take care of. As there are but few of us here to protect ourselves, we are obliged to use them more friendly for fear of offending them, and they become embittered against us and become our enemies.10

The uneasiness and concern of the little group was warranted, for the friendliness of the Indians—if not a subterfuge in the first place—did not last. Whether it was because of their own nature or because of outside influences, or because of something else that a change occurred, will never be known. But change they did. That they were influenced to some extent by others of their race, as well as by treachery on the part of some of the whites, is evidenced in a letter from S. M. Blair to the editor of the Deseret News. In it he said:

But the good influence that is created from time to time amongst the Indians who reside in Grantsville is destroyed more or less by the visit from the Utahs from Weber Waters and other places as well as from the Desert on Mary's River, and the most annoying thing to the brethren of Grantsville is the fact of the ability of the Indians to obtain such a vast amount of powder, shot, caps, and guns as they do.11

That this latter accusation was true cannot be questioned in the light of an article appearing in the Deseret News on the following May 14. It was in the column titled "To the Saints" which was the medium by which the presiding brethren of the Church gave information and counsel to the Saints. The pertinent part follows:

We have learned that Bishop Clark, of Grantsville, Tooele County, has cut off from the Church all brethren who have been selling guns and ammunition to the Indians. For the credit of the

10"Journal History," August 30, 1852, p. 4.
11Deseret News, April 30, 1853, p. 4.
Bishop, we hope it is true; and if all Bishops would do their duty, in like manner, and then hand the culprits over to the common law officers, to be fined and imprisoned, we should soon hear of less wickedness of the kind; the brethren would have the means of defense in their own hands, and would not be obliged to contend with weapons they have sold, without weapons. Such brethren are a curse and a scourge to our community, and if our Bishops will not do their duty, like Bishop Clark, in this thing, we wish their Presidents to report them.

"Forting Up"

Bishop Clark's commendable action did not alter the now increasing difficulties with the Indians. The fall and winter of 1852-1853 found the red-skinned savages continually driving off and killing stock. Many times search parties went out after animals stolen the night before. The cattle had to be guarded by day and closely corralled at night. Continual incursions led to instructions being sent from the Church headquarters in the spring of 1853 to build a fort to provide for proper security. It was decided at the time, by the settlers, to move their houses closer together in preparation for building the fort around them. James McBride, in his autobiography, says:

We accordingly, began our work—our minds filled with care and anxiety. Houses were torn down and hurried to the appointed spot. During the autumn of 1853, our settlement was strengthened by quite a company who had crossed the plains that season. Having been busily engaged in moving houses and doing other work which we could not with propriety leave undone—as yet, we had not built the fort wall, but we were living closely together.

For a period after this there seems to have been but little activity in building the fort. Spring planting and fall harvest evidently were the reasons. Encouragement and pressure from Church leaders,

12 Ibid., May 14, 1853, p. 2.

13 McBride, op. cit., p. 15.
however, brought renewed activity in the fall of 1854. On December 23, A. C. Brower wrote to the *Deseret News*:

> Since Elder O. Hyde was here preaching, there seems to be a new impetus to everything. Our fort wall which has laid dormant, is now under rapid progress, especially that portion of it which is to be made of pounded earth; rock and adobes are being daily placed upon the ground for the remaining portion, and several rods of foundation are already laid with rock.

In building the fort, "the amount of wall each man was to build was laid off to him in proportion to the space he wished to occupy." Further, not all of the wall was of the same material. Decidedly, it was a gigantic task for the little community, but it was completed with the exception of hanging the gates in the four walls. The task, as described by James McBride, follows:

The north, west, and part of the south sides of the wall were built with dirt dug from the outside of the wall and closely packed by beating with hand mauls. The wall was five feet thick at the bottom—was twelve feet high and eighteen inches thick at the top. The east side and remaining part of the south side were built of adobes under which was a rock foundation. The wall made of adobes was three feet thick at the bottom, twelve feet high and eighteen inches thick at the top—covering an area of 30 rods square—making one hundred and twenty rods of wall. Which was made at a cost of twenty five dollars per rod, an average amounting to three thousand dollars.

Further description, though not authenticated by any definite reference, is given in a family newspaper as published by the descendants of Thomas Henry Clark, one of Grantsville's first pioneers:

There was an opening on each side where gates could be hung, that were guarded when the Indians became hostile. Those on the east and west were a little north of half-way along the wall.

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14 *Deseret News*, January 9, 1855.

15 Tullidge, *op. cit.*., p. 100.

16 McBride, *op. cit.*.
Notes:

The original drawing was made by William Clark Jefferies of Grantsville, Utah, from records in his own files and from records received from Vergie Cooley, now deceased.

The heavily outlined buildings still stand and are used. According to Mr. Jefferies, most of the homes were log structures and were of about the same size—11x16 feet, 11x18 feet, 16x18 feet, and one 16x30 feet. John W. Clark's home had the first shingles; the others had dirt roofs.
Portholes were built into the wall to shoot through in case of attack. These were larger on the inside, tapering down to small holes on the outside. A pole corral was just south of the fort where the stock was kept. If the Indians became mean the stock was driven into the fort at night.

The customary house was one room, fourteen feet by sixteen feet with a lean-to at the back which was used as a storage place. All opened into the center of the fort as an added protection with a narrow passage between homes and the fort wall. The homes were straight pine logs, desirable as they could be obtained, in the best lengths. However, red cedar was used some, but mostly for furniture. Straight logs not only made good-looking houses, but also the most comfortable as they could be chinked more tightly.

The fireplaces that characterized each of these log dwellings provided for cooking as well as for lighting and heating in the most primitive and limited way. They were "built of rock, laid up with mud, with a chimney of adobe"; each supporting a crane designed for holding the iron kettle in which the family meal was prepared.

Though the first cabins of the pioneers had earthen floors, those in the fort were made of rough boards. Dirt roofs kept out the weather until shingles were provided at a later date. Wooden shutters closed the windows at night.

Characteristic of the patriotism of the founding peoples of Grantsville, along with its subsequent settlers, there was erected a "Liberty Pole," just south of the east gate. Every important occasion witnessed Old Glory flung high into the breezes, and without fail every holiday calling for a display of patriotism was appropriately and enthusiastically celebrated.

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17"Some Further History Concerning Grantsville," taken from a family newspaper designated as the Clark News and published June 1955 in Idaho Falls, Idaho. The article, though not his own, was submitted by William Clark Jefferies of Grantsville, Utah. (Mimeographed.)

18Ibid.
No sign of the fort remains today. When it was no longer needed, and people moved from its once sheltering confines to their own property; the log huts were moved also. Time and a growing community erased the last vestige of its roughly tapered walls. The cattle corrals were moved west of their original place to provide for animals tithed at the later constructed tithing office and barn, which landmarks, too, have long been gone. The location of the fort is well remembered by many of the older generation, however. One, now deceased, reminisced to a newspaper reporter in June of 1934 and left his vivid recollections for this generation. Wilford F. Hudson, a resident since April 15, 1852, pointed out to the press representative that the east boundary of the fort fell along the east property line of the present First Ward Chapel grounds; the south boundary was just south of the same church lot; the north boundary fell somewhat north of the present Clark Street; and the west wall was a short distance west of what is referred to today as the old Frank T. Burmester residence.19

The Gift of Tongues—Prophecy Fulfilled

During the early days of the fort's construction, a prophecy of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was fulfilled. The events of the occasion come down to today's generation as a thrilling Indian story. The prophecy, an inspiring promise contained in the "Ninth General Epistle" issued by the First Presidency on April 13, 1853, follows:

Translate the Book of Mormon into every language and dialect under heaven, and print the same, as God shall give you the opportunity;

and from this hour the gift of tongues, and by it translation from language to language shall be more and more manifest unto the elders of Israel. 20

An account of the fulfillment of this promise, as witnessed by the early settlers of Grantsville, is contained in a biography of William Lee. It follows:

In 1853 WH Lee was building a chimney on the outside of his log cabin which he had erected on the inside of the fort when an Indian appeared and began making signs to him that he wished to help him. WH Lee was afraid and retreated inside the cabin but the Indian kept making signs and finally began carrying rock to the chimney site and mixing up the mud that was used to lay up the rock. WH Lee finally gathered up courage and came out and resumed his labors of building the chimney, the Indian assisting him. At night he gave the Indian his supper and a blanket to sleep on. Early the next morning he made known to the Indian by signs that he was going to the canyon for wood and would like his company, it being unsafe to go alone. The Indian agreed to go and they yoked up the oxen and started for the canyon. WH Lee sitting on the front bolster, the Indian on the rear bolster. About half-way to the canyon WH Lee found himself facing the Indian and talking to him in the Indian language, so engrossed was he in his talk with the Indian that no attention was paid to the oxen and they left to themselves, circled around and WH Lee finally found himself entering the fort with his oxen, wagon and the Indian, but no wood. The language had been revealed to WH Lee in answer to the prayers of the settlers. The incident was immediately made known to Thomas H. Clark Sr. who called the little band together and the Indian addressed them in his own tongue WH Lee interpreting. He named the Indian Ship-rus by which name he was known up to the time of his death. He then told the Indian to go to his people and to bring them to the fort so he could talk to them. In two days the Indian appeared at the fort and WH Lee stood on an old chair and addressed them for an hour, telling them of their origin and that these settlers were their friends and that they would be taught how to till the ground and supply themselves with the necessaries of life. All this was told them in their own language. The Indians answered in this way. "The mountains are ours; the water, the wood's, the grass, the game all belong to us, but the 'Mormons' are our brothers, we will share all with them and smoke the pipe of peace together." 21

20 "Ibid., April 13, 1833, p. 1.

That the above incident did occur, at least as far as William Lee enjoying the gift of tongues is concerned, is averred in a letter to the editors of the Deseret News by one S. M. Blair. He had just returned to Salt Lake City after a visit to Grantsville. Says he in his letter dated April 20, 1853:

The prophecy of the presidency in the Ninth General Epistle, in regard to the gift of tongues has been fulfilled in said branch, for Brother Walker and Lee has [sic] the gift of the Utah tongue and has preached (and did while I was there) to the Indians in their own tongue, and to the conviction of all present of the knowledge of what was said to them.22

Some sources indicate that some inhabitants felt the difficulties with the Indians were over with the happy culmination of the William Lee incident, and thus left the confines of the fort while it was in the process of being built. Just exactly when it was abandoned as a necessary protection cannot be ascertained, though it served a need for a comparatively short time after its completion during the winters of 1853 and of 1854. Thomas H. Clark, presiding elder of the Mormon Church—as if in finality—wrote on March 4, 1856, to the Deseret News, "The Indians in this region are all friendly and peaceable, though numerous and very poor."

Final Incursions

However, sporadic incursions of the savages did continue for a number of years. As late as the winter of 1860-1861, the Deseret News, in sort of an editorial entitled "Indian Depredations in Tooele," indignantly reported on February 13, 1861:

The Indians have committed many depredations on the citizens of Tooele County, and on others having stock in that valley, by

stealing cattle and horses—often on a large scale, taking at a time from ten to twenty head of cattle, and, on one occasion, twelve or fifteen horses, besides committing smaller thefts by appropriating to their use one to three beeves in one night as circumstances favored their operations. Their clandestine acts have been carried to the extent that the people have become wearied with the excessive taxation to which they have been and still are subjected by these "self-constituted" publicans, who do not always make their levies on the pro rata principle. 23

In another column of the same paper is an account of what is apparently the last of the more memorable encounters with the Indians as experienced by the people of Grantsville. It was sent into the Deseret News by Judge Evan M. Green, and follows in full:

Grantsville, February 10, 1861

Editor, Deseret News:—Dear Brother:—Thinking it due the public at all times to be made acquainted when an Indian outbreak occurs, I write you the following particulars:

For about four weeks past a small band of Shoshone Diggers have been prowling around and driving off stock. About twenty-five, mostly oxen, belonging to J. W. Cooley, H. Lufkin, and Pres't H. C. Kimball and sons herd are missing.

On Saturday, the 2d inst. intelligence came in that a party of this band of Shoshones, together with some of the Gosh-Utes that have been known to be mischievous, were at the Gosh-Utes wickiups, near this place, and a possee of men went and took them prisoners, and gave them to understand that they would be detained until the cattle were driven back, and the Indians that run them off brought in and given up. One of the Shoshones, and two of the Gosh-Utes were, on their promising to bring in the cattle and the Indians that run them off, set at liberty.

Eight were detained prisoners and kept under guard. On Tuesday night one of them made his escape from the guard, and on Thursday about daybreak the other seven made a rush upon the guard, and succeeded in getting possession of a pistol and two guns. In the affray one of the guard, John Stewart, was shot, but lightly in the shoulder, and one of the Indians were shot through so that he could not get away, and others made their escape before the citizens could rally to help the guard. Pana-Ump, the Indian that was shot, appears to be getting over it.

The Gosh-Utes put out to the mountains soon after the prisoners were taken. Tabby, their chief was not home at the time. He came here on Thursday evening, and had a talk with Pana-Ump; also with Bishop William G. Young, and others; said that he had tried to persuade those Indians not to steal the cattle of the whites; that he

23Deseret News, February 13, 1861.
had not stolen any, and he wished to live in peace with the whites, and wanted his men to do the same; he said he would go and try to get those that had put out to the mountains, to come back, and left for that purpose the same night.

Those Shoshones are so vicious, that the Gosh-Utes are afraid of them, and dare not attempt to drive them out of the land.

I am very respectfully, etc.,

Evan M. Green

Certainly minor skirmishes must have followed this one. Thievery, to some extent, and exasperating pettiness and ignorance continued to characterize some remnants of the savage bands, but there was a gradual change. Much credit for this must go to William Lee, one of the early settlers of Grantsville, who with others "under the direction of the Mormon Church commenced to live among and to work with" the Indians in Deep Creek in the year 1869. Here, ultimately, the Indians were induced to cultivate the soil and when a land office was established in Salt Lake City to obtain lands from the government under the Homestead Act, two of their leading men, Tabby and Shiprus, each entered a 160 acres of land, for which they have obtained patents. They have sold parcels to others, and they own their own farms in severalty." Thus, it eventually came about that, though often visited over the years by Indians from the Deep Creek Reservation, the people of Grantsville began, and have continued, to meet their former Goshute enemies in peace.

A Marker Erected

The final chapter of the saga of the old Grantsville Fort, recalling the now dusty memories of the Indian activities and the counter

24Tbid., p. 400.

25Suora, pp. 35-36.

26Tullidge, op. cit., p. 85.
activities of the early settlers, was concluded on July 24, 1934. On this very appropriate day a monument and marker were unveiled and dedicated to the end that the memory of the old fort might be perpetuated in enduring bronze and stone, and that its location might be permanently designated for future generations.

This commendable endeavor began with a visit of Miss Vergie Cooley and Mr. W. C. Jefferies to the Grantsville City Council on September 6, 1933, for the purpose of soliciting their aid "in locating the remains of the old fort wall with the idea of erecting a monument in honor of the early pioneers of Grantsville." These city officials, by motion of H. LeRoy Sutton, announced their desire to cooperate in the project which culminated in the exercises of July 24, 1934. They are described fully in the following newspaper account of the historic day:

Hundreds gathered at the unveiling of the monument and marker which marks a point of the boundary of the Old Fort or wall at Grantsville used for an enclosure against the outbreaks of the Indians in the early days. Dr. Walter M. Stookey, a representative of the Utah Trails and Landmarks Association was present. The unveiling was done by Norma Severe, Elsie Hudson, Dolly Johnson and Frankie Smith under the direction of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

The dedicatory prayer took place in the First Ward chapel and the monument was right in front yard of chapel grounds. Mrs. H. G. Willis, president of the D. U. P., at Grantsville, presided. The Tooele Post American Legion Fife and Drum corps, gave a march demonstration and musical numbers which was highly appreciated. Invocation was by an old pioneer James Sutton, a duet number was by Mrs. Leland Tate and Mrs Sterling Haladay. A historical sketch of Grantsville was given by Jerry Orr, a short address was given by John William Anderson, a vocal solo by Mrs. Madaline A. Young, a salute by the Grantsville Boy Scouts and benediction by Bishop Frank Knowlton concluded the program.

An afternoon program of sports for the children and a rodeo were staged followed by movies and dancing.27

Though this dedicated monument will long mark the site of the old Grantsville Fort and will commemoratively honor its builders for

years to come, it can never tell the story of those sacrifices that hallowed the ground so long ago.
CHAPTER IV

EARLY STRUGGLES FOR EXISTENCE

Not only the barbarity of the Indians did these early settlers have to cope with, but there were also the adversity of the "elements," the challenge of the desert soil, and the devastating encroachment of ravaging insects; there were the crushing activities of a misunderstanding and obstinate Federal Government directed against the Mormon Church which were keenly felt by the pioneers of Grantsville; and there were the hungry cries of "brothers and sisters" stranded in the east to which these great souls unstintingly responded. One wonders how these pioneers met such a challenge, how they had the courage to carry on, how they could maintain faith in their God and in their religion. Indeed, however, it was this last item that was the power within their souls that lifted them up and made them the masters of their shattering vicissitudes, as so many of the various records aver.

Years of Near Famine

The years of 1855 and 1856 were perhaps the most trying that the pioneers of Grantsville ever faced. This was a period of dire need, when hunger, caused by unfavorable growing seasons and invading hordes of grasshoppers, was felt by every man, woman, and child, and felt so acutely that, as James McBride wrote: "Men staggered with weakness as
they went to and from their labors.\textsuperscript{1}

The difficulties began with an uncommonly dry growing season in 1854. Also, grasshoppers, at times so thick their flying hordes darkened the sun, had helped destroy part of the anticipated harvest. The winter of 1854-1855, however, was survived without hardship. It was spring when suffering among the families of the little settlement began. The scanty supplies of the previous season were almost exhausted. Only one or two had enough to divide, and this they did to their everlasting credit. James McBride who had harvested the most grain the previous season (200 bushels of wheat) was one who gave unstintingly to his companions in need. Says he of the occasion:

\begin{quote}
I . . . refused four dollars a bushel in gold for my wheat to Brother Isaac Lee of Tooele. Says I "Brother Lee, I would be glad to sell what wheat my own family doesn't need but I know some of my neighbors haven't raised their bread. They must have what I can spare." My neighbors got my wheat, and those that were able to pay, paid me two dollars a bushel, others promised to pay and the needy got it free gratis. I divided and kept on dividing until before the next harvest my own family went without bread for three days.\textsuperscript{2}
\end{quote}

The unselfishness of McBride only allayed the hungers of a few, and even then it only partially served the need. Further, others did not have grain to divide. Only one other man had harvested an amount of sufficiency the previous fall to aid his fellows, and that was a mere ninety bushels. Thus it was that spring and summer were the seasons of great suffering. Greasewood and various kinds of weeds were cooked as greens for food. Segos, thistles, and other roots sustained life. Of these conditions, as they existed, Olive Hale on August 9, 1855, pathetically

\textsuperscript{1}McBride, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 16.

\textsuperscript{2}"James M. McBride Biography," \textit{Transcript Bulletin}, February 15, 1924.
wrote to her missionary husband serving his Church in Las Vegas:

I tell you, Aroet, that never was such hard times since I can remember. I hardly know what we shall do for wheat, and we have no garden stuff. Little Jonathan has been sick for three weeks.

Your taxes and note must be paid with cash—and nothing else. Alma (Aroet's brother) has the wheat threshed; there were 16½ bushels, the same as he planted.

We have lost old Rose. She would have made a good winter cow. We tried out her tallow and got 15 pounds. I am running eight dozen candles and making our winter soap. And I have been busy white-washing. One of the sows has 8 pigs, and the other one 5. Alma turned 3 on debts, sold 2 for store pay, and 2 died. We don't know what we will fatten the other pigs on for our winter meat. 3

This letter not only describes the dire conditions of the summer of 1855, but it further implies that the harvest for the year would not provide their needs for the coming winter. On September 23, Olive Hale again wrote her husband Aroet. Part of the letter, as follows, is indicative of similar conditions in the whole community and of the spirit in which they met the challenge:

How we are to get our bread I know not. Alma has made one trip north to sell something to buy wheat, but was unsuccessful. But I expect a way will be opened for us, if we do right and trust in our Redeemer. Alma sold the pink cow to pay the taxes. I did not like it very well, for that cow you always called mine. 4

As another resident pointed out concerning these hard times, "a good horse would not buy a sack of flour."

Spirits were lifted, however, with the harvest of the first grain to ripen in 1855. John W. Cooley, one of the first pioneers and an outstanding leader in the community, had a small patch of barley ripen first. After being threshed with flails and cleaned by the wind, each family received a half a bushel which was ground in coffee mills and made into "thickened milk" or mush, which served to ease the monotony of the

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3Hale, op. cit., pp. 144-145.
4Ibid., p. 145.
rough and skimpy diet of early spring and summer.\(^5\)

The harvest of 1855, greatly diminished because of another growing season plagued with hordes of grasshoppers, was almost as disheartening as that of the previous year. Potatoes it seems became the "staff of life" for the winter of 1855-1856, and the struggle for existence, though not so intense as in the previous year, was still very real and resulted in much suffering. Likewise, the crops of 1856 did not meet the hopes and expectations of the pioneers due to continued drought and infestations of grasshoppers for another season. Thus, for three years the battle with the forces of nature was waged in grim earnestness, but the settlers won the struggle as they labored to augment their water supplies from mountain streams, enclosed and prepared greater acreage for more crops, cooperated one with another to provide for the needy, and kept faith with God and their presiding brethren, whence came spiritual uplift and guidance.

Effects of the "Utah War"

As if the lean years, just discussed, were not enough to try the patience, the stamina, and the faith of the Grantsville pioneers, another test was in the offing. This was the coming of Johnston's Army to Utah and the resulting "Utah War."\(^6\) Although directed primarily against the Mormon Church and its leadership as established in Salt Lake City, the Grantsville community also was to feel its effects and be called upon to

\(^5\) McBride, op. cit., p. 16.

\(^6\) Note: This is discussed in several histories. One of the best short accounts is to be found in Joseph Fielding Smith, Essentials in Church History (Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press, 1964), pp. 494-510.
sacrifice even as their "brothers and sisters" to the east of them. News of this latest threat of renewed persecution against the Saints, which obviously intended a violation of their rights as free citizens, reached Grantsville shortly after the alert was given to the presiding authorities on July 24, 1857, who were attending a celebration in Big Cottonwood Canyon on the tenth anniversary of the arrival of the first Mormon pioneer company.

There is no evidence of how the Grantsville group reacted at hearing the news. No doubt the challenge of new and more difficulties that were in the offing sickened the hearts of many who wondered if such ordeals would ever end. It can be said to their great honor, however, that their loyalty to their espoused cause and to their great leader, Brigham Young, never wavered. When he, as the governor, called for volunteers to go to Echo Canyon to harass the army sent by the President of the United States, and to impede their progress by every possible means short of spilling blood, many offered their services. According to one account, those who went to Echo Canyon were "Aaron Sceva, James Wrathall, James Gurney, Jno. W. Clark, Charles D. Parkinson, James M. Worthington, B. F. Barrus, Thomas P. Watson, Matthew Bell, Alma H. Hale, Wilford Hudson, Thomas H. Clark Jr., and Samuel Worthington." Another source indicates that there were more men than these and that they were under the command of Wilford Hudson who, upon receipt of a dispatch from

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7"A History of Grantsville," Tooele Transcript, February 2, 1923. (A short article that was apparently reprinted from the Grantsville Observer, a newspaper printed by the Tooele Transcript for Grantsville circulation under the editorship of John T. Flinders, who apparently wrote the article.)
Salt Lake City brought in nine hours by an ox team driven by William C. Rydalch, "immediately called out his men who rallied on the public square." This group of probably thirty-five men was in Salt Lake City by six o'clock the next evening, and as the informant continues:

Perhaps 20 men were mounted and others on foot. All of them were poorly clad, some of them having neither shoes or stockings. After walking to the city, many of them were nearly exhausted and their bare feet were bleeding profusely.

Loyalty to Brigham Young and whole-hearted acceptance of his plans and procedures is further evidenced by the fact that a great number of Grantsville citizens traveled to Tooele City on February 8, 1858, and enthusiastically participated in a county mass meeting called in behalf of Governor Young as a demonstration of the county's faith in him and in his conduct of the offensive against Johnston's Army. The committee chosen to draft resolutions expressive of the meeting returned with the following which was adopted:

Whereas we, as a people, have been mobbed, persecuted and vilified by the citizens of the United States, from the first organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints up to the present time, first by individuals then by neighborhoods, counties, states, and finally by the United States; and

Whereas, our prophet and patriarch were murdered in cold blood while in the custody of the law, with the pledged faith of the executive of the State of Illinois, and we were driven from the abodes of civilization by mob violence, and,

Whereas, we, when rejected by our countrymen, were led by the wisdom of God to the fastness of these mountains, a country where no other people would dwell, but valuable to us as a secure asylum for an oppressed and down-trodden people; and

Whereas, from the beginning until now, our allegiance has been doubted, common justice denied us and dishonest officials forced upon us to spy out our liberties, calumniate our best men and, by false representation, hold up to ridicule our most sacred domestic relations:

Therefore, be it resolved, that we will sustain His Excellency Governor Brigham Young in the full patriotic stand he has taken against the unjust measures of a corrupt administration.

Resolved, that we fully approve of every measure taken by His Excellency Governor Brigham Young to resist the entrance of an armed force into our midst.

Resolved that we approve the principles set forth in His Excellency's message to the Legislative Assembly of Utah, bearing date of December 15, 1857, and of the resolutions of the assembly relating thereto.

Resolved, that we will sustain His Excellency Governor Brigham Young in every measure he may devise to preserve this people from the evil devices of designing demagogues who are spurring up an IMBECILE OLD MAN to commit violence against an innocent people, by our lives our fortunes and our sacred honors.9

With the same loyalty that characterized their "brothers and sisters" in Salt Lake City and other surrounding communities, the people of Grantsville embraced the orders of the Church to vacate their homes and property and move "south." This new trial was faced in the spring of 1858, with most all of the inhabitants joining in a general exodus during the month of April. Only ten faithful men were left in Grantsville to look after things, to watch the crops, and to provide for the cattle which were herded in Salt Lake Valley and other places. As in Salt Lake City, these remaining men were under orders to burn every building and to destroy all trees and crops should Johnston's Army persist in coming in.

The move south was a pathetic one in more than one way. Aspects of it are well described in brief by James McBride as he speaks of this, another exodus in the lives of many of the Latter-day Saints who had felt that there was permanency and refuge in Grantsville:

A deal of suffering was at that time experienced among the people. Though we had raised plenty of grain and vegetables from our farm, it was a difficult matter to get comfortable clothing. We were a people in a similar situation, one with another. None had anything of consequence, with which to help another. We had no resources. What we had we could keep, but could earn nothing. It may well be imagined the situation in which a few months would place us.10

9Ibid., pp. 44-45. 10McBride, op. cit., p. 16.
Speaking further of the conditions of the refugees from Grantsville as well as others, McBride continues:

Thousands of people were on the move, to give way to an intruding army. Men, women, and children, in many instances were almost naked—perhaps an old shirt and pants—a ragged dress, and a few rags for the children—would make up the family clothing. Some were more destitute—a few had something better to wear.\(^\text{11}\)

Most of the Grantsville group made their temporary location on what was called Spring Creek between Santaquin and Payson. The move here had been under the direction of the newly appointed bishop, William G. Young, who apparently did not remain with his "flock" but "went with the others" as directed by Church authorities. Resourceful as always, however, these tried and trusted souls met the challenge of the present situation with gusto and with ideas that served well the prime need. Some made dugouts as two or more families joined forces. Crude tents served for others; the meager protection of a wagon box sheltered some; for many the open canopy of sky was the limit of their resources. A small company of men built a stone corral in which to place the stock at night, while an armed guard protected the cattle during the day from thieving Indians. Thus the hardships of this unwanted but forced predicament were met one by one.\(^\text{12}\)

Fortunately the stay of the Saints in these temporary and pitiful circumstances was not for long. The treaty with government representatives calling a halt to the so-called "Utah War," and permitting Johnston's Army to pass through Salt Lake City without stopping on their way west to a permanent camp site in Cedar Valley, was signed. This good

\(^{11}\text{Ibid., pp. 16-17.}\)

\(^{12}\text{"History of the Tooele Stake," p. 243. Also McBride, op. cit., p. 17.}\)
news, together with information that Brigham Young had given permission for the exiles to return to their homes, was brought to Spring Creek on the early morning of June 30, 1858, by Bishop William G. Young. By eleven o'clock the same morning many wagons were loaded, and the happy return trek home was begun.13

Most of the settlers arrived back in Grantsville in time to celebrate the Fourth of July, and they had real reason to celebrate. Not only did they deem it a blessing to see and reinhabit their unmolested homes, but their crops were also healthy and maturing for a bounteous harvest. In the spirit of benediction McBride later spoke the feelings of the entire group, saying: "The trip south had been a tedious one and we were thankful for the favorable condition in which we found ourselves once more." 14

The final results of the coming of Johnston's Army to Utah, as far as the people of Grantsville were concerned, were exceedingly beneficial. Camp Floyd, in Cedar Valley, which became the scene of action for several years for these troops, was only forty miles away. This proved to be an economic blessing for the settlers of Grantsville. There was a bounteous harvest of hay and straw, along with other farm products; and the army camped southeast across the ridge had horses, mules, and work oxen that required these items in great amounts. Further, the soldiers had large quantities of provisions and merchandise that this frontier settlement could well use. The inhabitants decided to sell if they could get their price. It was agreed "that Bishop William G. Young should manage the selling of ... hay and straw," and

13 McBride, op. cit., p. 17.  
14 Ibid.
that the brethren would "comply with whatever arrangements he would make with the government officers in the matter." The hay sold for $40 a ton, and the straw brought a dollar per cubic yard—big money to these souls that had endured privation and poverty for so long.15

Not only was selling proving lucrative to these people, but buying was also in their favor. James McBride further points out in his writings:

We could buy a very good yoke of oxen for thirty dollars—their wagons for a very small price—they were here, the soldiers had no use for them—we could buy them very cheap.

We could buy such of their merchandise as we wished and were consequently able to furnish our families with quite comfortable clothing and other necessities in our house.16

Thus it was that what could have proven to be a stark tragedy became, with the turn of events, a much needed blessing to the pioneers of Grantsville. This, as with all good things, they ascribed to Providential benevolence. One can almost visualize a concerted "Amen" to McBride's own conclusion:

The overruling hand of God had once again been turned in our favor. The enemies of the Latter-day Saints had been bound by circumstantial changes to use their stores of greenbacks and merchandise to the advantage of the Saints.17

Aid for the Needy

Just a few years after the Johnston Army incident several calls were made by the Church that further tested the "stuff" that the settlers of Grantsville were made of and further evidenced their great spirit of cooperation and love for their fellow-men. The first such ecclesiastical request was made in 1861 as the Church evolved a plan to aid the stricken "brothers and sisters" yet remaining in Missouri and

15 Ibid. 16 Ibid. 17 Ibid.
bring them on to "Zion." Wagons from the various communities were called for to make the long journey east and return. Grantsville sent its first team (four yoke of oxen) and wagon with Solomon P. McIntosh as teamster on April 20, 1861. The unostentatious recording of this, as made in the "Journal History of the Church," merely states: "The ox teams from Ogden and Grantsville started for Missouri to bring on the poor Saints."  

In 1862, again responding to a call from Church authorities, four ox teams and men went to the Missouri River after the more unfortunate members. The teamsters were Benjamin Barrus, Alma H. Hale, William Crowther, and James M. Murray. James Kearl went as night guard. Likewise in 1863 and 1864, teams were sent to the Missouri River after the poor. Charles L. Anderson and Orrin Barrus went in 1866 to bring the poor from Missouri, and the final response to the calls of the Church authorities was made in 1868. Such was the devoted response of the pioneers of Grantsville to the call of service—enthusiastic and with no thought of earthly reward.

Response to the Cotton Mission

In a like manner, several families of the settlement responded to a call from authorities to participate in a movement to grow cotton on the Rio Virgin in the southern end of the territory. Although the major calls to this mission came at the October conferences of the Church in 1861 and 1862, previous response was made by people of Grantsville in

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18"History of the Tooele Stake," p. 246.


1857. A list of names of those "selected for raising cotton on the Rio Virgin" is to be found in the "Journal History of the Church." They apparently were read in a conference of this date. Among them were "John Couch, John W. Clark, Elijah Spruce, Alford Johnson, and Evan Edwards from Grantsville." Apparently, then, these people participated in the initial experiments of growing cotton in Utah's "dixie land." In 1862 the name of Edwin K. Westover of Grantsville is found among those called by Brigham Young to the cotton mission on the Rio Virgin. Whether there were others called, or whether all of these responded is not to be found. Certainly, some did heed the request to join others in the cotton venture as outlined by Church authorities.  

**Military Protection**

Grantsville also met the demand and need for military organization at this time when orders for the same came from Salt Lake City. As background, it might be pointed out that it was March 3, 1849, that the Utah Territorial Military Organization came into being as a forerunner of the reactivation of the Nauvoo Legion in 1852 by legislative approval. Just when, after this time, the Tooele Military District, with a company in Grantsville, was mustered in cannot be ascertained, for military records of the county are not available. However, it must have been prior to 1854, due to the fact that record is made in the "Journal History of the Church" on April 5 of this year of "general orders number 3" being issued from "Headquarters Nauvoo Legion, Adjutant General's Office" to the effect that the resignation of Captain P. R. Wright as

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military commander of Tooele County was accepted. This noted Mormon Battalion member was the first commander of the district. Under him, as commander of the Grantsville unit, was Major Ruel Barrus, also of Mormon Battalion fame. Thus to Major Barrus goes the honor of being the first officer appointed in Grantsville when its militia was organized as part of the Nauvoo Legion.

According to the orders accepting Wright's resignation, as mentioned above, a new organization was to be effected in Tooele County at this time, with Grantsville supplying one of the companies to be mustered in the district under the supervision of a Mr. E. B. Kelsey. No record can be found of who officered the Grantsville Company at this reorganization. It could have been Ruel Barrus. However, in a letter to the Deseret News on March 4, 1856, mention is made by Thomas H. Clark, the president of the Grantsville Branch, of Captain Wilford Hudson being on the alert with his men should an Indian outbreak occur. It was also Wilford Hudson who, with his men, answered the call to aid in the harassment of Johnston's Army. It was just shortly before this call, in a general reorganization of the Nauvoo Legion, that orders were given for the Tooele Military District to be organized under the supervision of John Rowberry of Tooele. These orders were issued April 11, 1857. It is evident, then, that Hudson must have retained his position in the Grantsville Company as captain.

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22Ibid., April 5, 1854, p. l.
23Tullidge, op. cit., p. 86.
25Supra, pp. 45-46.
26Jenson, op. cit., p. 42.
Just how long the Nauvoo Legion was operative in Grantsville is a question, for no information is to be found. Quite probably it came to an end with the final orders issued by General Daniel H. Wells, November 12, 1870; and politically the death knell was sounded with the passage of the Edmunds Tucker Law in 1887 which deprived the Utah Territory of its militia among other things.

Establishment of a Mail Route

December 21, 1854, is the earliest indication of Grantsville's enjoying the services of a much-desired U. S. mail. On this date an entry appears in the "Journal History" entitled "New Mail Routes and Post Offices in Utah Territory." It indicates the names of the routes and post offices established at the "last session of congress in this territory." One route is designated, "from Tooele City to Grantsville," with Tooele City being designated as a post office.27

Just exactly when this route commenced or how often the mail went through is apparently an unanswerable question. One wonders if it operated at all, for on December 15, 1863, the Deseret News published the message of the acting governor of the Territory of Utah to the territorial legislature in which the governor says: "There should also be a weekly mail from this city (Great Salt Lake City) west to Tooele City and Grantsville and Tooele Valley."28 Perhaps this referred to a direct route to Grantsville as a designated "post office" rather than the town being on a route out of Tooele. Grantsville was definitely listed as a post office.


28Ibid., December 15, 1863, p. 2.
Early Grantsville Post Office with postmaster Joshua R. Clark in the doorway.

Note:

This building was back and east of the Grantsville Co-op—presently the Stromberg Apartments. The picture was taken about 1904.
post office in the Deseret News on November 16, 1861, in which all post offices of the territory were listed by counties. Further, the News indicated that those offices immediately west of Salt Lake and Tooele County received their mail direct from the Salt Lake City office. The only direct account that describes the early mails, and which bears some semblance of being authentic, follows:

For many years the mail was carried on horseback. The late Aaron Sceva told the writer that when he first came to Grantsville that he paid as high as 25¢ for postage for a letter. The mail carriers would make a trip to Tooele one day returning the next. That was in the days when the mail was carried by stage from Missouri to California, and the stage route was through Tooele.

Mail commenced to run daily to Grantsville on Wednesday, August 1, 1883. Joshua R. Clark was postmaster. One of the more memorable individuals to hold this position, he commenced his services January 12, 1878, when a team and wagon hauled the mail and acted as a public conveyance between Grantsville and Tooele.

Desire for Statehood

Grantsville felt, along with the rest of the communities of the territory, the many unhappy results of unqualified and unjust officials sent by the United States government to administer its internal affairs. Well aware of continued misrepresentation to the Federal Government on

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29Deseret News, 14:52.

30"A History of Grantsville," Tooele Transcript, February 19, 1923. (A short article that was apparently reprinted from the Grantsville Observer, a newspaper printed by the Tooele Transcript for Grantsville circulation under the editorship of John T. Flinders who apparently wrote the article.)

31Joshua R. Clark, "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," April 2, 1881; August 1883. (Unpublished day by day diary consisting of fifty-six volumes beginning March 25, 1879, and ending July 5, 1929; used by permission of President J. Reuben Clark, Jr.) Note: Hereafter this will be referred to as "Journal of Joshua R. Clark."
the part of enemies, acquainted with the lack of proper representation in the halls of Congress, experiencing the political hurt of curtailment of and infringement upon constitutional liberties, and feeling the sting of unjust local decisions, the people of Grantsville were enthusiastic for statehood. They joined in the several attempts to organize a constitutional convention with the ultimate goal of admission to the Union. The great try for this in 1862 was supported by its citizens. A precinct mass meeting was held, as were others throughout the territory, on January 6, 1862. A newspaper account of it follows:

On motion, Mr. Wm. G. Young was chosen chairman and Mr. A. C. Brower secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, the Chairman appointed a committee of three, namely—William L. Martindale, James McBride and Evan M. Greene—to draw up resolutions. After a short retirement, the committee presented the following:

Gentlemen, Your committee, to whom was referred the task of drawing up resolutions expressive of your feeling in relation to organizing in a state capacity, reports the following:

Whereas, we the citizens of Tooele County, in Utah Territory, in mass meeting assembled, do highly approve of the proposition of the legislature to call a convention; therefore be it

Resolved, that three delegates be sent from this county to Great Salt Lake City, to meet in convention with like delegates, from other parts of the territory, to form a state constitution, define boundaries, ask for admission into the Union, on equal footing with the original states.

Resolved, that John Rowberry, Eli B. Kelsey and Evan M. Greene be said delegates.

The report of the committee was unanimously accepted. The resolutions were then taken up separately and each unanimously accepted.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

WILLIAM G. YOUNG
Chairman

A. C. Brower, Secretary

Grantsville’s early struggles, as with the other early Mormon communities, were real and trying to say the least. They, however, did not prove insurmountable to the community, but became the firm stepping stones to permanency, security, and advancement.

CHAPTER V

CULTURAL ASPECTS

The culture of the community at the time of these very early events, when distance and slowness of travel were real barriers of isolation, can be characterized as both hauntingly memorable and picturesque. Most commendable, too, were those esthetic and intellectual ideals that the pioneer settlers of Grantsville endeavored to maintain and develop, and which their children and grandchildren, in grateful appreciation, continued to keep alive and build upon through the years.

Not all of the so-called cultural aspects of the community are discussed in this chapter, to be sure. The chief consideration is of those that had their beginning with the pioneers of Grantsville and which have, as they evolved in the maturing community, memorable values for posterity. Further, it has been felt wise to trace these cultural items on down through the years as they have become "part and parcel" of the color of the community. The broader items are not included here, but are to be discussed in separate chapters. This is made necessary because of their complexity and the greater volume of material involved.

From Hovels to Comfortable Dwellings

The first homes, with their dirt floors and similar roofs, have already been mentioned. They served the immediate needs of families in a most primitive fashion. Their duration was short, however. Ambitious
men, in spite of the rigors of frontier life, soon added board floors and shingles, fashioned furniture, and exchanged shutters for glass windows. Wives, with feminine artfulness and industry, sewed curtains, braided rugs, and provided other needs to make a mere dwelling into a prided home.

It was not long before artisans began to fashion adobes, and more permanent and comfortable dwellings were erected. Just north and west of Grantsville's business district, as it is today, was found the type of earth or clay that would make firm and beautiful light-colored adobe bricks, which for many years were the primary building material of the community. Evidence of the sturdiness of such construction is to be found in the city today, for the first home so constructed still stands in good preservation on Clark Street—a monument to its builder, John W. Clark.\(^1\) It is true, however, that some say that the first adobe structure built outside of the old fort was by one Jackson Redden; and there is, also, evidence that two one-room dwellings of this material were constructed within its walls, but the first "real" house of adobe bricks and with a shingle roof is the one mentioned above.\(^2\)

To Bishop Edward Hunter goes the honor of building the first house of brick, the forerunner of many to follow, for the people of Grantsville have always sought for finer dwellings. One of the outstanding homes of the type was built by Bishop James L. Wrathall in 1898. A

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\(^1\)"A History of Grantsville," Tooele Transcript, February 16, 1923.

\(^2\)"Some Further History of Grantsville," taken from a family newspaper designated as the Clark News and published June 1955 in Idaho Falls, Idaho. The article, though not his own, was submitted by William Clark Jefferies of Grantsville, Utah. (Mimeographed.)
Early Grantsville Home

Note:

The log cabin was built by John W. Clark as a home for his sister Charlotte Clark Rowberry. According to Paul E. Wrathall, former Grantsville Stake President, it was built about 1870.
newspaper comment reads: "Bishop Wrathal's fine home is nearly completed, all of the latest modern design, and shows the skill and fine machanical "Sic" labor of C. Z. Schaffer, the builder."  

Along with the homes came beautiful shade and fruit trees, so much needed to enhance an area completely devoid of such in the beginning. The first to plant fruit trees were John W. Clark, James McBride, and Aaron Scoea. Harrison Severe planted the first vineyard. Shade trees were planted on a cooperative basis with the townspeople going to the canyon to obtain them under the direction of W. G. Young. Little by little Grantsville became a city of commendable husbandry and beauty. Says the Deseret News of June 23, 1873:

Grantsville is one of the most beautiful places in Utah; it is a city of orchards which combined with the well matured shade trees and generally comfortable looking dwellings, gives it an air of comfort at this season of the year especially that is inviting. The public buildings are a credit to the people.

Such improvements continued as years went by, and an arid desert land became an attractive city through industry, the proper use of water, and the individual desire to beautify and provide adequate dwellings.

Recreational Activities

In the earliest days of Grantsville's cultural development, leisure time was at a premium. Yet these people knew the value of relaxation, and they indulged ambitiously in the limited forms that such a small frontier village offered. Thus their worries and their tensions could momentarily be forgotten, and the routine of their labors to provide an existence could be relieved.

3Tooele Transcript, November 25, 1898.

A most popular and colorful amusement was dancing. In fact this was the most preferred offering of a public nature during these early days. A bit later there were "balls" or "grand balls" planned to honor individuals or to celebrate various occasions. Popular, too, but of a private nature, were the various types of parties held in the homes to honor family members or friends or to celebrate a particular family event.

The dances were first held in a primitive building erected during the winter of 1853-1854 and used as a combination church, school, amusement hall, and place of public gathering. It was a log structure "about 30 x 20 feet," according to one description, and had a dirt roof. Wilford Hudson, a child when his father arrived in Grantsville among the very first pioneers, describes it as being "30 x 16 feet" and having "a big fireplace in the south end of the room, which was most welcome in all winter gatherings. Those who could not get close to it were not always comfortable when the cold winds howled outside." This hall, of course, was inside the old fort, and would be on the street west of the present First Ward Chapel.5

The names of several men are mentioned as the musicians whose "fiddlin'" provided the first musical rhythm for the dance. Foremost are those of James McBride and Joseph Biddlecome. Others were Daniel Bagley, Clayborn Elder, and Wilford Hudson. This number of men provided

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opportunity for the "fiddlers" to change off one with the other so that each could enjoy part of the evening's fun.6

To begin with the square dances were in vogue, interspersed with a polka now and then. Later the Swedish immigrants introduced the Schottishe, and finally came the waltz which began the era of "round dancing" so deeply frowned upon by Church leaders of the day.

The first dances were infrequent and usually lasted until early morn, in spite of the drag of the rough pine floor. Box lunches, opened at midnight, gave the respite needed to build energy for the final fling. These lengthy dances did not persist, however, for Church authorities decided against them, and the closing hour of midnight or one o'clock became the rule.7

Dancing has always delighted the people of Grantsville, and places were always provided. To the log cabin mentioned above, to the old "adobe" schoolhouse of 1861, to the "social hall," and then to the Opera House of later years, and to the schools and ward recreation halls of modern times—to all these have come the dancing feet of thousands, both old and young.

As mentioned above, various types of parties also filled the need of recreation and association. The 1870's, 1880's, and 1890's were dotted with many of these affairs. Unique were the "surprise parties" held by and for the older people rather than for the young. The husband would invite friends and neighbors in to "surprise" his wife on her


7Norma Wrathall, "The Early Settlement of Grantsville," a paper obtained from the files of J. Allen Parkinson, Grantsville, Utah. (Typewritten.)
birthday, or vice versa. Other parties were held just as a nice gesture for a prominent citizen or a friend. Community-wide parties were also held, often for benevolent purposes. Joshua R. Clark speaks of one such in his journal, saying: "There was a party tonight for the benefit of the poor in Grantsville." The more formal type party or social was referred to as a "ball" or "grand ball." These were not mere dances, but affairs featuring the talent of citizens and with decorations appropriate to the occasion. Such were held on New Year's Eve, Leap Year, weddings, and in honor of special visitors. Washington's Birthday was so honored many times, largely through the patriotic sensitiveness of Joshua R. Clark who sponsored several commemorations.

"The Old Folks Sociable"

The outstanding annual social event, and one that is believed to be entirely unique to Grantsville alone, is the "Old Folks Sociable." Having its beginning with the early inhabitants of the community, it became an institution of prime importance. Always, since its inception on January 6, 1881, has it been an enterprise of great enthusiasm on the part of the entire community and great numbers of those who may once have lived there. Joshua R. Clark, an early pioneer and prominent citizen of Grantsville, has left a vivid account of the first "Old Folks Sociable," with all that went into its preparation, and which set the pattern for all that have followed year after year. He begins with the call of the first committee:

After meeting by the ward bishopric to get up a picnic Sociable in the City Hall. The names of the committee are: J. T. Rich, C. L. Anderson,

Old Folks' Annual Picnic Sociable, 1886

Yourself and Ladies are cordially invited to attend the Third Annual Sociable of the Old Folks of Grantsville Ward, to be held in the Grantsville City Hall on

Friday Eve., Jan. 8th, 1886.

To Commence at 2 o'clock p. m.

COMMITTEE

Char. L. Anderson, Chairman,
Edward Hunter,
J. F. Rich,
W. G. Young,
J. W. Clark,

A. V. Millward,
A. Farron,
N. A. Hayner,
Martha Young,
Agnes Rich.

Flora Whathall,
Lottie Johnson,
Charlotte Rowberry,
Mariette Knowlton.

Invitation to the third annual "Old Folks Sociable"—1886.

This original committee was subdivided into other committees, one being to manage the program. It consisted of Joshua R. Clark, S. W. Woolley, A. L. Hale, and Marintha Stoddard, who met the very same Sunday as appointed at the home of J. T. Rich and "wrote out a program of exercises, that is all but Mrs. Stoddard she was not at home."  

The following day, Monday, January 7, "the committee on the Pic Nic Sociable" met in the vestry of the "meeting house" for three hours and made out a list of those to be invited. It was decided to restrict invitations to married couples only, the social hall being inadequate to accommodate more. Thus it was that the event was referred to as the "Married Folks Pic Nic Sociable" during the first few years, and it definitely was an invitational affair. These first invitations were written by hand, Joshua R. Clark penning fifty-five of them himself.

On Thursday, January 10, the committee met to prepare for the "Sociable." Plans were altered in that it was decided to hold the program in the "social hall" and to serve "supper in the meeting house," where tables were arranged to seat two hundred persons. Further last-minute items were taken care of Friday morning, the eleventh—the day of the first "Sociable."

The program in the social hall started at 3:30 p.m. This and the balance of the activities, as held in the "meeting house," are

9Ibid., January 6, 1884.  
10Ibid.  
11Ibid., January 7, 1884; January 8, 1884.  
12Ibid., January 10, 1884; January 11, 1884.
described by Joshua R. Clark as follows:

The exercises before supper consisted of songs, recitations & instrumental music on the organ, & also music by the Orchestra band. At 6 p.m., the guests all repaired to the meeting house where the tables were spread sufficient to seat abt. 200 persons. After we were all seated, S. W. Woolley, Genl. manager of the party called upon Pres H. S. Gowans [of Tooele Stake] to ask a blessing, which he did in an appropriate manner from the pulpit. At the 2nd table abt. 40 people sat down, including the musicians. After supper the time was spent in dancing [at the social hall], singing & recitations, all passed off as pleasantly & everybody was satisfied. 13

The following morning the committee took the tables out of the "meeting house," and they turned "all the seats back into their places" after cleaning the building. In the afternoon a dance was given for the children, about 300 being there, who also ate what "pic nic there was left." 14

Thus the first "Married Folks Pic Nic Sociable" became history and set the precedent for the annual "Old Folks Sociables," as it later became known. With enthusiasm and heartfelt dedication this unique institution has been carried on through the years. Only two years have failed to see the detailed plans carried out with unfailing success. These years were characterized by severe epidemics, the smallpox in 1901 and the influenza in 1919, when all public gatherings were curtailed.

Few innovations have been made in this annual Grantsville feast day. A date, regularly in January or February, is designated for the celebration by the committee, so appointed by the ones who served the previous year. Outside of the first year, when the committee was selected by the ward bishopric, and when in some instances the committee

13 Ibid., January 11, 1884.
14 Ibid., January 12, 1884.
served for two or three years, this has been the procedure for perpetuating the organization and the event.

Originally the committee was directed by one chairman alone. It was not long, however, before a chairman and a chairwoman headed the organization and more assistants were added to take care of the increasing numbers who annually attended.

Although the smaller children were given a party for the first three years on the afternoon following the main event, it was not a designated part of the sociable until 1887. At this time, as in previous "sociables," the children were fed on Saturday afternoon, and then "all the unmarried folks over fourteen years of age" came in the evening and "sat down to supper about 6:30 & after supper they went to the hall & engaged in dancing until midnight."15 This has been the procedure on behalf of the young people since 1887 until recent years, when curtailment to some extent has occurred because of the increasing numbers.

To begin with, all of the "sociables" were held in the social hall combined with the meeting house. Other places have since been the scene of this gala occasion. Among them have been the Grantsville Academy Building, the Opera House, the district school, and the high school. The latter has been consistently used during recent years.

As indicated above, the earlier "sociables" were invitational affairs. This was so, not entirely because a select group was desired, but to add dignity to the affair. Apparently the first printed invitations used were those that announced the "sociable" of 1886. This was the third one, and for several years afterwards very lovely invitations

15Ibid., January 14, 1887.
were sent. Just when they ceased to be mailed is a question. Appar- ently, when great numbers were involved, the practice was eliminated.

Over the years little has been altered in the procedure and practice of the annual "Old Folks Sociable" with its tremendous program of talent, principally local, followed by a banquet of immense proportions, as it is today. People with earnest dedication still give much time, talent, and means to make this one of the most well-known Utah affairs of pioneer origin.

The Grantsville Brass Band

No picture of Grantsville's early culture is complete without the inclusion of its well-known brass band, its predecessor and its successor. Music was "in the blood" of many of the community's "old timers." The band seemed almost to be an obsession, not only with the musicians but also with the people themselves who lent great support to its endeavors. The band always was the center of every early function. It was a great honor to be one of its members.

The predecessor to the Grantsville Brass Band was the organization known as "Ratcliffe's Band," or "Major J. Ratcliffe's Band." First note of its being or appearance is a newspaper account of the community's celebration of the Fourth of July in 1864 where "the Reporter, Mr. Jefferies, writes that in Grantsville, as in North Ogden, firing and martial music (by Ratcliffe's Band) were first in order."

A little more than a year later, August 25, 1865, the band was honored in a Deseret News article giving a report of a visit of Church officials to Tooele County:

President B. Young and Heber C. Kimball of the First Presidency, and Elders Wilford Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, Franklin D. Richards, and Geo. Q. Cannon of the Twelve Apostles, together with other brothers and sisters, left Salt Lake City this morning at 9 o'clock to hold a two days' meeting in Tooele City, and arrived at E. T. City at 1 p.m. Here Elder John Taylor joined the company about 2 o'clock. We were met by an escort at Black Rock. The Grantsville Martial band gave us drum and fife in earnest, and we are pleased to note that this is the first band of any kind which we have met in our travels through the territory dressed in uniforms of homemade cloth. /Italics mine./ This is a worthy example to all who wear uniform in that glorious "mountain home." 17

This singular honor of being the first Territorial band to be noted as being uniformed "in homemade cloth, caps and all," is also mentioned by Andrew Jenson, in his "Manuscript History of Tooele Stake," who also says that the band accompanied President Young and his party into Tooele. 18

Mention of the same band was made in connection with the Fourth of July celebration of 1868 as reported by William Jefferies to the Deseret News. Part of the well-planned and gigantic program, for such a little town, included some "good martial music" which "was discoursed by Major J. Ratcliffe's Band." 19

No doubt this band was under the sole direction of James Ratcliffe, a man of great musical talent--vocally as well as instrumentally. It would also seem probable that he organized this band in the beginning, for he was a most ambitious and personable individual.

It is further evident, from records, that this private organization of the band changed in 1869. The reason cannot be determined,

18 Jenson, op. cit., p. 20.
but it is definite that on November 13 of that year the city officials became interested as a sponsor—if not of this band, of one organized under the direction of the city. The minutes of the Grantsville City Council meeting of November 13, 1869, are significant: "Motion by J. McBride that $25 be appropriated from the Treasury for a Band. Carried." Definitely the city was to have a band. Not only was this decided, but an organization was also set up at the same meeting to get things moving. Thomas Williams was appointed "Collector of Musical Instrument fund," and was to be assisted by James Ratcliffe and C. G. Parkinson. Further, motion was made and carried "that Jas. Ratcliffe be chief Musician for the city of Grantsville & give Bonds for five Hundred dollars for safe keeping of the instruments put in his possession by the Council"—definite evidence that the original band was disorganized and that James Ratcliffe now headed a city-supported organization.

The city council continued to maintain and make appropriations for the band during the years of 1871 and 1872 for the repair of instruments and for other purposes. Some money was appropriated to purchase instruments, but not without opposition, especially upon the part of James McBride.

Just what the difficulty was or what led up to it cannot be determined; but James Ratcliffe appeared before the city council on June 16, 1873, and stated that he wished to resign his office as "Chief

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20"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council" (in the vaults of the city in the Grantsville City Hall), November 13, 1869, Book A, p. 33. (Longhand June 8, 1867, to March 31, 1917, and then typewritten.) Note: Referred to hereafter as "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council."

Musician" of the city Martial Band, and asked that another be appointed in his stead to whom he could turn over the city-owned instruments. Ratcliffe had served less than three and a half years in his position, and it is hard to conceive that one who loved his work as much as he did would give it up after so short a term unless there were some serious difficulties. It did cause a stir among the council members and they deliberated at some length. On motion, however, the resignation was accepted.22

Aroet L. Hale was appointed at this same meeting to take charge of the "City Band during the Fourth and Twenty-fourth of July, 1873." Ten months later he was "appointed to gather up and take charge of the city musical instruments." This did not mean that the band organization was dissolved at this time; other appropriations by the city for the repair of instruments would indicate otherwise. However, on October 20, 1877, after four years of apparently haphazard operation, the Martial Band came to an end. The motion to dissolve it was made by S. W. Woolley and seconded by James Wrathall at the city council meeting of the above date.23

Prior to the meeting just referred to, however, the groundwork had been laid for a new band organization quite independent of Grantsville City and its officials. In fact, a representative of this new organization was present at the city council meeting with a petition of fourteen signatures requesting the use of two drums formerly used by the

22 Ibid., June 16, 1873, Book B, p. 37.

23 Ibid., April 21, 1874; April 3, 1875; October 20, 1877; Book B, pp. 50, 66, 135-136.
City Martial Band. The petition was curtly refused. "Several members of the council allowed it would not be policy to give away two of the best drums, and retain the inferior instruments." In fact, a motion was immediately introduced, and carried, authorizing the city treasurer "to collect all musical instruments belonging to the city."24

This treatment apparently did not daunt the new organization of the Grantsville Brass Band which consisted of the following:


The new band organization was the pride and joy not only of its members but also of the people of the community. The enthusiasm of it was infectious, and townspeople saw to it, for many years, that there was hardly an affair of any kind but what the "band" was the featured attraction.

It should now be noted that this was not Grantsville's first band, as many people believed, and which so many newspaper accounts have definitely averred. The preceding historical account of its predecessor proves convincingly that this is an error. Further, many accounts state that the Grantsville Brass Band was organized November 17, 1877. This cannot be true, even though there is a penciled notation at the top of the minute book kept by the band which reads: "Organized November 17, 1877."

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24 Ibid., October 20, 1877, Book B, pp. 135-136.
1877.* This notation is not in the handwriting that characterizes the other entries, which certainly is unusual, and further the first minutes read:

September 22, 1877 Meeting of the brass band for organization, called to order by Jas Ratcliffe. Prayer by Edward Hunter. On motion Jas Ratcliffe was elected president of the organization carried, on motion Rossel /Roswell/ Hunter was elected Secretary of the Band. On motion A. G. Johnson was elected Treasurer on motion a committee of three was appointed to draft rules to govern the Band. Carried. On motion Jas Ratcliffe and Peter M. Anderson were appointed said Committee. It was also agreed that Jas Ratcliffe act as Music Teacher, until arrangements could be made with Prof L Croft of Tooele City. Meeting adjourned.

Benediction

By John L. Rich²⁶

Not only does the above give account of the first organization of the band, but the date of its organization is definitely stipulated. The minutes of the city council meeting of October 20, 1877, as referred to above, are also proof that the band was organized previous to the date of November 17.

According to subsequent minutes, rules and regulations governing the band and the conduct of its members were drawn up by the committee. From time to time they were amended and altered to take care of changing conditions and unexpected situations. In many respects they were very strict and they would elicit more than a smile from a reader of today. If, or when, these rules and regulations were ever standardized cannot be ascertained. However, a number of yellowed pages containing a set of them are separately preserved within the little minute book kept by the band secretary. There is no indication of a date, but one would

²⁶"Minutes of the Grantsville Brass Band," September 22, 1877. Note: This little leather-bound book contains minutes of regularly held business meetings dating from September 22, 1877, to December 30, 1892, and is now in the possession of James R. Williams, grandson of James Ratcliffe, Grantsville, Utah.
assume they governed the band in the early days of its organization.

They follow as the scribe wrote them:

Rules & Regulations
of the
Grantsville Brass Band
Revised

Rule 1
This Band shall be known as the Grantsville Brass Band.

2
The Officers of this Band shall consist of a Band Master, Secretary & Treasurer, whose term of office shall be for one year, unless sooner removed. Said officers to be elected at the first meeting in January of each year, by the vote of a majority of the members present, but when a vacancy may occur said vacancy may be filled at any meeting of the Band.

3
The Band Master shall preside at all meetings. And the members shall be subject to him in a Band capacity. The Band Master shall designate on what Instrument each member shall play on, any member coming to his meeting in an Intoxicated condition, or using vile or profane language at such meeting, or absenting himself from his meetings without a reasonable excuse, or failing to perform any duty required of him by the Band Master shall be liable to sensure, or expulsion from the Band by a vote of a majority vote of its members at any meeting of the Band.

4
All Instruments that have been purchased by the Band, and all Music, and other property that belong to the Band, is designated as Band property, and any member willfully or carelessly daming the same, shall make the same good at their own expense, but this shall not include Instruments purchased by any member at his own expense.

5
Any person desirious of becoming a member of this Band, must first make application to the Band Master, and if he is willing to purchase such Instrument as the Band Master may designate, then after a fair trial, the Band Master so recommand, he may be voted in as a member of this Band.

6
Any of the members of this Band that own an interest in the Instruments of the Band desirious of withdrawing, or shall be expelled from this Band, shall be entitled to receive his just proportion of the value of the Band property. But no member shall be intitled to take any Instrument or property belonging to the Band, except those who own their own Instruments.

7
It shall be the duty of the Secretary to call the Roll at all meetings, and any member being absent shall pay the fine of Ten Cents for each offence unless he shall be able to give a satisfactory excuse for such absence, he shall also keep a record of all business done at all meetings.
The Treasurer shall receive and take care of all moneys and other property of the Band that may be intrusted to his care, pay all debts as may be ordered by the Band, and he shall report the financial condition of the Band at its first meeting in January, or at any other time its members may so require.

All moneys earned by the Band in a Band capacity shall be turned into the Treasury, and at its first meeting in January, any sum over Twenty (20.00) Dollars, shall be devided equally among the members of the Band, said Twenty (20.00) Dollars shall be held as a reserve fund to pay any contingent expences.

A majority of the members of the Band present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum to do business, and a majority of those voting shall be a majority, but when a member is expelled it shall take a 2/3 vote to make a majority.

These rules may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Band. And all persons must sign these rules to become a member of this Band.

The minutes of the band tell a story by themselves—a poignant picture of a by-gone day, of great men dedicated to cultural improvement. A few of the touching extracts follow:

Feb. 11, 1878—A. Q. Johnson moved that drummers have an equal vote with other members of the Band Carried.

Nov. 20, 1878—W. R. Judd moved that we purchase a pair of white gloves for each member of the Band.

Nov. 30, 1878—Jas. Ratcliff asked the members of the Band if they thought it would be best for them to Purchase some Lamps and Reflectors for the City Hall for Band practicing as the Hall was very poorly lighted. A. Fawson moved that the Band purchase four Lamps and Reflectors for the reason above stated. Carried.

Dec. 7, 1878—It was agreed that the members of the Band each furnish one or more sticks of wood for the hall.

Jan. 1879—Motion by A. Fawson seconded by A. G. Johnson that we hire Thomas Croft for one quarter to teach the Band at 4 Dollars quarter each member $1 to be paid in Cash.

March 1, 1879—A complaint was entered by W. R. Judd and J. Ratcliffe against S. E. Woolley, E. G. Woolley, and J. S. Wrathall

27Taken from the originals in the possession of James R. Williams, Grantsville, Utah. (Original punctuation and spelling are preserved.)
for insubordination on Feb. 22nd in leaving the band on the street
while subject to the Band Master. They were reprimanded and Cautioned against a repetition of the offense. It was thought that
Rules should be amended in regard to the matter. On March 29 these
three men resigned. Wrathall was re-admitted on August 17, 1879.
Resigned again January 5, 1880.

July 30, 1879—Committee on Band wagon presented their report
for Band Carriage. Cost of same $51.42. On motion of W. R. Judd
the bill was allowed.

The above-mentioned wagon was the pride and joy of the band.
High-stepping horses drew it thrillingly in every parade. Red, white,
and blue bunting draped the canopy, constructed to protect the musicians
from sun and storm. The Stars and Stripes hung from two poles attached
at an angle on either side of the carriage, while on the driver's seat
the flag bearer patriotically bore a larger national emblem unfurled to
the breeze. No celebration was complete without this pulse-quickening
sight, particularly on the Fourth and Twenty-fourth of July. A typical
description of such is given by T. R. Johnson, a native of Grantsville:

Stops were made at the important corners of the community, and
in front of the homes of important people, and while the morning
"cannon" shots were being fired "downtown," the band continued its
way as oldsters and children, up and dressed early for the occasion,
waved and cheered the lusty bandsmen, or sighed enviously when it
stopped in front of a prominent neighbor's house.

Promptly at 7 a.m. the band wagon pulled up at a predetermined
home where the band members were served breakfast, and after that
there was a rest period until the 10 or 11 a.m. patriotic program,
when it was heard again.

It is hard to imagine a more patriotic community than Grants-
ville. These people through the years have demonstrated their love and
devotion to their country, and their gratitude for the "freedoms" they

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28 "Minutes of the Grantsville Brass Band," dates as given.

29 T. R. Johnson, "And the Band Played On," Salt Lake Tribune
(Salt Lake City), September 5, 1948."
enjoyed. Until recent years there never was a Fourth of July celebration without the reading of the Declaration of Independence, a resounding patriotic oration, prayers for the preservation of country and the blessing of its leaders, and a program of enthusiastic and fitting demonstrations. Today, modifications have taken place, but the "fire" and enthusiasm still remain.

Not only on patriotic holidays was the band active, but through the years there were also indoor as well as outdoor presentations. Various people were serenaded at their homes on various occasions. There were birthdays of important people, openings of new businesses, farewells, "Old Folks Sociables," stake conferences, and other events that called the band members together. Out-of-town engagements were also filled by the Grantsville Brass Band as their fame spread.

One such occasion brought them to Salt Lake City where their dusters and straw hats, planned for the occasion, incited the derisive interests of the city folk. Cries of "Hey Rube" riled the feelings of the more sensitive members. This ultimately led to the procuring of well-tailored and stunning uniforms. Motion to obtain such was made at a business meeting of the band on March 1, 1880, and the following Fourth of July saw the band brilliantly outfitted.30

Among the more important out-of-town engagements filled by the band was that of participation in the dedication of the Logan Temple on May 17, 1884. The invitation was tendered by the Logan band and was accepted at the meeting of the Grantsville band members on July 2, 1884.

30 Ibid. Also, "Minutes of the Grantsville Brass Band," March 1, 1885.
For this trip, each member paid from his own pocket the sum of $3.75 to defray expenses.\textsuperscript{31}

In the 1890's financial difficulties seemed to plague the band. Just what they were, sources fail to reveal. The city council seemed to look out after the interests of the organization by providing the lights (kerosene lamps) and the City Hall for its practice sessions. A petition for financial aid submitted by the brass band in 1894 failed. A similar plea in 1897 was favorably acted upon by the city council in the amount of fifty dollars.\textsuperscript{32}

In 1898 James Ratcliffe, the band's thrilling and faithful leader, was called on a mission to Great Britain and was to leave in September. Prior to his departure, the band met and William O. Jefferies was appointed in his place.\textsuperscript{33}

Just what occurred during the next two years is a question. The minutes of January 1901 would indicate but very little activity, or that there was some difficulty involved. The purpose of the meeting was to hear the report of the treasurer, "and to take steps to disorganize the Band." Part of the minutes of the significant meeting follows:

Moved by John W. Anderson that the Grantsville Brass Band be disorganized. Seconded and carried unanimously /\textit{sic}/.

Moved that the sum of $60.50 be taken out of the treasury and be devided /\textit{sic}/ amongst /\textit{sic}/ the members of the Band. seconded and carried. The Band Leader to make the proper division. carried. W. O. Jefferies /Jefferies/ stated that he desired to organize a Band here in Grantsville, asked those present to express themselves on the subject. They were all willing to accept his proposal. Moved by Frank Mosely that we organize a Brass Band. Sec & carried.


\textsuperscript{32}"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," December 18, 1879, Book C, p. 301.

\textsuperscript{33}Tooele Transcript, August 5, 1898.
Moved by Tom Jennings that W. O. Jeffries \(\text{Jeffries}\) be Leader of the Band.
Sec. by Robert Bowlin. carried.
Moved by Frank Mosely that S. W. House be Secretary and Treasurer.
Sec. by James Ratcliffe and carried.
It was proposed that the Band should be known as the Jeffries Military Band. Sec. & carried.
Moved by James E. Ratcliffe \(\text{son of James Ratcliffe}\) that the Band Leader should pick those that he desired to become members of the Band. Sec. by R. Bowling. carried.

The Band Leader then chose the following names to be members:
- William C. Jeffries \(\text{Jeffries}\) leader
- H. J. Robinson
- John W. Anderson
- W. Wilford Palmer
- Albert Jeffries \(\text{Jeffries}\)
- Richard Jeffries \(\text{Jeffries}\)
- John A. Anderson
- Tom Jennings
- Joseph E. Millward
- Frederick Hammond
- Murray Jeffries \(\text{Jeffries}\)
- James E. Ratcliffe
- Robert Bowline \(\text{Bowling?}\)
- Hugh Hammond
- Samuel W. House
- James Williams
- Frank Mosely Members

Moved by S. W. House that these persons selected by the Band Leader be accepted as members of the Jeffries Military Band.
Sec. by Tom Jennings. carried. 34

Thus, the Grantsville Brass Band continued under a new leader and with a new organization in general. The city council still favored the organization by providing use of the City Hall and lights. In fact it was because of the band that electric lights were first placed in the City Hall in October of 1906, the band paying part of the expense of \$1.50 a month for the four sixteen-candle-power lights. 35

This band organization was just as active in the various activities as was the old brass band under the leadership of James Ratcliffe. Many indoor and outdoor engagements were filled, among them being active participation in the proceedings of April 1909 booming Tooele as a prospective smelter town.36

The newspaper account of the above was the first public notice of the change in the band's name to that of the Grantsville Silver Band. Some time previous to this the new popular silver-colored instruments were obtained for the band, replacing the brass ones used for so many years. This prompted the change in the name, which then continued to identify the band until the organization "played out" many years later.

Fourth and Twenty-fourth of July celebrations, Old Folks Sociables, receptions, Opera House presentations, and various parades and civic functions found this band an integral part of them. It was a vital part of the community's culture for many years. Just exactly the date of its final appearance has not been obtained. Its demise seemed to be a gradual one, however. After playing for the fortieth annual Old Folks Sociable on January 15 and 16, 1925, and again appearing on the Fourth of July, 1925, no further mention is found in newspaper accounts or elsewhere. The résumé of the celebration of the nation's birth, as held in 1926, does not mention the band participating, and thus it might be assumed that the 1925 appearance was the last one of any significance.

It should be mentioned, before concluding this historical account of Grantsville's bands, that the interest of the community in

36Tooele Transcript, April 16, 1909.
general, along with that of certain individuals, has always been more than commendable in the realm of music. Much was done to interest young people, and over the years there were a number of youth organizations along with "string bands" on the adult level. "Major Ratcliffe's juvenile martial band" is mentioned in connection with the Fourth of July celebration of 1865. Over the years other youth organizations were conducted by Mr. Ratcliffe. It is evident that this great musician was interested in young people and their aesthetic development, even as much as he was in the older ones.

One of the more significant youth organizations was the Sunday School Juvenile Band that appeared in 1882. President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as a youth, joined this band on October 15, 1882. His instrument was the piccolo, and he received his instructions from a community stalwart, "Bro. T. H. Parkinson." The little organization functioned for some while, though its exact tenure cannot be determined. Its name, however, was changed to "The Sabbath School Juvenile Flute Band."  

Recent years have not seen a lapse in the interest of the community in music of this type. The schools have been the prime custodians of the continued endeavor, however. For a number of years, through the commendable efforts of James R. Williams, students were afforded an opportunity to have this experience and training as he conducted band practices during part of the lunch hour in the high school where he

taught. Within a few years community demand brought a full-time teacher to the school, and this item in the curriculum became fully established.

**Vocal Endeavors**

Grantsville's early musical tastes did not run to the instrumental alone. The value of a choir in connection with Church services was recognized almost from the founding. At least when sufficient numbers had moved into the settlement to make it possible, a singing group was organized, starting this cultural aspect of the community. This was in 1853 when William C. Martindale "led the first singing at Grantsville," assisted by William C. Rydalch. Other early wielders of the baton were William Lee and William M. Allred. 39

The first "regular" choir was organized by Andrew V. Millward soon after his call, "to take charge of the singing," by Bishop William G. Young in June of 1863. The original group of merely eight members included Louisa Millward, William Lee, Martha Young, William Jefferies, Mary T. Jefferies, James Ratcliffe, and Emma Ratcliffe, with Andrew V. Millward as the choir leader. 40

This choir, soon augmented with other voices, became a very fine musical organization. They sang at many Church meetings in Tooele, as well as in Grantsville, long before a stake was organized. The first mention of such an appearance was at a two days' meeting in Tooele held under the direction of President Brigham Young on August 17 and 18, 1867. During a 2 p.m. session held under the spacious bowery, the

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39 Jenson, op. cit., p. 282.

40 Ibid.
Grantsville choir sang "Zion's Captive," and other numbers.\textsuperscript{41}

Later, when a stake was organized, the choir continued to pro-
vide music for the quarterly conferences held both in Tooele and Grants-
ville. Thus for fifty years Andrew V. Millward served faithfully and
well. Others followed who loved the work and dedicated themselves to it.

Further, there were operettas and other musicals presented by
children as well as adult groups to the delight of the community. Al-
ways has there seemed to be an abundance of musical talent and qualified
personnel to direct it.

As well as producing music of quality, both vocal and instrumen-
tal, these early Grantsville folk had, and encouraged, an appreciation
of the art itself. Musical organizations were invited to the city, and
the productions were well patronized. Among the more memorable of these
was the visit of the Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir on Thursday, September
3, 1885. Arriving about 5 p.m., the brass band went to meet the seventy
or more members as they entered the city in their carriages. Later in
the evening, after finding places to stay in the various homes of the
Saints, a wonderful program was presented.\textsuperscript{42} Many great artists have
also sung and played in Grantsville. Among them were John J. McClelland,
Alfred Best, John T. Hand, and Emma Lucy Gates. Professor J. A.
Anderson and Professor A. C. Lund presented a great musical in the
Johnson Hall on March 15, 1900.

Through the years this cultural aspect of the Grantsville com-
munity has been in evidence. Music, good music, has both been dispensed

\textsuperscript{41}Ibid., pp. 74, 82.

\textsuperscript{42}"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," September 3, 1885.
and received with enthusiasm. Continuing with the custom of their forebears, the community and the schools have produced, and do now produce, commendable musical programs and bring to the community the cultural contributions of outside organizations.

**Drama—The Grantsville Opera House**

The people of Grantsville have ever been as interested in drama as they have in music. Long before the days of the community's historic Opera House, the contributions of early dramatic clubs were highlights in the community, and always drew excellent crowds. Traveling troupes found eager audiences in the days of the "old hall" where accommodations were far from adequate in comparison with those of the Opera House that the future held in store. Even prior to these early halls the people put on plays in the old "adobe school house" built in 1861 where wide-eyed children, also, thrilled parents with their Church and school productions. As in the other esthetic areas, the art of drama was a nourished, cultural facet of Grantsville from pioneer days.

The data for the original dramatic organization have not been found, but such a one did function some time prior to the building of the new City Hall which was constructed so as to be utilized for stage productions in 1876. This was the Grantsville Dramatic Association which had been organized for some time. So anxious were its members to utilize the new hall that they offered their services to aid in its completion. That the city officials did accept this offer and that arrangements were made for their active participation in the construction of the building is evidenced by the entry in city records on March 2, 1878: "The Grantsville Dramatic Association presented a bill of $97.24 for
Grantsville Opera House
Later, as the building neared completion, W. C. Martindale, president of the association, and Abram Fawson, its secretary, presented a petition signed by its members asking that the city rent the hall to them "for four months for Twenty five Dollars per month commencing November 20—1878." After some deliberation a sum of $125 for the four-month period was set by the city council, "the amount to be expended in furnishing the building," and the city marshall "to instruct the Dramatic Company how the amount should be expended." This proposition Messrs. Martindale and Fawson quickly refused.

The city fathers soon learned that they were exorbitant in their rentals for the unfinished building and reduced their price considerably to the dramatic association. Apparently several productions followed with doubtful financial success, for a petition to reduce the ten dollar fee to five dollars per night was made on January 20, 1879. Although there is no account of the resolution of this problem, leases were ultimately the rule for the drama season, usually extending from October to April in these early days.

The enthusiastic endeavors of the dramatic association, as just considered, together with those that followed over the years, indicate the deep interest of the Grantsville community in the cultural area of drama. Always, there were those who thrilled in the acting and in the

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44 Ibid., November 2, 1878, Book B, p. 171.
producing, while the esthetic interest of the people in the art itself brought large crowds to most performances.

There were many productions in the 1880's and 1890's in the City Hall or "Social Hall" as it came to be called. Other local dramatic companies made their contributions. Those mentioned quite prominently are the Rising Star Dramatic Company and the Home Dramatic Company, with Roy Palmer and George Parkinson mentioned as presidents of the first organization. An outstanding play produced at the time was "Lost in London" with a cast including Miss Ann Parkinson, Deate Vanderhoof, Ray Palmer, J. F. Palmer, Joseph Rupp, George Parkinson, Margaret Rydalch, and Nettie Hale. On several occasions the Deseret News, in the late 1890's and early 1900's, mentioned Grantsville theatricals under the direction of A. S. Erickson. Companies from Tooele and Salt Lake City, also, gave productions to appreciative audiences. Typical of such newspaper reports, concerning Grantsville, is the following: "The Washington Dramatic Company gave three entertainments at the theatre [Social Hall] last week with a full house every night, displaying fine dramatic training." 146

It would be impossible to consider drama in the community of Grantsville without bringing the Grantsville Opera House into the account. Though this historic building played a major role in most all cultural activities of the city and its people for a half of century's time, drama reached most inspired heights on its nostalgic stage, where not only local talent but also great national figures took their bows before enthusiastic crowds. Though there were musicals, dances, parties,

146Deseret News, February 4, 1899.
socials, meetings of various natures, visits of important citizens, and other activities, drama seemed to take precedence over all in the hearts of the people during the structure's prime.

"Opera houses" were characteristic of many early Mormon communities. They were an evidence of the culture of the people and of their intense desire for the "finer" things of life. Where they operated there was a natural gravitation of the community to them as a center where their esthetic natures were gratified as well as the need for recreation.

It was early 1896 when efforts in Grantsville started to be effective toward such a center. On January 13, during a regular session of the Grantsville Ward Board of Directors, "A. Fawson moved, seconded by W. C. Rydalch that the Bishop appoint a committee of three to investigate in regard to building an Opera House." Bishop James L. Wrathall then appointed James Ratcliffe, T. H. Clark Jr., and Gustave Anderson as the committee. Thus the dream of an opera house became more of a reality, and it should be pointed out that it was a project of the Grantsville Ward, and not the community as commonly supposed.

Just what occurred during the next three years toward the project

\[\text{Note:}\] The record apparently says "L. H. Clark Jr." However, the writer is inclined to believe this is a mistake for no individual surnamed Clark is found anywhere to have such initials. Further, the name of Thomas H. Clark, Jr., is found on numerous occasions, and it could be that "T" is meant instead of "L" in the longhand writing of the record.

\[\text{Note:}\] Not only is this reference positive in this, but others also averred the same thing, as will be noted.
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is a question, but in February of 1899 the townspeople met to further "consider the question of building an opera house." Though they considered two plans, one submitted by Harvey Everett of Grantsville and one from Provo, it was decided to defer the erection of the building "for the time being," and to "make improvements on the Social hall, refitting it up for drama and dancing purposes." 50

"For the time being" was of short duration, for the details of the beginning of the building project were announced in the Deseret News of September 18, 1899. Here it is learned that the building spot on Main Street was donated by John W. Clark; that the basement excavation had commenced; that the building was to be constructed of pressed brick lined with adobes; that the contract for making 175,000 of these adobes had been let to R. M. Palmer, George E. Millward, and John Butler; and that "the house will be built by voluntary contributions under the bishopric of the ward." (Italics mine.) 51

The working force of teams and scrapers was augmented on September 11. On October 13 a newspaper account notes that "the foundation of a new opera house is being put in." 52 The stone work, by professional cutters from Salt Lake City, was finished June 4, 1900, 53 and on July 5 contractor Harvey Everett announced that he would soon have the 85 x 46 foot structure ready for use. 54 Light for the building was to be

50 Deseret News, February 4, 1899.
51 Ibid., September 18, 1899.
52 Ibid., October 13, 1899.
53 Ibid., June 4, 1900.
54 Ibid., July 5, 1900.
provided by acetylene gas fed to 115 "lights" by means of a $250 generator—all contracted for by Charles P. Madsen of Salt Lake City in February 1901.55

There was a great problem in financing the Opera House. Apparently the donations were not forthcoming as readily as anticipated. Whatever the difficulty, it was a number of years before encumbrances on the building were cleared. The first indication of the problem of money, and the consideration of mortgaging the building, is recorded in the minutes of the Grantsville Ward Board of Directors' meeting of December 31, 1900, as follows:

The Vice President stated that a meeting had been held by the Stockholders of the Academy and Opera House. The question was what were we to do. A motion was made that the Committee on Opera House borrow $5,000 to finish the House. The building committee were willing to borrow the money if they could get security on the House for 3 years. They had thought it wise to call the Ecclesiastical Board together to see what would be best to be done.

B. F. Barrus thought it would be a good thing to borrow the money. W. J. (John W.) Clark said the Committee had done all they could without more means, and the Committee would furnish the means and finish the House and take a Mortgage on it.

A. K. Anderson moved that the bishopric be authorized to borrow $5,000 to finish the House and the Bishopric be secured by a Lein on Opera House. Seconded by J. W. Clark carried.56

Apparently nothing was done about this until the following August 13 when the following took place during another meeting of the "Board":

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to take action on giving a Mortgage for $5,000 on the Building known as the

55Ibid., February 5, 1901.

56"Grantsville Ward, Tooele Stake, Board of Directors' Minutes, 1882-1901," December 31, 1900, p. 50. (Spelling and punctuation preserved.)
Opera House and Grounds for the Term of three years.

A. K. Anderson moved that a loan of $5,000 be made with the following named parties To Wit—James L. Wrathall, Gustave Anderson, W. J. Clark and Andrew G. Benson and that the ... Note and mortgage be given and signed by the President and Secretary.  

When the year 1904 was ushered in the mortgage was not paid off, and the due date was coming up in August. Bishop James L. Wrathall, recognizing the emergency, called a member from each of the ward auxiliaries and Melchizedek Priesthood quorums to form a committee "to get up some kind of an entertainment for the benefit of the Opera House." This was February 8, 1904. On Saturday the 19th the committee met and decided upon a fair to be held March 9, 10, and 11 in the Opera House. Further, it was decided to have a "queen" rule over the three-day event who was to be elected by popular vote. Such preference was to be indicated, or purchased, at the rate of "a nickel for each vote." Boxes were placed in the various stores to receive the nickels. Nineteen candidates were nominated in the allotted time, during which excitement ran high until voting closed on Monday evening, March 7. The three leading contenders were Anna Parkinson, Agnes Roberry, and Myrtle Wrathall, with the last named young lady winning the coveted honor by twenty votes. This little project resulted in the collection of $187, its success being due largely to the activities of Joshua R. Clark. The several booths and various activities characteristic of the fair netted $383.21, which not only merited the commendation of the bishop for the committee's endeavors, but also resulted in their retention.  

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57 Ibid., August 13, 1901, p. 51.

58 "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," February 8, 13, 26, and March 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20, 1904.
Just exactly how the mortgage was ultimately taken care of, or how the problem of indebtedness was finally resolved, cannot be determined. Donations, however, were still being solicited, and payments by ward members were still being made even into 1907. Joshua R. Clark records in his journal on February 15:

I attended a meeting called by the bishop [August K. Anderson] to hear the report of the Opera House Committee. The report was read by J. T. Flinders. The names of all those who had donated to the House was read. I have paid $20 and intend to pay more as soon as I can.59

The Grantsville Opera House was used before it was completely finished and, of course, long before it was paid for. The future opening and probably the first use of the building, was reported in the Deseret News of July 27, 1900, thusly: "The theater opened Saturday evening [July 28] with the celebrated drama, 'Santiago.'"60 The first party, a free one, was held Friday, June 28, 1901.

Dedication of the building occurred between these two events. A large crowd was assembled for the great occasion held the evening of December 1, 1901, following the stake conference in Tooele. Elder J. W. Taylor of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles and Elder B. H. Roberts of the First Council of the Seventy came from the Tooele conference sessions and joined with President Joseph F. Smith, who had returned from attending a conference held at Iosepa, for the purpose of participating in dedicating the new Opera House. The opening exercises concluded, Elder Roberts and Elder Taylor both spoke, and were followed by President Smith who offered up the dedicatory prayer at the conclusion of a short

59Ibid., February 15, 1907.
60Deseret News, July 27, 1900.
Thus, the historic Grantsville Opera House was launched upon its varied career. Over $19,000, a large amount for that day, had been spent in the course of its construction. Now its commodious stage and scenery beckoned to many great companies who often played a stand of several nights during the first few decades of the 1900's. Local associations, one of the most successful being the Home Dramatic Company, played to enthusiastic crowds. Such local talent as Janie Millward (Robinson), Anne Parkinson (Jefferies), Matilda Anderson (Johnson), Esther Anderson (Halladay), Tressa Anderson (Clark), John William Anderson, Aldo Barrus, Truman Durfey, Harry Green, and Roy Palmer, those who had thrilled the townspeople in the old "Social Hall," now delighted them even more in the new Opera House. Other local thespians came along in later years to please the crowd which most always filled the main hall, the gracefully curved lodge, and the two-story boxes along the sides.

As mentioned previously, other occasions and events hallowed the halls and the appurtenances of the two upper levels, as well as the exceptional dance hall below, of the ever popular edifice. Be it remembered, however, drama held the place of honor for many years. It is the recollection of the old-time players; such plays as "Down the Black Canyon," "Leah the Forsaken," and "Who Owns the Baby"; the old roll curtain; the beloved stage; and the gaudy scenery that fills the older folk with nostalgia for the by-gone days.  

61Ibid., December 1, 1901.  
62Interview with Esther A. Halladay, Grantsville, Utah, July 1955.
With the advent of motion pictures, the passing of the dramatic troupes, and the changing ways of the community, the uses to which the Opera House was put were changed. True, the schools, the Church, and the community put on an occasional "play"; dances continued to be held in the basement level; and various other community events and activities, as heretofore described, continued; but the old stage productions belonged to the limbo of days gone by.

Picture shows became the central entertainment; the Opera House was altered to provide for them after the portable machines thrilled the town with the wonders of the silent movies. For more relaxing viewing, new seats were added on the lower floor in March of 1922. The building was further renovated in 1924 with the dance hall being modernized and a roofing job completed in October followed by connecting up with the school heating plant. In January of 1939 the Grantsville Ward installed the hall's own modern heating system. The ancient Opera House really showed its age in 1949 and a $10,000 to $11,000 remodeling program was instituted as its swaying ceiling and cracking walls portended danger to those below. Many people resented donating to the cost of the great steel beams and arches and the needed roof and ceiling, saying that the old structure was past its usefulness, and that money was being wasted on such a project. However, the job was done, and Grantsville's centennial year still saw the Opera House the center of much of

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63 Tooele Transcript, March 10, 1922.
64 The Transcript-Bulletin (formerly Tooele Transcript), October 10, 1924.
65 "Tooele Stake Quarterly Reports," March 31, 1939. (LDS Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.)
much of the town's activity.  

**Literary Aspects**

The esthetic desires of the people of Grantsville were manifest in an interest in good literature, the desire for increased knowledge, and the development of self-expression, as well as music and drama. Many civic leaders bent their efforts to bring such opportunities of self-improvement to youth and adults alike. While schools and education will be the concern of a separate chapter, the above items as they pertaining to adult activities will be considered here.

A library seems to have been the first interest of the community in the direction of literary self-improvement. An enthusiast over the beauties and advantages of Grantsville, in writing to the Deseret News of March 25, 1868, concludes with: "... and there is a prospect of measures being taken to procure a library too." These "measures" were concentrated in January of 1869 when, on the 18th, the Hon. John Rowberry of Tooele "presented H. F. No. 5, 'An Act incorporating the Grantsville City Library Association,'" to the territorial House of Representatives. This was read and then referred to the "Committee on Private Incorporation" with instructions to consider its propriety. After going through the various channels of routine, the above committee finally recommended

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67 Note: Because this thesis has been delimited to include through the year 1950 only, the final events of the Grantsville Opera House are not included in the body of the study. The writer feels, however, that inasmuch as the life of the historic structure ebbed out in a few more years, and that the final history of it is important, it may be mentioned that a wrecking company performed the "last rites," in razing the building in December of 1957 at a cost of $2,600 and the salvagable material. ("Quarterly Historical Report of the Grantsville Second Ward," December 1957. LDS Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.)
"non-concurrence" and returned the act to the "House." Records fail to reveal any further activity in the direction of a community library for the decades that followed until March 11, 1937, when Aline Young, Alice Knowlton, and Eva Sandberg, as a committee, appeared before the Grantsville City Council and made an appeal for the establishment of a public library. The council voted to appropriate twenty-five dollars to match a similar amount provided by the Tooele County Board of Education.

Thus, the Grantsville Public Library was established and placed in the local high school. Other appropriations were appealed for and money provided by city, county, and school. Evidence of the success of the Grantsville Library Board is indicated in the following report in the county's paper of June 9, 1939:

Interest in the community library, which is little more than a year old, continues to grow in Grantsville. A survey indicates that its usefulness is increasing and according to a recent report the library now contains 1600 volumes.

The library continues to function in a new addition to the high school, where additional shelving and an ever-increasing number of volumes provide opportunity for rich enjoyment and for added knowledge.

As indicated above, Grantsville's desires for a library in 1868 were of no avail. However, the thirst for knowledge was not quenched, nor was resourcefulness impaired. Individuals added to their own book shelves as circumstances would permit. Newspapers and other periodicals

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70 Transcript-Bulletin, June 9, 1939.
found their way into the home. Diaries indicate how treasured these sources of information were.

To encourage adult learning on a community basis, however, the city council, in session on April 21, 1874, appointed W. C. Martindale, Thomas Williams, and George Whittle, a committee "to make arrangements for a Public Institute of Learning." A board of trustees was formed by the city council on April 25, which included W. C. Martindale, J. W. Cooley, and B. Barrus from the body of the council and W. R. Judd and E. Bagley Citizens." Just how these two groups operated or how they perfected the organization, sources do not reveal, but that it did function and grow is certain. This, together with the great desire of its members to increase their knowledge and abilities, is revealed in a letter of Joshua R. Clark to the Salt Lake Herald which was published on February 13, 1876. That part of Mr. Clark's report of conditions in Grantsville which is pertinent to the above follows:

We have a literary institute in successful operation. It has just entered on its third year. It was organized with a view of drawing the young men into its arena, and I am proud to say that it is succeeding very well. The writer is proud to say that he is a member of the small but growing body. And will further say that we have for the present adopted Webster's Manual or speaker's guide for a book reference. As we advance in parliamentary tactics we will consult better works and get the best authors on parliamentary rules.

Further evidence of the institute's healthy aggressiveness was the organization's concern for the approaching centennial of the Fourth

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71 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," April 21, 1874, Book B, p. 50.

72 Ibid., April 25, 1874.

73 "Journal History," February 9, 1876, p. 1; also Salt Lake Herald (Salt Lake City), February 13, 1876.
of July. A representative committee composed of Joshua R. Clark, Alma H. Hale, and William C. Martindale appeared before the city council at the early date of March 4, 1876, requesting that preparatory arrangements commence, and offering the suggestions of the institute. A committee from the council was then appointed consisting of William C. Rydalch, Aroet L. Hale, and A. G. Johnson who, in collaboration with those representing the literary organization, planned a patriotic program to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence. The committee made the report to the city council on April 21, and the following program was accepted:

Samuel W. Woolley, Marshall of the day.
John W. Clark, chaplain.
Wm. C. Martindale, Orator, for the council.
Wm. Jefferies, Orator from the Grantsville Literary Institute
Jos. A. Reece, reader.
A. L. Hale, A. G. Johnson, and James Ratcliffe, committee to organize and conduct music.
Moroni Fairchild, leader of String Band.
Robert Orr, captain of artillery.
Miss Mary Worthington, chosen to represent the Goddess of Liberty.
A committee had been appointed to defray the expense of the celebration.
A committee had been appointed to build bowery and arrange tables & etc.
Miss Hattie Bates had been appointed in connection with twelve other young ladies to represent the first Thirteen States.14

There is no doubt that the activities of the Grantsville Literary Institute were most commendable, but as to its duration, there is no evidence to be found. It may have continued for some years, but there is nothing to support such an assumption.

It certainly was inactive by 1891 for during this year a similar organization was inaugurated by leading citizens of the community. Mr.

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14 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," April 21, 1876, Book B, pp. 89-90.
P. P. Christensen, principal of Grantsville's public schools, spearheaded the movement and became its first president. Albert Erickson was elected vice president at the same time. Known as the "Grantsville Literary and Debating Club," its organization was made permanent the evening of December 8, 1891.75

Debating characterized this "institute" organization, marking a difference from the former period. A typical evening of debate is described by Joshua R. Clark in his journal:

I was appointed critic for the evening. W. J. Robinson & P. P. Christensen had a debate, the question was resolved that the Negro had more right to complain of the United States Government, than Indians. Bro. Robinson had the affirmative, & Mr. Christensen the negative, they chose three judges, A. J. Johnson, T. H. Clark, Jr. & Parley Kimball, two were in favor of the negative, & one for the affirmative.76

The duration of the "Grantsville Literary and Debating Club," as with the former "Institute of Learning," cannot be determined. Apparently there were several such organizations over the years. The important conclusion is that this cultural aspect of the community—the desire for knowledge and self-improvement—was ever characteristic of its people, as were music, drama, wholesome recreation, and the love of nicer homes.

75Jenson, op. cit., p. 269; also "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," December 8, 1891.

76"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," February 2, 1892.
CHAPTER VI

ESTABLISHMENT AND GROWTH OF THE L.D.S. CHURCH
IN GRANTSVILLE

The founding and development of Grantsville, as in most all Utah cities, cannot be discussed aside from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Its founders, as in the case of most other Utah settlements, were devout Mormons whose love of the "gospel" and faith in their leaders had brought them through persecution, deprivation, hardship, and thence on a hazardous and trying trek from Nauvoo and other vicinities in Illinois and Missouri to their "Zion" in the West. Those who came on to what later became known as Grantsville continued to be motivated by that same great faith and, when sufficient numbers made it possible, a branch of the Church was established—their first and primary concern.

It is with the founding, the development, and the organizational evolution of the Mormon Church in Grantsville that this chapter is primarily concerned. Also, consideration is given to the singular importance of the Church in the lives of the people and its position as the very hub around which the community gravitated. This historical aspect of Grantsville, therefore, is of such import as to merit separate and particular investigation. Further, the volume of material involved precludes its discussion as part of any other chapter, particularly the
First Organizations and Activities

After the return of McBride and Sevier from Pine Canyon to Willow Creek (Grantsville) late in the fall of 1851, their augmented numbers made it possible for a Church organization to provide for the spiritual needs of the tiny group. Be it ever to their credit, this was the first concerted activity of the seven families who now made up the settlement. This event took place within the last few days of the year, "when a branch organization was effected . . . with Benjamin Baker as President." Just how this was accomplished, or by whom of the Church authorities, is not apparent in the records. Be this as it may, Benjamin Baker "was the first Elder of the Mormon Church who guided the destinies of the infant settlement as its temporal and spiritual leader." He served without counselors and presided over the meetings as they were held in one or another of the primitive log dwellings of the members.

The tenure of Elder Baker was comparatively short. Reasons for this are not at all apparent. His job was evidently well done for no derogatory reference is to be found. Further, the love of the townfolk for him was evidenced for many years as they affectionately referred to him as "Daddy Baker."

1 Supra, p. 17.
2 Jenson, op. cit., p. 235; also McBride, op. cit., p. 15.
3 Tullidge, op. cit., p. 99; also "James McBride Biography," op. cit.
He was succeeded in the autumn of 1852 by Thomas H. Clark, who was so appointed by elder Ezra T. Benson during a visit to the settlement. Designated to serve with him, as counselors, were John B. Walker and William C. Martindale. These men, along with Wilford Hudson as Branch Clerk, were all sustained at a conference in Grantsville on March 27, 1853. Seventy-one members were present at this time, showing a small growth in the numbers comprising the community.

President Clark, erroneously referred to as "Bishop" in several writings, was enthusiastic and a man to get things done. He inspired devotion and obedience to Church principles. Just the following month after he was sustained, Seth M. Blair writing to the Deseret News said:

The branch seems to be in a healthy condition and to enjoy the blessings of the Spirit with its attendant blessings of gifts of tongues, etc., etc., as promised by the Savior. President Clark has organized the young men in said branch into the Teachers Quorum, in which place they seem to magnify their calling; and the general spiritual health as well as the temporal is good.

The same writer pointed out to the Deseret News a month later that tithing to the extent of one and one-half tons of butter and nearly eight hundred pounds of cheese had been paid up to that time. No doubt this is an indication of a prosperous condition in the settlement, and it also shows the faith and devotion of Church members under enthusiastic leadership. The commendable leadership of President Clark led also to the erection of the first "meeting house" during the winter of 1853-1854.

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4 Jenson, op. cit., p. 235; also "Journal History," March 27, 1853, pp. 3-4.
5 "Journal History," April 20, 1853, p. 1; also Deseret News, April 30, 1853
6 Ibid., May 23, 1853, p. 1; also Ibid., July 10, 1853.
This log structure, and the multiple purposes it served in the community, have been previously described. 7

Picturesque, too, were those who came to the meetings of the day as held under its primitive dirt roof. A variety of horse-drawn vehicles brought distant worshipers from the various points of the compass within the sprawling settlement. Walking was the rule for many others. Summer found the children dangling their bare feet from the hard and rustic benches, and the clean but skimpy Sunday clothes of all would evoke either a laugh or perhaps pity from their descendants of today. Called together by the bawl of a brazen bugle, often in the hands of President Clark himself, the faithful and devout souls renewed their spiritual needs and covenants and were thus fortified for the challenges of the week ahead. 8

During the early years of the settlement, growth in numbers was slow. Several pleas were made to the "Brethren" in Salt Lake City by both Benjamin Baker and Thomas H. Clark to increase the number of settlers in Grantsville. 9 Several groups responded to the call, and a slow but steady growth of the Church was manifest. Andrew Jenson, the Church Historian, records that in October of 1853 "there were 159 baptized members of the Church at Grantsville, including 4 High Priests, 17 Seventies, 5 Elders, 2 Priests, 4 Teachers, and 127 lay members." 10 According to the official report read at the October 1855 General Conference

7 Supra, p. 64.

8 Deseret News, August 11, 1855; also Tooele Transcript, February 2, 1923.

9 Supra, pp. 18-19.

10 Jenson, op. cit., p. 33.
of the Church the number had increased to 251 members "including 10 High Priests, 29 Seventies, 20 Elders, 6 Priests, 24 Teachers, and 2 Deacons."\textsuperscript{11} The growth was very heartening, and became consistent over the succeeding number of years.

On January 12, 1858, William G. Young was "ordained a High Priest and Bishop and set apart to preside at Grantsville in place of Thomas H. Clark."\textsuperscript{12} Although he is here referred to as a "Bishop," technically he was not in the sense that Grantsville was still called a branch and there definitely was no stake organization. He served without counselors until released in 1864.

"Bishop" Young demonstrated a great degree of individualism during his term of administration. He was called at a time of great distress due to the coming of Johnston's Army to Utah. A man of firmness and decision was needed, and there was no equivocation or vacillation in Bishop Young as he led his flock away from their homes to the vicinity of Santaquin until difficulties were resolved and they could return upon orders from President Brigham Young.\textsuperscript{13} Even upon resettlement in their homes his word was law. "He ordered the cattle drives and took the lead in anything he thought was for the best good of the settlers."\textsuperscript{14}

**First Sunday School**

Church records preceding "Bishop" Young's time were somehow lost or destroyed. Indications are, however, that no Sunday School was held

\textsuperscript{11}Ibid., p. 241. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{12}Ibid., p. 243.

\textsuperscript{13}Supra, pp. 47-48.

\textsuperscript{14}Tooele Transcript, February 16, 1923.
previous to the spring of 1860. One did operate during this year, however, and it probably was the first such organization in Grantsville.

Speaking of it, Evan M. Greene in a letter to the Deseret News under date of March 24 says: "We have a Sunday School here conducted by Elder William C. Martindale, which is well attended."\(^{15}\) According to Andrew Jenson, this School died out for a lack of patronage, and there were several years before a reorganization was effected to provide for a regular operation of the Sunday School.\(^{16}\)

This reorganization took place in 1865 when William Lee was appointed Superintendent. This good brother served faithfully for ten years with many challenges to try his soul; indications are that he received very little support. Parents were indifferent to the Sunday School movement, and their children were not urged to attend. By 1871 the Sabbath School had pretty well disintegrated, and a report of conditions was made by William Jefferies on September 11, 1871, to the School of the Prophets at the time. A summary of the report, as made by the secretary, follows:

Bro Jefferies—spoke of the Sabbath School in Grantsville—that it now had become a drag, but he was satisfied that Bro. Lee had done all he could to make the school a success, but he had labored alone that all had forsaken him. And he did not believe that there was a man in Grantsville that could do more than Bro Lee had done, to keep the school alive. But he Jefferies believed that there could yet be a desire created among the children to attend the Sunday School if we would hold out inducements to them by offering them prizes or rewards, that we could get a full school. He was willing to give five dollars for this year 1871 and the same amt. next for the benefit of the children.\(^{17}\)

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\(^{15}\)"Journal History," March 24, 1860.


\(^{17}\)"Diaries and Records of Joshua R. Clark and Mary Louisa Woolley Clark, 1840-1938." Copies of the originals made by Brigham Young University Library, 1939-1940. Originals in possession of James R. Clark.
A committee was appointed to look into the situation and give subsequent report. Activities led to a revitalization of the Sunday School and its consistent functioning thereafter.

Elder Lee was succeeded by A. Gustave Johnson in 1875 who, also, succeeded himself in the first complete organization of the Sunday School on October 12, 1879, as directed by Francis M. Lyman, then Tooele Stake President. Those called at the time were, "Thomas Williams, first assistant, secretary and treasurer; James Ratcliffe, second assistant and leader of the choir; Miss Priscilla Jane Williams, assistant secretary and treasurer; Miss Lucy Ann Clark, organist." This first completely organized school served with great success. The Sunday School was kept completely staffed from this time on, and it has ever since been an integral part of Sabbath activities as conducted by the Church.

A Commodious New "Meeting House"

President William G. Young, who was in charge of the Grantsville Branch at the time of the first organization of the Sunday School, served with great devotion to the Church and to the members. Wisely he resolved the many problems which were customarily brought to the Bishop in that day, and much was accomplished within the growing settlement.

June 19, 1864, Thomas H. Clark was appointed to again preside in Grantsville following William G. Young, even as he had preceded him. At this time, Bishop John Rowberry of Tooele was called to be the Presiding Bishop over all of Tooele County and what was then known as Shambib County to the south. As with all Branch Presidents of the area, President Clark served under his jurisdiction.

18Jenson, op. cit., p. 280.  
19Ibid., p. 247.
It was just a year after this appointment that William Jefferies, the Branch Clerk, reported to the Deseret News that the people of Grantsville were making "preliminary arrangements . . . for building a new meeting house, 60 x 38 with vestry attached." This was great news to the "Brethren" in Salt Lake City, but the thrill of the prospect to the Saints in Grantsville was as a panacea for all their ills. The primitive old log structure just south and west of the planned building site was far from adequate for the increased numbers in the community, and prosperity had been such as to make a commodious building—one to be proud of—within the reach of their now enthusiastic numbers. This enthusiasm ran high at the 24th of July celebration of 1865. Not only were the Pioneers of 1847 to be honored, but it was the day for laying the cornerstone of the new edifice. An account of the festive occasion was sent to the Deseret News by William Jefferies as follows:

Three salutes of twelve guns each at daylight, accompanied by marshall music, introduced the celebration. A procession was formed about 8 a.m., under the direction of Marshall A. L. Hale, which exhibited in its march sundry banners, mottoes, agricultural and other products. It halted at the sight of the new meeting house; the choir sang, and the southeast corner-stone of that structure was laid, Pres. Clark offering the dedication prayer.

About 10 a.m. the Bowery was occupied, and about two hours were spent very agreeably therein, in listening to the choir, the string band, the marshall band, the toasts, and the interesting speakers of the day. The spirit of God cheered the hearts and shone in the countenances of those present, and they remembered with grateful and pleasurable feelings, the travels, the toils, the deprivations, and achievements of the ever-to-be-remembered Pioneers of 1847.

Dancing closed the proceedings and a grateful people returned to their homes.

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20 Deseret News, 14:333; also "Journal History," July 19, 1865, p. 3.

21 Deseret News, 14:346; also "Journal History," July 24, 1865, p. 3.
Grantsville Ward "Meeting House"—built in 1866 as it appears today.

Old Relief Society Hall
This, no doubt, was an excellent description of the feelings of the Saints in Grantsville on this day, and they must have been so inspired throughout the construction of their "meeting house." Writers on several occasions emphasized the enterprise and industry that characterized these people, and the willingness with which they paid their tax of seven percent "which covered $20,000 in grain at high prices." From October 1865 to May 1866, just eight months, over $10,000 had been raised for the erection of the house of worship and it was then nearing completion--its design and sturdiness superior; its carpenter work so often spoken of in eulogies.

The builder of this structure, a monument to his ability and artistry, was Hugh Alexander Ross Gillespie. He was an early pioneer of Tooele, settling there in 1853. Learning the building trade in his native Scotland, Mr. Gillespie had continued his art and skill in the "valleys of the mountains," and was one of those called to cut stone for the Salt Lake Temple. Many homes were to his credit. So also were many structures at Camp Floyd a result of his building ability.

Elder Gillespie finished the Grantsville structure in June of 1866. As completed it was 60 feet long by 38 feet wide and was 17 feet from floor to ceiling. At the rear was a vestry measuring 16 or 17 feet square with a prayer room above it of the same dimensions. Two large and graceful rosettes of the plasterers' art graced the ceiling at either

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22Jenson, op. cit., p. 248; also Deseret News, 15:44, 173.

23Alex F. Dunn, "History of the Lives of Hugh Alexander Ross Gillespie and Annie Elizabeth Gillespie and Their Pioneer Heritage" (Unpublished ms. history written under appointment of the South Ward, Tooele Stake, High Priests Quorum Social, and taken from ms. in the Brigham Young University Library entitled, "Tooele History," March 27, 1936).
end of the chapel room and from which hung the kerosene lamps of the
day. The thick walls, with deep-set windows, were made of fine adobes
fashioned by the artisans of the community. All was artistically and
beautifully done. This well constructed and historic building still
stands. Remodeled and added onto, it continues to provide the beautiful
chapel as used by the Grantsville First Ward today.

The dedication of the new "meeting house" was anxiously antici-
pated by the people of Grantsville. Preparations for the day, aside
from work on the building itself, had enthusiastically gone on for some
time. Although President Brigham Young had visited the settlement pre-
viously, even on pleasure trips, this was a special day and all was in
readiness to honor him as never before. He, with President Heber C.
Kimball, accompanied by Elders John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A.
Smith, Franklin D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, and
others arrived in Grantsville Friday, July 13th. The party had been met
by Captain Gillespie, the chapel builder, and his company of mounted men
at E. T. City, or Lake Point as it is called today, and escorted to
Grantsville in grand style. In the city, neatly dressed school children
carrying banners with appropriate mottoes waved President Young an en-
thusiastic welcome. A local battalion of infantry presented arms as the
party passed. It was a spine-tingling event for the people, and an
honor much appreciated by the President. 24

The next morning, Saturday, July 14, 1866, was the memorable
occasion of the dedication of the new house of worship, of prayer, and
of meeting. All of the presiding brethren were on the stand. After the

24Ibid.; also Jenson, op. cit., p. 72.
opening exercises, during the reverent hush of those crowding the hall, Elder George Q. Cannon offered the following appealing and eloquent dedicatory prayer:

O God, our Eternal Father, in the name of Jesus Christ we Thy servants and Thy handmaids have assembled ourselves together this morning for the purpose of dedicating this house unto Thee, the Lord our God. We thank Thee for the many blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon us as a people. We thank Thee for the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which Thou hast revealed unto us for our salvation. We thank Thee for the gifts of the Gospel, and for the Holy Priesthood with all its attendant blessings. We thank Thee for all the blessings that we have enjoyed from the time we have come upon the earth 'til the present time. We desire to come before Thee with hearts full of gratitude and thankfulness, because Thou hast fulfilled all Thy promises unto us; every word Thou hast spoken, every promise Thou hast made unto us has been fulfilled. We glorify Thee in our hearts, and praise Thy name in the congregations of the Saints, for Thou, O Lord our God, art far above.

Thou seest, O Lord, the exertions which the enemies of Thy people have made from year to year to frustrate Thy work, and to destroy Thy servants; but Thou hast delivered us out of all our afflictions, and defended us from all our enemies, and hast given us power to accomplish Thy purposes on the earth, for which we thank Thee; and also because Thou hast given unto us an existence in this probation, when holy angels have been sent to communicate Thy will, and to bestow upon man on the earth the keys of life and salvation, that man, and the earth on which we dwell, might be prepared for the coming of Thy Kingdom and power in great glory.

We thank Thee, O God our Heavenly Father, for that measure of the Holy Spirit, which prepared our hearts for the reception of the testimony of Thy servants. We thank Thee for the peace with which Thou hast blessed us since we came to these valleys of the mountains; that notwithstanding the machinations of our enemies, we are yet dwelling in peace one with another, having rulers of our choice whom Thou hast given us.

We come before Thee to dedicate this house unto Thee and unto Thy service. We dedicate the land upon which this house is built, and which surrounds it, that it may be holy and pure, with a fence, and shade trees planted around it for ornaments. We dedicate the cornerstone with all the stones of the foundation, with the sand, the clay, and the lime used for mortar, that the foundation of this building may be firm and immovable. We dedicate the walls of this house unto Thee, the Lord our God, and the adobe work, with the mortar and timber, and all the materials of which the walls are composed; with the gables, and the walls from the top to the bottom, and from the bottom to the top. We dedicate the doors, with the locks and the hinges, the windows, and the fastenings thereof, the sashes, the glass, the nails and the casings. We dedicate the roof unto Thee, O Lord, with the rafters, the shingles, the nails, the pins that fasten the rafters, and all the materials of which the
roof is composed, that all may be blessed and dedicated to Thee. We dedicate the chimneys, the ceiling, the lathes, with the nails, the plastering, and the ornaments thereon, and the paint used on the seats, the doors and the windows, and throughout the building, that the paints may be blessed to preserve from decay the timber upon which it is used. We dedicate the stand, the railing, the floor, and the seats pertaining thereto; and we dedicate this house, which Thy servants have built, from the foundation stones to the top thereof unto Thee, that all may be blessed and dedicated to Thee, the Lord our God, and be holy unto Thy name.

We pray Thee, O Lord, that Thou wilt bless and strengthen every part of this house, that it may be durable, and form a shelter to Thy Saints in which they may worship Thee. And when any of Thy servants enter this stand, may inspiration from on high rest down upon them, that they may speak unto the edification, the comfort, and the instruction and reproof of Thy people; and should Thine Elders sin, when they enter this stand may they see their sins and transgressions, and may they be remitted, and they have power to turn away from the same; and may Thy people be filled with the Holy Spirit when they come here to worship, that their hearts may be prepared to receive the words of Thy servant; and should strangers enter, may Thy Spirit open their hearts to receive the word, that they may not be inclined to mock and deride Thy work, but that they may be convinced of the Truth.

We pray Thee, O Lord, to bless this house with all its surroundings, and all the land which Thy people possess. May Thine angels be around this house, and when Thy servants offer up prayer herein, whether in the days of peace and prosperity, when everything is smiling around them, or in the times of adversities, may Thine ears be open to the cries of Thy people, and may there ever be a sweet spirit here. We dedicate unto Thee all this land which Thou hast given unto us, with our wives, our children, our flocks, our herds and our substance, praying that we may have power to grow up a holy and pure people unto Thee. We pray that Thou wouldst manifest acceptance of this dedication unto Thee, by the outpouring of Thy Holy Spirit upon us at this time.

All these blessings we ask in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Warm resounding discourses by the visiting authorities followed during the 2:00 P.M. session and again Sunday morning and afternoon. The prayers of invocation and of benediction were also given by authorities. At the close of the final session on Sunday, after the benediction of Elder George A. Smith, "the President blessed the Saints in the

25"Journal History," July 14, 1866.

26See Appendix I for résumé of these talks.
name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and requested that there should be no
dancing in the new meeting house"--a fitting climax indeed.27

Captain Gillespie's company of mounted men accompanied President
Brigham Young and President Heber C. Kimball to Black Rock on their re-
turn trip to Salt Lake City. The dedicatory exercises being over, how-
ever, did not by any means indicate the final visit of the President to
Grantsville. Pleasure trips, business trips, many branch conferences,
and finally stake conferences, brought him back many times. He appar-
ently enjoyed coming to this western settlement of his beloved people;
and great was the advice and counsel he gave, urging the development
of home industry, the practice of economy, the improvement of sheep and
cattle, and the ever diligent endeavor to obtain knowledge and wisdom.
A typical memory of these visits is that of Priscilla Williams Parkinson
as taken from her autobiography:

I can remember well when President Young would come out to
Grantsville to hold a conference. We felt as if the Lord himself
was coming. Our old Marshall Band would go out 12 miles to meet
him and escort him into town. When they got there all the people
in Grantsville would be out and lined up on each side of the street
waving our handkerchiefs to welcome him with us. He would stand up
and take his hat off and bow first to one side and then the other
at the people. We were proud of him. He was a wonderful preacher
and a wonderful man was Brother Brigham.28

Organization and Activities of the
Female Relief Society

The Grantsville community continued to show healthy growth.

Figures as of March 31, 1868, showed 589 members of the Church.

28Priscilla William Parkinson, "Autobiography of Priscilla
William Parkinson," The Clark News (family newspaper published by the
Clark Family Association), January 1958, pp. 9, 12.
Prosperity was seen on every hand, the evidence of thrift and honest endeavor. The land produced in quality and abundance. Yet, with all the products of the good earth, there were those in need; not all were so blessed with life's necessities, nor with the health and strength to provide them. Though there was help in a measure provided for these people, there was no organized effort. Certainly there was not the Lord's revealed organization for such benevolent purposes in operation—the Female Relief Society. Thus it was that President Thomas H. Clark called the sisters of the Branch together to organize this great Church auxiliary. The minutes of the meeting are so full of interest and of such historical value that they are presented here in their entirety:

Grantsville City, June 8, 1869
Minutes of a Meeting held at the Meeting House to Organize a Female Relief Society.
The Meeting was opened by singing, Prayer by T. H. Clarksen.
The following resolutions were then passed.
1st. Proposed by Mrs. Ann Kearl, seconded by Mrs. Jane Everill, that Mrs. Hulda A. Barrus be Presidentess of the Society. carried unanimously.
2nd. Proposed by Mrs. H. A. Barrus, seconded by Mrs. Ann Kearl, that Mrs. A. N. Sabins act as 1st Counselor for the Society. Carried unanimously.
Resolved that Mrs. Mary Cooke act as Secretary pro tem.
Resolved that Miss Harriet Hoagland act as permanent Secretary, and that Mrs. Mary Jefferies act as Treasurer for said Society.
President Clark then addressed the meeting setting forth the details and privilege of the Sisters as members of the Society; and exhorting them to live for the same.
The following Individuals as found on the preceding pages of this book were then nominated as members of the Society, with the privilege of withdrawing from the same if they choose.
Resolved that as neither of the Counselors, the Secretary, nor the Treasurer were present the Meeting be adjourned until Friday
The sisters met according to this appointment. Again Thomas H. Clark presided and, as before, offered both the invocation and benediction. The business of the meeting was to organize the Branch into five teaching "wards" with three to four teachers for each one. At this time, and at the immediately following meeting, much was donated to give the new auxiliary a substantial start. An amount of cash was forthcoming for the purchase of books. Material for a banner, to be painted by "Brother Charles Parkinson," was given. Many other articles were donated including cloth, ribbon, and "green banner tassels."

"T. H. Clark presented the Society with 28 yds light blue banner cord." Thus the fledgling organization moved wholeheartedly into the business for which they were primarily organized—-to help provide for the less fortunate. 

The organization of the Female Relief Society was not completed until July the 7th, a month after the initial meeting. At this time the presidency were "ordained to their offices." There was some opposition to the President, Sister Hulda A. Barrus. This was unusual for she had been unanimously sustained according to the minutes of the organization of the Society. However, there were those who objected due to "her want of order and that she was not competent for her office." This was wisely resolved by President Clark and she was then "ordained.

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29 "Grantsville Ward, Tooele Stake, Relief Society Minute Book, 1869-1880" (Mss., Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah), August 4, 1870.
30 Ibid., June 11, June 26, 1869. 31 Ibid., July 7, 1870.
The accomplishments of the next two years were tremendous. No one could doubt the industry, the integrity, and the benevolence of these women under the direction of their tireless president. One can hardly imagine a more active group in helping the sick, the poor, and the bereaved. Clothing, bedding, groceries, and financial aid were forthcoming when needed. Extensive donations for the building of the Salt Lake Temple were made. Under the Presidency of Sister Mary Knowlton $300.00 was put in the Perpetual Emigration Fund on October 25, 1871. Another $100.00 was forthcoming on May 31, 1873.

Where did all this come from? It is a good question. An organization fired with the zeal of brotherly love and kindness knows no barrier. Donations time and time again came from the sisters. A Relief Society store, operated and supplied by the sisters, was one good source of revenue. Its beginning was at the Relief Society meeting of August 4, 1870. President Hulda Barrus spoke of money that had been loaned to "The Cooperative Store" in Grantsville, and expressed herself that it would be best to expend it in goods for the Relief Society, and then to open a small store with such items. According to the minutes of the meeting, "Mrs. Hunter [Mary] was unanimously chosen to buy and sell the goods and Sr. Mary F. Knowlton to assist her."^32

The store operated for a number of years—the rugs, quilts, pants, shirts, aprons, men's overalls, socks, and so forth that it sold being provided by the skilled fingers of the "sisters." They worked alone in their homes as well as in "sewing meetings" to make, as in one instance, "pants & Shirts for the Society Store." So prosperous were

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these endeavors that it came to the attention of the Grantsville City Council which promptly required a license and a fee of "three dollars per quarter." 33

As the Relief Society organization grew, it acquired sewing machines, quilting frames, and cutting tables; also commodities, supplies, and miscellaneous items increased. The "Meeting House" with its one single large room was just not the place for these items, and in the meeting of April 5, 1876, "several of the Sisters spoke their feelings and expressed a wish to join in building a House to meet in." 34 Sister Sarah Hale, who had been appointed to talk the matter over with the bishop, reported the following May 1st that she had done so. Bishop Hunter, favoring the idea, had promised to see the City Council for permission to build such a structure on the "Meeting House Lot." Thus the Relief Society sisters, with their usual ambition and tenacity, had launched their project.

It was a number of years, however, before results were realized. In fact it seems as if the entire venture were forgotten completely, else why the unusual announcement eight years later from Relief Society President, Jane Eastham, "that the Bishop [William C. Rydalch] wished the sisters to build a house for themselves, he had some bricks towards it." 35 Even this was not the actual beginning of

33 Ibid., August 4, 1870, to June 22, 1871; also "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," September 19, 1871, Bk. A, p. 80. (Mss. in the vaults of the Grantsville City Hall, Grantsville, Utah.)

34 Ibid., April 5, 1876.

35 "Grantsville Ward, Tooele Stake, Relief Society Minute Book, 1871-1887," December 5, 1884, p. 159.
the project, for some unknown reason. It was not until 1896, after an additional twelve years wait, that the dream of the sisters was ultimately realized, and their private 'hall' stood completed.

The one room adobe structure was not constructed on the site of the 'meeting house,' as originally suggested, but on the southeast corner of the intersection of Main and Park Streets, where fifteen square rods of land belonging to the Grantsville Ecclesiastical Ward was deeded to the Relief Society a few days before the dedication of their building. 36

This dedication took place August 7, 1896. It followed a number of regular meetings which had previously been held for several months in the structure—the first being a testimony service on January 3rd. Bishop James L. Wrathall offered the dedicatory prayer after commending the sisters for their efforts during "a time when money was harder to get than it had ever been before." Rose Hammond was the Relief Society President at this time. Her counselors were Emily J. Anderson, who conducted the services, and Annie F. Anderson. Rachel Clark was secretary and Elizabeth Matthews was treasurer. 37

This building served the sisters, providing a place for their work, business, and social meetings, and so forth, until 1926 when it was shared with the first Seminary classes in Grantsville. Finally it was torn down in 1936 to make room for a new Seminary building. To

36 "Grantsville Ward, Tooele Stake, Board of Directors Meeting, 1882-1901" (Mss., Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah), pp. 37-38.

relinquish it was a real sacrifice on the part of the Relief Society.38

Unlike the old adobe building, this great organization of women in Grantsville has continued on rendering great service to humanity. Time has not dimmed the ardor of its members nor curtailed their ministrations to those in need. The Relief Society's service to its own members also—as mothers, as wives, as members of the Church—has been a guiding light growing brighter with the years.

Polygamy

Contemporaneous with the organization of the Female Relief Society in Grantsville, the community began to feel the bitter and tremendous impact of federal legislation against the Mormon system of "plural marriage." The years of 1869 and 1870 saw the rising tide of corruption among the anti-Mormon groups, along with Washington-appointed officials, to the end that Mormonism might be permanently shackled, if not destroyed, through complete federal political control and the utter destruction of local government. The base and filthy tirade against polygamy was a major tool used by the enemies of the Church with the hope of bringing this about. Foes had presented their distorted views and off-color reports to the President of the United States and to the Legislature. Thus pending in Congress at this time were several bills relating to plural marriage, the passage of which would deny to Mormon cities and to individuals many of their constitutional rights. To oppose this legislation, in the form of the so-called Cragin and Cullom Bills, several of the Female Relief Societies in various communities met in meetings of protest in January of 1870, formulated resolutions

38See pp. 175-176.
against the legislation, and stated their own vehement feelings regarding the matter. The organization in Grantsville joined in with the enthusiastic and spirited feelings of the women of the Church and held its mass meeting January 20th. A newspaper account of the meeting says that:

... Mrs. H. A. Barrus was elected President. In addressing the assembly, Mrs. Barrus said they had met to express their disgust at what is known as the Cullom bill now before Congress. She dwelt in severe terms on the provisions of the bill, and said that if such a bill were enforced it would reduce their husbands, sons and brothers to a condition as deplorable as the Indians.

Mrs. N. A. Sabin, Mrs. Sarah Hale, and Mrs. H. Rowberry were unanimously elected to draft resolutions expressive of the indignation of the meeting at the bill.

While the ladies of the committee were absent, various speeches were made denouncing in strong language the contemplated interference of Congress in the affairs of Utah.

On the return of the committee a series of resolutions was read by Mrs. N. A. Sabin condemning the Cullom and all such bills as most unjust and unconstitutional, and expressive of the willingness of the ladies of Grantsville to remain in their present condition, with which they expressed themselves as satisfied. The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote.

Thus, as with other women of the Church, those of Grantsville served notice that plural marriage did not exist against their desire and will.

The above was the first of the Church's activity in the city in defense of its position on plural marriage. Individual members of the Church were next called upon to raise money to help fight the action of the federal appointees, as brought up in the courts against the Church and certain polygamist leaders under arrest. The first plea for funds was made by John Rowberry, presiding Bishop in Tooele Valley, at a meeting of the Grantsville School of the Prophets. An account of

his remarks of November 19, 1871, by the secretary, indicates his feelings regarding conditions and the dire need for money to provide attorneys:

Bp. Rowberry, Said, that the kingdom of the devil was at war with the Kingdom of God. And that such is the theory of these trials [polygamy], that have been instituted by our enemies, that it would take a good deal of means to carry them to a Successful issue. And these trials were not individual ones but a universal thing. One of the most cherished principles of Jehovah was being tried by the power of the devil. And it was our duty to go to work and pay what we could, to help to fee the lawyers, and if it want [were not] more than 50 cents it would help to defend the Kingdom of God. And he believed that one or two cases would decide this affair. . . . Bp. stated that he had visited all the settlements in the county and found people as a general thing willing to defend the Kingdom of God, he then motioned that Wm. Jefferies be appointed to receive donations, to help defend Zion and the cause of the truth, the motion passed unanimously.

Bishop did not know how much means would be wanted, but the brethren should pay what they could, and also the sisters to contribute their mites, and the "Female Relief Society" to do what they could.}

The people of Grantsville did not respond too readily to this request. Donations came in slowly. William Jefferies, as of March 25, 1872, reported only $8.00 collected, and made a plea for the support of Bishop Rowberry in his request. The increased efforts proved effective, for at the session of the School of the Prophets on April 8, 1872, Jefferies reported that he had received $87.50 which he had passed on "to H. K. Whitney, the Treasurer of Defense Fund at Prest. Young's office."}

A number of the leading families of Grantsville were polygamous families. These, together with the whole community, were aware of

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10 "Diaries and Records of Joshua R. Clark and Mary Louisa Woolley Clark," pp. 151-153. (Minutes of the School of the Prophets.)

11 Ibid., pp. 171, 173.
government and other anti-Mormon activities as they were experienced locally in their own community, as well as over the whole territory. They were on-the-spot witnesses of the results of the passage of the Edmunds Law in 1882 and the Edmunds-Tucker Bill of 1887, and continued active in their efforts to help defray expenses of law suits growing out of this legislation. A call for a "ten cent donation" was responded to in April of 1883. This had previously been discussed in many "priesthood meetings," where note had been taken of "a good many of the brethren" who were "dodging around now to evade the deputy Marshalls who are hunting up those who are supposed to be Polygamists."

Joshua R. Clark's sentiments were typical of those of the townspeople in general at the height of tensions in 1885. Says he in his journal:

We are living in very important times now. Many of the brethren are hiding away now to escape the U.S. Marshalls. They have committed no crime--only they have seen fit to keep the commandments of God--& have more wives than one. Bro. Woolley [S. W., a leading citizen in Grantsville] was among the number & he had been gone several weeks--well let the enemies howl and rage. The Lord will take care of his Saints.42

Grantsville joined in every endeavor to help the cause of the Church and its members. The indignities and persecutions suffered were well-known by these people and they acted as one with the whole of the Church.

On May 2, 1885, as in all prominent towns and cities of the Latter-day Saints, a general mass meeting was held in Grantsville to ratify the statement of grievances and protests formulated by a committee appointed by the annual conference of the Church held in Logan in April--this to be formally handed to the President of the United

42"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," April 5, 1883; February 1, March 7 and 11, 1885.
States. Further activity to prevent the passage of legislation against the Saints continued in April of 1886, at which time a petition was circulated for signers. This document listed practically all eligible individuals. Nearly every family actively demonstrated its support of the Church doctrine of plural marriage. It is well known, however, that all efforts failed and the community, along with others in the territory, experienced the increased activities of U.S. Marshalls and the odium resulting from the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker Bill and its becoming law in March of 1887.\textsuperscript{43}

Thus, Grantsville had to comply with the new bill. Schools were placed under a government-appointed commissioner instead of the local superintendent. The women were disenfranchised. Men were required to take the "test oath" prescribed by the law in order to register and vote. John W. Cooley was one who declared he could not and would not so do. Counsel from presiding officers, however, kept things at an "even keel," and the people of Grantsville "weathered the storm" until tensions were eased by the Woodruff Manifesto of 1890.

The School of the Prophets

Mention is made above of the "School of the Prophets," and some of its decisions and activities relative to the problem of polygamy. The School in Grantsville had its inception at about the same time these difficulties over plural marriage arose. As in other Mormon communities of these early days, a group of select brethren of the priesthood met regularly to be instructed in the Gospel and in the policies of the Church. Both local problems and those of a Church-wide

\textsuperscript{43}Tbid., May 2, 1885; April 26, 1886.
nature were discussed in the sessions of this School. Questions of practical affairs came in for contemplation as well. The interests of the organization were as wide as life itself, and were discussed according to the wisdom of the president and the body of men concerned.

Knowledge of the Grantsville School of the Prophets is obtained only from its minutes as they were kept by Joshua R. Clark, who was the assistant secretary of the organization to begin with and later its secretary. Meetings were held on Mondays, with the School alternating between Grantsville and Tooele. Admission, as in all of the Schools of the Prophets of the day, was by card. This card also provided admission to other schools. Rules of the School swore men to secrecy, for the sessions were intended to be confidential.

This condition was made necessary, as the School operated in the days of intense persecution by non-members and apostates of the Church. Government officials sent to the territory along with the Protestant ministers—especially of the Methodist Church—were bitter in their denunciation and harassment of Mormonism and its people. Arrests for polygamous marriages were numerous and often violent. Thus, the question of governmental power to interfere with the constitutional right of freedom in religious practices was a predominant part of discussions in the School of the Prophets at this time, especially as it was directed toward the Church's practice of plural marriage. Times were tense, and tense problems were discussed in the meetings of the School of the Prophets. The Church members decided they were not going to sit idly by and be deprived of their rights as citizens nor of their blessings as members of the Kingdom of God on earth. Such items, it was determined, were best kept confidential along with others that
related to the Saints and their well-being.  

The sentiment of the time is well characterized in a letter of Thomas H. Clark, President of the Grantsville Branch, to the brethren assembled on the occasion in the School of the Prophets. The letter follows in full:

Grantsville Oct 23, 1871

To the president
and brotheren of the schoole of the prophets at
Grantsville Now a Sembeled

Dear brotheren, as this is a Day of thick couds and darkness, and it seems that great trouble is at hand therefore I do think it would be wisdom to know what arms and ammunition each brotheren have got one hand also every horsemans to have his horse saddle and bridle, and every thing ready, to go if wanted at amunts notice, and every man that is able to bear arms to be ready aney howe

Officers and men, do not dlay bu! be redy, if you are not redy leave every thing and gett redy.

Do not have to go one to the praire to hunt your horses when he ought to be under the saddle. Never no never no never let it be said that the grantsville brotheren are beind either with men or means to sustain the kingdom of god its riths and servants.

He that will save is life shall loose it but he that will loose his life for my sake and the gospels shall find it.

Brotheren be redy to defend the kingdom and god will defend and bless you

P.S. please remember me in your prayers

Yours toruley in the gospel of christ

Thomas H. Clark Seiner 45

The first meeting of the grantsville school of the prophets, as recorded by Joshua R. Clark, was on Monday, August 28, 1871. In Salt Lake City, and other places, the school was in operation before this date. That it functioned in grantsville prior to this time is also quite probable; in fact the minutes available so indicate it. However, records of previous meetings have not been found.

44 "Diaries and Records of Joshua R. Clark and Mary Louisa Clark," pp. 146, 149, 161, 165, 171.

A characteristic of this initial session of the School and of all subsequent sessions, where possible, was a report of the Salt Lake City meeting as previously held. Brigham Young and others of the General Authorities attended and conducted the parent School as occasion permitted, and it seems that representatives from other Schools were bidden to be present in order that instruction might be received and taken to the other organized counterparts.

At the meeting of the above date, A. W. Sabin gave the report of Brigham Young's account of the activities of the enemies of the Church, of his answers to doctrinal questions, and of his reports on miscellaneous items. Such reports were received with concern and more than ordinary interest on the part of those present.

There was apparently a great amount of tardiness and absence on the part of members of the Grantsville School, in spite of the conditions of the day. At a few meetings only fifty percent were present. This laxness in punctuality drew vigorous denunciation from both President Thomas H. Clark and Bishop John Rowberry on various occasions. Joshua R. Clark advocated a course be taken to somehow require that all attend. In discussing the difficulties at one time, William Lee said that "the reason some did not attend was that the subjects discussed here were too common—and that they were silly, and they learned nothing." This was the opinion of just a few, and was apparently offered in excuse for their laxity. ⁴⁶

That the School acted in the personal affairs of its members is averred by the minutes. It had a moral effect on all who would be

⁴⁶Ibid., pp. 150, 155, 157, 165.
touched by the spirit of brotherly kindness. For instance, "Bro. J. Reese was reported for getting drunk, and asked the school to forgive him, which was freely done. Also Bro. Ruel Barrus was reported for getting drunk, and swearing, and he made an acknowledgment and asked forgiveness which was freely done." It seems that the School of the Prophets became the custodian of righteousness within the community.\footnote{Ibid., p. 165.}

Community problems were also aired, and attempts made to resolve them. Such things as cattle drives, horse drives, irrigation problems, and various quarrels were considered. An example of such was the claim that sheep were eating the forage near the settlement at the expense of the cows. The problem was broached by William Jefferies. The secretary recorded it thusly:

He wished to know whether the body could not take some action or adopt some measure to remove the sheep from the settlement? and that the sheep were now running near the fort and destroying all of the feed for our milch cows, and he was satisfied that the sheep did not do near so well here as they would in the hills and he was satisfied that all would be greatly benefited the sheep would produce more wool and the cows would give more milk thereby benefiting all, the way it was now our cows had to travel 5 or 6 miles before they could get anything to eat.\footnote{Ibid., pp. 169-170.}

After the pros and cons were heartily aired, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Select man (Cyrus Bates,) To request him to move all the sheep that were injuring the range around the settlement according to law, and that too immediately.\footnote{Ibid., p. 170.}

The minutes of the Grantsville School of the Prophets, as kept by Joshua R. Clark, run from August 28, 1871, to February 21, 1873. Whether the School continued after the latter date is a question as yet
undetermined. During the time of the above mentioned dates, however, it did convene regularly under the direction of Thomas H. Clark as its president, and with a total enrollment of more than 100 men of the community.\footnote{See Appendix II for list of members.}

**Reformation**

The moral and spiritual awakening that characterized the Church in 1856-1857 and referred to as the "reformation" did not apparently have its counterpart in Grantsville at the time. There are probably a number of items that could account for this and could well be considered. For instance, there was the smallness of the community at the time, there were the dire conditions resulting from several successive crop failures which required increased labors, there was the approach of Johnston's Army in 1857 which took many of the men folk, and it could be that there was no need felt for rededication or a renewal of religious obligations through baptism. The latter seems most likely, for in a letter to the Deseret News regarding a two-day conference in Grantsville on March 1 and 2 of 1856, Thomas H. Clark states: "We had good meetings and there was a good spirit amongst the Saints. . . . I have never known better feelings than among the brethren and sisters than now exists."\footnote{Deseret News, 6:24.} This being the case, there would have been little need for a reform movement in Grantsville.

Somewhat later than this, however, an energetic movement of the same characteristics as the original did take place among the members

\footnote{See Appendix II for list of members.}

\footnote{Deseret News, 6:24.}
of the Church in Grantsville and one is aware of a need for such reform or rededication at the time. From the above account of the School of the Prophets there is noted an obvious spirit of indifference on the part of its members to regular attendance. Leaders were always urging the "brethren" to be more punctual, not only with reference to the sessions of the School, but other Church meetings as well. Much bickering and pettiness was manifest at the time, and many quarrels had to be resolved. Whether or not these conditions precipitated the reform movement of 1875-1876 is a question but certainly the need was apparent.

The Grantsville "reformation" had its beginning with a visit of some of the General Authorities on Sunday and Monday, July 25 and 26, 1875, for a Branch Conference. Meetings were held in the bowery east of the meeting house during the two days—with speeches being made by Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, John Taylor, and other elders who had accompanied them. The subject of reform and of renewing of covenants by baptism was the theme of Monday's session, near the conclusion of which a vote was taken as to those who would so participate. A general desire was manifest, and after the close of the final meeting Elder Cannon baptized fourteen persons who were then confirmed by Elders Taylor, Woodruff, L. D. Young, and R. T. Burton.52

This was not a momentary urge as a result of an ecstatic situation created in the final moments of the conference. It was deliberate and resulted from a feeling of conviction well understood, and it was but the beginning of a reform movement that continued for sometime. That this was so is evident in a report to the Deseret News over four

52Deseret News, July 28, 1875.
months later which concluded: "A good spirit prevails among the people. Many have gone forward and renewed their covenants by baptism." The movement continued. Greater Church activity became evident, and lives were altered for good. As Joshua R. Clark wrote to the Salt Lake Herald in February of 1876: "Our meetings and Sabbath Schools are well attended, and the spirit of reformation is fast gaining ground."

Thus the people of Grantsville had their own little "reformation" of 1875-1876. It was genuine; it was effective; and it seemed to prepare them for greater things to come.

Tooele Stake--Grantsville Ward

Tooele Valley was rapidly growing in Church members and in accommodations for them. At the time of the aforementioned "reformation," Grantsville was one of six branches that were thriving at various and somewhat distant places within the area. No doubt President Brigham Young recognized this as typical throughout the Church for, as he approached the closing months of his life, he was led to reorganize the existing stakes of Zion and to organize new ones. One of the twenty stakes so set in order or inaugurated under President Young's direction during the summer of 1877 was Tooele Stake, of which Grantsville became a ward.

As with other stakes, a two-day special conference was called for this purpose. Elders John Taylor, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow,

53 Ibid., 2:4746.
54 "Journal History," February 9, 1876, p. 1.
Franklin D. Richards, and George Q. Cannon of the Quorum of the Twelve were given the assignment at Tooele. They arrived Saturday, June 23, 1877, accompanied with other "brethren" from Salt Lake City. The Tooele Stake was organized at the Sunday sessions of the conference on June 24. All of the new officers were unanimously sustained among whom were several of the outstanding Church leaders of Grantsville. William Jefferies became the Second Counselor to President Francis M. Lyman, while John W. Clark, George Whittle, Anders G. Johnson, Arloet L. Hale, and Samuel W. Woolley were sustained as members of the High Council.  

During the same Sunday meetings the Grantsville Branch was proclaimed the Grantsville Ward, thus dissolving the old Presidency consisting of William Jefferies and Counselors Edward Hunter and John W. Clark. Sustained in their place as the first Bishopric of the Grantsville Ward were Edward Hunter, Bishop; William C. Rydalch, First Counselor; and John T. Rich, Second Counselor.  

The meetings of the second day of this special conference, as held on June 25th, were convened in Grantsville, where the presiding brethren had repaired from Tooele at the close of the Sunday sessions. Here the organizing of priesthood quorums and auxiliaries was completed, and the final talks of the momentous conference were given. At an adjourned meeting, most all the members of the High Council and nearly all other officers called to various positions were ordained and set apart, with the exception of the Stake Presidency, the Presidency of the High Priests Quorum, and some Bishops who had received the bestowal of authority in Tooele the previous day.  

57Ibid.  
58Ibid.
By agreement the stake conferences were to be rotated alternately between Tooele and Grantsville. Thus, the first quarterly conference was held in Tooele the following October 27 and 28, and the second in Grantsville on January 26 and 27, 1878. This procedure was followed with rare exceptions until the organization of Grantsville Stake on March 26, 1944.

The quarterly conference of January 26 and 27, as indicated above, was the first one to be held in Tooele's sister city. This was another historically significant event for the Church members of Grantsville. Present were Elder Joseph F. Smith, of the Council of the Twelve; Bishop John Henry Smith and Edwin D. Woolley of Salt Lake City; and Joseph E. Nobles of Davis County. "Five interesting and instructive meetings were held (three on Saturday and two on Sunday)." A report was given noting that at this time there were 214 families in the Grantsville Ward totalling 1,078 souls.59

Ward Auxiliary Organizations

The Sunday School and the Relief Society functioned long before Grantsville Ward, as such, came into being. As they are the oldest of the auxiliary organizations, the history of them was treated near the beginning of this chapter. It should be said, however, that the creation of the new Tooele Stake, with its stake boards serving these organizations, gave renewed impetus to the auxiliaries as they functioned within the ward. Guidance, closer supervision, more available course work, and other needs proved to be a great boon indeed.

After the organization of the Stake, and the Grantsville Branch

59Ibid., pp. 103-104.
consequently becoming a ward, it was not long before the other auxiliaries of the Church became operative. Within two year's time, the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, and the Primary Association became full-fledged organizations.

Although the exact date for the organization of the YMMIA cannot be supplied, it is certain that it was previous to 1880. The Stake Presidency and Board were appointed January 11, 1878, and ward organizations followed during the year. It could be possible that the forerunner of this Young Men's organization had activity previous to this time, but records—if any were ever kept—are lost, and no mention of such has been found elsewhere. 60

Evidence of much commendable activity is found concerning the new ward's YMMIA in the 1880's, but there is nothing previous to this of a concrete nature. Joshua R. Clark, in his journal, speaks often of his own attendance during the winter of 1879-1880, and subsequently, and of an MIA project that could be the "first" of its kind in Grantsville. This was the publication of a paper called the "Bee" and later the "Union Bee." Apparently, no local paper of any kind circulated in the community previous to this. It was a hand written document and was "gotten up" once a month for the joint YMMIA and YLMIA groups. In Joshua R. Clark's first reference to it, he says: "I also attended the MIA meetings tonight the two Societies holding their meetings together. Among other things they read their paper called the 'Bee,' which was

60 Ibid., pp. 198, 280, 347.
Mr. Clark was a regular contributor to this and another joint MIA paper circulating in 1908 and possibly the previous year. This was called "The Mutual Advocate," whose staff, on January 3rd, consisted of A. Fawson, J. R. Clark, Ellis McClennahan, Edith Spanton, and Sarah Rydalch. Editorialy speaking, the MIA was an enterprising organization. 62

The YIMIA, referred to as associated in the above newspaper projects, was organized, as such, soon after the conference creating the Tooele Stake and the Grantsville Ward. This was on August 24, 1877, and at which time "Miss Lucy A. Clark was chosen as President." This was not the first organization of the young women in the community, however. Andrew Jenson says that, "A Young Ladies Retrenchment Association was organized in Grantsville Sept. 16, 1874, with the following officers: Miss Rachel Susan Hale, president; Miss Harriett Bates, first, and Mrs. Urilda McBride, second counselor; Miss Mary Ann Hunter, fifth, and Miss Selina Elizabeth Lee, sixth counselor; Miss Mary Worthington, secretary; Miss Harriett Bates, assistant secretary and Mrs. Mary Cook, superintendent." 63 This first organization had 95 members enrolled. An active organization, and very effective in the lives of young women, it so continued when organized as the Young Ladies Improvement Association on the above date.


62 The Tooele Transcript, January 8, December 25, 1908.

63 Jenson, op. cit., p. 281.
During the same period of time the Primary Association, also, had its beginning as a ward auxiliary. Those first called to serve were Mrs. Sarah Ann Hale, President; Mrs. Louisa Hale, First Counselor; Mrs. Mary Port, Second Counselor; Miss Clarisa Hale, Secretary; Miss Ada Hunter, Assistant Secretary; and Mrs. Ida Hunber, Treasurer. June 11, 1879, was the date of organization.64

Great success must have crowned the efforts of these women, as they brought the much needed program to boys and girls of the community. Many interesting projects are indicated in various records. One of interest was the first Primary Fair to be held in Grantsville. This was an all-day program, held September 26, 1883, with the workmanship of the children being displayed in the meeting house. Part of a newspaper account of the event reads: "A great variety was exhibited of specimens made by the children, whose ages ranged from 4 to 13 years. The specimens were highly creditable."65

Since the initial organization, the program of the Primary Association has continued uninterrupted in Grantsville. Dedicated women have given their time and talent over the years to bring this weekday religious offering, in a most commendable manner, to the children of the community.

"The Pavilion"

The mention of the old "Pavilion," to remaining townsfolk of the second and third generation, brings a bit of nostalgia. They remember well the no longer remaining landmark that was a symbol of

64Jenson, op. cit., p. 281.
65Deseret News, October 3, 1883.
joy and pleasure for fifty years. Located on the north side of the main highway in the eastern half of the city, it was the scene for these many years of the city's outdoor recreational activities as well as a host of indoor events. The great 4th and 24th of July celebrations, for which Grantsville was noted, were held here with their horseracing, ball games, track events, band concerts, and picnics. The building itself was used for dancing on these and other occasions. Many other celebrations, parties, stake quarterly conferences, political rallies, church events, and even a funeral or two were held under its roof—it being so arranged that its upper board constructed side sections could be removed as occasion required.

The energetic and industrious Bishop William G. Collett was the prime mover and supervisor of the whole project. He saw the need for keeping "the young people at home on holidays" and for providing a recreational area for everyone. It all began on Sunday evening, May 12, 1889. At the close of the Sacrament Meeting, the good Bishop Collett requested all the men to remain that he might present a matter of business to them. Describing the meeting, Joshua R. Clark writes: "He introduced his business by saying that he wanted to get an expression of the brethren on what they thought of making pleasure grounds down at the Block Schoolhouse grounds." There was considerable talk about the matter, and Mr. Clark finally proposed that a committee of three be appointed to make an investigation and report their progress at a later date.66

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66 "Diary of Joshua R. Clark," May 12, 1889; also "Journal History," July 24, 1889, p. 2.
Grantsville Pavillion and Grounds
No doubt this was done, though records fail to give an account. The important thing is that the machinery was put in motion to get something moving to provide a needed recreational area. Just what should be provided, even Bishop Collett was not certain of, but he continued to give it much thought. This is indicated by Mr. Clark again, who wrote in his diary on Sunday, June 2, 1899: "After meeting I went into the vestry, & found the bishop & his councillor [sic] & W. C. Rydalch & Mr. Durfee consulting abt. making a bowery down by the block schoolhouse."

Sources do not reveal what deliberations followed this, but actions did, and within a very short time. Wrote Mr. Clark on the following July 9th: "I have been working on the dancing pavilion today, Bro. M. Durfee is the boss carpenter. John Johnson & myself put the rafters on today." In like manner many enthusiastically helped and used their several abilities in order that the project might be finished for use on the coming 24th of July--and that it was. In praise of the endeavor, one Ernest R. Penrose wrote to the Deseret News on the very date:

Through the energetic and unceasing labors of Bishop W. G. Collett and the united help of the good people, the desert has been made to blossom as the rose, and within a very short time they have purchased a piece of land of about 15 acres, put a substantial fence around it, built a large pavilion, costing $1,600, and it is their intention to plant trees all around, and with the aid of flowing wells, make it a very fine pleasure resort...

Less than two months ago this place of amusement was a vacant lot, and the timber of which the pavilion and fence was built was growing in the mountains. The people with their worthy bishop (who is a rustler) deserve great praise for the good work they have done in so short a time.

The celebration on the 24th of July was a gala one as the

people assembled at the pavilion to both celebrate the 42nd anniversary of the arrival of the pioneers and to dedicate the new structure and grounds. Many visitors from surrounding settlements were present. So, also, were Apostle Francis M. Lyman and Tooele Stake President Hugh S. Gowans. The well planned activities that filled the entire day and evening were printed in the Deseret News as follows:

... The assembly was called to order by the Marshall of the Day, W. S. Rydalch. After singing by the choir, Apostle Lyman dedicated the pavilion and the grounds. The programme consisted of music by the Grantsville brass band under the leadership of James Ratcliffe; address of welcome, by Br. W. G. Collett; singing by the choir; instrumental music, by pupils of Prof. Fogelberg’s violin class; recitations, addresses by Apostle F. M. Lyman, President H. S. Gowans, Wm. Jefferies, and Major Ruel Barrus, one of the Mormon Battalion; a violin quartet by two boys and two little girls, one very small, was rendered very well. After music by the orchestra and benediction, the people arranged tables and partook of a bountiful dinner. A barbecue had been prepared, so the people had plenty of good roast beef. The afternoon sports consisted of dancing for the children, foot races by boys and girls for prizes, baseball game between boys of E. T. City and Grantsville, the former being winners. A dance at night closed the exercises for the day. All passed off peaceably, there being no rowdyism nor drunkenness to mar the pleasure of the people.

On this wise the varied utilization of the much-needed pavilion began, with other events following almost immediately. The first stake conference was held just four days after its dedication. The funeral of a Sister Liza Hubbard followed its final session. Dancing provided an immediate income for subsequent improvements including a race track, painting, and wooden panels to enclose the sides. Obviously the Church recreational center was well and wisely used over the years, with supervision provided most of the time by a well-chosen "pavilion committee."

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68 Deseret News, July 25, 1889.

The fifty-year time span of the old pavilion came to a close in September of 1939. It showed its age; the glamour it had held for the past generation had gradually faded. The automobile, which had shortened the distance to Salt Lake City as well as other places, and the new and varied interests offered too much competition. These, in all possibility, were the reasons for tearing down the old symbol of the recreation of a bygone day, leaving the almost barren field—except for a few remaining poplars and a flowing well—as the joint property of two wards now, instead of the one when the structure was built.

The land stood idle for many years except as a campground for a few Indian families, now and then. Tourists, too, were sometimes beckoned by the grassy environs next to the small flowing well. Thus it was so until the early spring of 1945 when the half-interest of the Grantsville First Ward was purchased by the Second Ward for the sum of $375, and the east half of the land put to use as part of the Second Ward farming project. 70

Prayer Circles

Prayer circles were typical of almost all of the L.D.S. Church communities in the early days, and two were organized in Grantsville on January 1, 1871. Sunday was the usual meeting day of these prayer circles as they continued to function somewhat irregularly through 1882, when they seemed to stop completely. At a stake conference held August 2 and 3, 1896, Elder Francis M. Lyman solemnly organized a

circle again. They met by appointment on Sunday, August 23, under the
direction of President Hugh S. Gowans of Tooele Stake, for the first
circle under the new organization. Just how long the prayer circle
functioned this time before its activity terminated is a question, but
reorganization again took place in September of 1904 after ill feel-
ings between Samuel W. Woolley and C. L. Anderson, and between Woolley
and the Bishopric were resolved by Francis M. Lyman. Records indicate
that no prayer circles were held after October 30, 1905. 71

Selected bearers of the priesthood were called to participate
in these circles. Usually they met in the vestry of the "meeting
house" where they dressed in their temple "lothing. There was some-
times a song and always an invocation before joining in the prayer
circle, where prayers were generally in behalf of Church leadership
and more particularly in behalf of ward members when sickness, acci-
dent, or bereavement placed them in special need of divine blessing.
On occasion, olive oil was also consecrated for administration to the
sick. Very often members of the General Authorities and other Church
leaders met with the brethren—offering counsel and advice, and taking
care of organizing or reorganizing the prayer circles as conditions
often required. Such organization consisted of a "president," who di-
rected the activities of the meeting and prayer circle, and a clerk,
who kept minutes and a record of those present. 72

71 "Diaries and Records of Joshua R. Clark and Mary Louisa

72 Ibid.
Preparations for the Dedication of the Salt Lake Temple

An event which the Church members in Grantsville anxiously looked forward to over the years was the completion and dedication of the Salt Lake Temple. Donations for the tremendous project had been forthcoming from the community in fair regularity, especially had the Female Relief Society since its organization contributed a goodly amount. Enthusiasm in Grantsville—as well as throughout the Church—ran highest, however, during the final year of the Temple's construction. This was engendered or given added impetus at the time of the dramatic laying of the capstone on the 6th of April, 1892, when Elder Francis M. Lyman, of the Quorum of the Twelve, offered a resolution as follows:

Believing that the instructions of President Woodruff, respecting the early completion of the Salt Lake Temple, is the word of the Lord unto us, I propose that this assemblage pledge themselves, collectively and individually, to furnish, as fast as it may be needed all the money that may be required to complete the temple at the earliest time possible, so that the dedication may take place on April 6th, 1893.73

Setting the example, Elder Lyman, who had been the President of the Tooele Stake, said he would head the subscription list with a donation of $1,000. This spearheaded the Church undertaking to accomplish the tremendous task.

Bishops were subsequently notified of a special fast and testimony meeting to be held the following May 1st designed to acquaint people with their obligation to the Lord in providing funds to complete the Temple. This service was so held in Grantsville. The Saints, all fasting, met in goodly numbers in the meeting house. A

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number of prayers were offered. Many of the brethren spoke and bore faithful testimonies. "At the close of the meeting, the brethren and sisters were called upon to come up & say what they would give on the Temple Donation." Pledges to the amount of $69.30 were paid up at the time and around $600.00 was subscribed to. The Saints in Grantsville must have been very faithful to their promise along with others in the Tooele Stake, for at a session of the quarterly conference of January 23, 1893, Elder Francis M. Lyman said that "Tooele had taken the lead over all other stakes in Zion in contributing to the Salt Lake Temple." 

As the time of the long-awaited day set for the dedication neared, the First Presidency—in words addressed to all the members of the Church—counseled them to settle their grievances and then to meet in a general fast meeting and confess their sins and their faults in order to prepare themselves for the significant day. This special fast meeting, as held in Grantsville on Saturday, March 25th, is described by Joshua R. Clark in his diary as follows:

... The Saints in Grantsville convened in the meeting house at ten o'clock and the meeting commenced a little after ten & continued for over four hours, the house was well filled with people. There was over 80 that spoke, and some say 88 confessing their sins & asking forgiveness & forgiving others. The spirit of the Lord was present in rich abundance.

This was the beginning of individual preparation for the coming April 6th dedication. It seems, also, that the presiding brethren

74 "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," May 1, 1892.

75 Jenson, op. cit., pp. 144-146.

asked for a reaffirmation of covenants by rebaptism and reconfirmation. In conformance with this, a large crowd gathered at the "warm springs" north of town on the afternoon of Saturday, April 1st. Here 70 baptisms were performed by Otto M. Johnson, while two groups of three took care of the confirmations.77

When the anxiously awaited April 6, 1893, arrived, a great number were in Salt Lake City from Grantsville. Among them were those who had prepared themselves as the First Presidency had asked, and who thus--provided with the proper required recommends--were allowed to witness the memorable ceremony within the Temple walls.

Dedication of Private Homes

A common practice of the day in the Church found full support in Grantsville during this period of time. This was the dedication of new homes. When such were completed, neighbors and friends were invited to attend the exercises of dedication. These usually included an evening of socialization, possibly some entertainment, and often refreshments or a full repast of good food. The highlight, of course, was the dedicatory speech and prayer, not uncommonly given by one of the General Authorities. Very often these were most memorable evenings for those attending--made so by inspiring manifestations of the Holy Spirit.

Such accounts of these early dedications are to be found in various records; and, certainly, many homes were so blessed with no account being left. Joshua R. Clark, in his daily journal, speaks of a few of these dedications--among them being the homes of Gustave

77Ibid., April 1, 1893.
Anderson on January 4, 1899, and James L. Wrathall on December 18, 1899. The dedication of this latter home was a most memorable one, and is here related as an example of the now almost forgotten practice.

It should first be noted that among the eighty or so guests attending the dedication there were Apostle John W. Taylor and his wife, Nellie; a Brother William Cline and his wife; and three unnamed patriarchs from Davis County. Guests began to arrive near 4:00 p.m., and enjoyed an hour of visiting before singing some hymns and listening to the artistry of Brother Cline on the violin and reed organ. This was followed by a lovely supper before the services actually began. To commence these, Elder Taylor had the congregation sing a hymn before he offered up the dedicatory prayer. A song followed this, and then the visiting authority gave a little talk, some remarks of which "were spoken with great power." This perhaps prepared the group for the spiritual manifestations which followed—the speaking and singing in tongues by the visiting patriarchs. It was Elder Taylor's wife, Nellie, who was moved by the Holy Spirit to render the interpretation. The theme or content of the remarks and songs of the three brethren is not indicated in Joshua R. Clark's account, but he concludes by saying: "The Holy Ghost was poured out in rich abundance upon the congregation, it was a great spiritual feast, one that will never be forgotten I trust by anyone who was present."78

78Ibid., December 18, 1899.
Division of Grantsville Ward

At the close of the year 1900, 210 families were of record in the Grantsville Ward, a vast difference from the 7 that comprised the first branch organization a half a century before. The little handful of that day had continued to increase, and the ward now numbered 1,080 souls, 248 of which were children under eight years of age, an indication of potential numbers that but a few years more might add.79

Ward population did increase and at the close of 1912, talk of making two wards out of the one was a part of many conversations. Stake authorities had pondered it for sometime, and on December 15th, after considering the matter with the High Council in the forenoon, the Stake Presidency announced their thinking to the ward members at the evening Sacrament Service. The people were not asked to make a decision immediately, but to contemplate the matter of division for a few weeks, viewing it from every standpoint, until asked to vote upon it at a later date.80

Apparently it took a great amount of thinking, and much of it must have been adverse to the proposition, for indication of further action is not found until over a year later when records reveal that the actual division of the Grantsville Ward took place on March 28 and 29, 1914. The occasion was a stake quarterly conference with Elder George F. Richards and Elder David 0. McKay of the Quorum of the Twelve in attendance, and under whose direction the Grantsville First

79Jensen, op. cit., p. 276.

80"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," December 15, 1912; also The Tooele Transcript, December 20, 1912.
Ward and the Grantsville Second Ward came into being. Hale Street, running north and south through the center of town, was made the dividing line with the First Ward comprising the western area and the Second Ward that portion east of the dividing line. In the reorganization which occurred at the time, A. K. Anderson, who had served faithfully as the Bishop of the Grantsville Ward for eight years, was released and ordained a Patriarch. Sustained as the Bishopric of the new First Ward were Richard Jefferies, Bishop; Charles LeRoy Anderson, First Counselor; and Edwin M. Clark, Second Counselor. John William Anderson, Bishop; Parley Pratt Matthews, First Counselor; and Joseph L. Brown, Second Counselor, were sustained as the Bishopric of the newly created Second Ward. Another chapter in the growth and development of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Grantsville was thus closed, and a new one opened.

When the division of the ward took place, it was decided that the "old meeting house," built in 1866, should be retained by the Grantsville First Ward, it being within its limits. However, problems arose over the division of the property. The Bishoprics of the two wards, with the Stake Presidency, had decided on $1,800 as the amount that the First Ward should pay the Second for their interest in the chapel, grounds, and water rights. Some members of the First Ward were subsequently called into a meeting with their Bishopric on July 22, 1914, to consider this. After much talking, the proposition was

81 See Appendix III for charts of Bishoprics serving the Grantsville Wards.

82 "Tooele Stake Quarterly Historical Reports, 1914," March 31, 1914 (Mss. records in the Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah); also The Tooele Transcript, April 3, 1914; "Journal History," March 29, 1914, p. 3.
completely rejected upon motion of Joshua R. Clark. The price was felt to be much too high. James L. Wrathall suggested $1,250 as an equitable amount and, if not accepted by the Second Ward, he further suggested that the property be sold—with the amount received from the sale being equally divided. This proposition was unanimously sustained by the group. Although the records do not say so, there must have been some real difficulties arise over the matter, for the problem was not solved for almost another year. This was at a meeting of the First Ward held April 19, 1915. The amount finally settled upon was $1,525, with the First Ward to pay the Second Ward $400 the current spring, $400 the following autumn, $425 the next spring, and the balance of $300 to be met with donated labor in the building of the new Second Ward Chapel. Being accepted at the time, this apparently was how final settlement was made.  

Grantsville First Ward—1914-1915

Through the years, both before and after the division of the Grantsville Ward, the well constructed adobe "meeting house" was well maintained. Repairs had been made as needed, and during the summer and fall of 1931 a complete renovation was made, with the outside walls receiving a surfacing of fine stucco material, and the roof obtaining a covering of new shingles. Though the big coal heater still remained in the center of the hall inside, cleaning and painting kept appearances up to par. A three-inch well was driven in November of 1934 at a cost of $118, with an electric pump being installed during

the month of March in 1936 to provide water for the planting of a new lawn. 84

These needed improvements added much to the appearance of the sturdy old building that had now become a landmark in the community, but they did not alleviate the obvious need for more and larger facilities. Though the high school building was resorted to for Sunday School and MIA meetings, it did not provide the spiritual atmosphere for such endeavor that a dedicated chapel would. Neither could the school rooms provide the type of facilities or the type of freedoms that one's own building might supply. These conditions turned the aspirations of the Bishopric and ward members toward a new chapel—one ample enough to provide for the needs of the growing Grantsville First Ward.

Just what plans were made or to what extent a new chapel was discussed, prior to January 1937, records do not reveal. That such a project, however, was definitely in the offing at the time is very clear from the following entry in the Ward Historical Record: "The Bishopric purchased from the Tooele County Board of Education, a brick school building at Burmester town cite [sic], materials to be used in a new meeting house for the Grantsville First Ward." 85

If anything was done during the next four years and more, records do not imply it. What the thinking of ward officials might have been, or what plans may have been evolved are not to be found

84 "Tooele Stake Quarterly Reports, 1914," September 30, 1931; December 31, 1931; December 31, 1934; March 31, 1936.

until the sudden announcement was made on October 28, 1941, that work had started on the new Grantsville First Ward Chapel with a basement being dug and its dirt being hauled away by "city" and "county" trucks. This building was to be a $24,000 addition, as estimated at the time, to be constructed in connection with and to the east of the old adobe building which, in its turn, was to be beautifully remodeled in its entire interior with new choir seats, pulpit and stand, and pews. Included in the addition was to be a Relief Society room, a kitchen and serving hall, and eight classrooms. It was to be constructed of brick and stucco to correspond with the original adjoining structure. This announcement was given to the Deseret News by Paul E. Wrathall, the Building Chairman, where it was published November 11, 1941.

The construction of the addition was a spasmodic affair spreading over a period of ten years. Several items were responsible for this. Financial aid was never regular, with donations being slow and often really difficult to obtain. War conditions of 1941-1945 not only made materials scarce, but help was at a minimum due to construction and other military activities at the nearby Tooele Ordinance Depot. The whole job was a bit by bit proposition as it drug on year after year, with 1946 and 1947 showing construction to be particularly slow.

Though it took ten years to complete the remodeling of the old structure and the building of the new addition, members of the ward

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86The Transcript Bulletin, October 28, 1941.

87Deseret News, November 11, 1941.
were highly rewarded with a lovely edifice when the day of dedication arrived. Original plans had been exceeded with the provision of a large "priesthood" room at the eastern end of the new addition; and with carpeting, tile, organ, piano, drapes and other lovely appointments in the remodeled chapel. The final cost was a total of $14,367.51, very much above the original estimate of course, but great pride could be taken in the now completed work. The day of the dedication was Sunday, October 9, 1949. Crowds, not only from the Grantsville Wards, but from Tooele and elsewhere overflowed the entire building. In attendance were President George Albert Smith and his First Counselor, J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The services were conducted by Bishop George McCoy Johnson, under whose direction the construction was completed. Bishop Johnson gave the opening address.

Former Bishop Frank F. Knowlton who was responsible for planning the new structure, and who commenced the building project, gave the invocation. The benediction was pronounced by R. Sterling Halladay who also served as a Bishop during the long course of the chapel's construction. Paul E. Wrathall, President of Grantsville Stake, recounted the history of the old Grantsville "meeting house" that now, remodeled and beautified, formed a part of the present edifice. Music for the dedicatory services was provided by the Grantsville First Ward Choir under the direction of Mrs. Erna Stromberg. Accompaniment and other instrumental music was provided by Mrs. Ada Higginson and Mrs. Emma Stromberg at the organ and piano respectively. "Bless This House" was a special vocal rendition by Berkley Orr. The whole program for the dedication was well arranged and was most appropriate for
The highlight and purpose of the whole service was, of course, the actual dedication by President George Albert Smith who prefaced his appealing and highly spiritual prayer with a most meaningful address. He pointed out, as reported by The Transcript Bulletin, "that the purpose of the prayer was to turn over possession and ownership of the Church building to the Lord, and people henceforth on entering the building should do so with the thought in mind that they were entering the Lord's house, and no unclean thing should come into the structure."\(^{89}\) The words of President Smith, spoken in his kindly way and so full of meaning, would seem to further hallow the historic chapel walls, for now they were mingled with those of every President of the Church save Joseph Smith. Everyone of these great leaders, in his turn, had graced the chapel's pulpit; each had given counsel and advice pertinent to the day; each had borne his testimony to enraptured groups below.

Preceding President Smith and setting the high spiritual tone of the exercises was President J. Reuben Clark, Jr. This great man Grantsville reveres as one of her own illustrious sons, and people were happy with his visit and thrilled with his devout testimony. In reporting his address, The Transcript Bulletin says that he "spoke on the sacredness of the Sacrament, and then related personal memories of the chapel part of the new Grantsville First Ward building."\(^{90}\)

The First Ward, now with a home of its own, moved its

\(^{88}\)The Transcript Bulletin, October 11, 1949.

\(^{89}\)Ibid.

\(^{90}\)Ibid.
auxiliary activities into the new structure. The high school building had served a real need for the Sunday School and MIA organizations for a number of years, and the grateful people acknowledged the kindness of school officials. Likewise the now city-owned Grantsville Academy building, crumbling from its age, had provided a home for the Relief Society over a long period of time. For all of these organizations, it was now a wonderful experience to meet within the dedicated walls of the new chapel where Bishop George McCoy Johnson and his Counselors, H. Wallace Severe and Thomas Rydalch, could not better direct the activities and provide for the needs of the ward.

Grantsville Second Ward—1914-1915

The division of the Grantsville Ward, leaving the First Ward in possession of the old meeting house, left the Second Ward with the challenge of building a chapel of its own. It also presented its new Bishopric with the problem of finding a place for meeting until such a dream might be realized. This latter item was quickly resolved in the utilization of the Grantsville Academy building on the northeast corner of Main and Center Streets.

Here the first recorded Sacrament Meeting of the new Grantsville Second Ward was held. The minutes of this meeting, just as they were penned by the scribe, are of historical value. This is true, not only because of its being the initial meeting of the newly created ward, but because of the business that was also transacted as part of the meeting, for it was more than just a Sacrament Service. The minutes for these reasons, therefore, follow in full:

Weekly sacrament meeting held April 12, 1914, in Academy, meeting convened at 2 o'clock p.m. with Bishop John W. Anderson

A motion was made by O. H. Barrus that the Bishoprics of 1st and 2nd Wards together with the Stake Presidency should divide the property of the old ward, and that they report to the people the final action. Motion was seconded by B. F Barrus. Motion Carried.

A motion was made by R. R. Judd that the Pavillion /sic/ grounds should be undivided property if it meets with the approval of both Bishoprics, motion seconded by O. H. Barrus. Motion Carried.

Motion was made that the Sacrament meeting should be held in the Academy seconded by O. H. Barrus, motion carried.

Choir and congregation sang hymn 102 We Thank Thee 0 God For a Prophet.

Prayer by Bert Barrus. 62 souls present.91

The proposals in the above minutes concerning the division of the original Grantsville Ward property and the retention of the "pavilion" property give background for events and action that have previously been considered. It is to be further noted that it was decided the Grantsville Academy should be the meeting place of the Grantsville Second Ward.

This was definitely not to be a permanent arrangement. No time was lost in considering plans for a new chapel and a probable building site. Ward members were asked to present their offerings

91"Grantsville Second Ward Historical Record, 1914-1929," pp. 27-28 (Mss. record in the Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah).
almost immediately, and a meeting of ward members on May 17th was held in the Academy building to decide upon one of the locations as they had then been submitted. The propositions offered at the time were as follows: (1) O. H. Barrus offered one acre of land on the corner of Main Street and Tanner Street for $500 or a half an acre at $350 and would donate $250 in either case; (2) Otto Johnson offered one acre of land for $500 and would contribute $200; (3) D. N. Judd offered a piece of property ten rods square on the intersection of Quirk Street and Main Street and would donate $50 in cash and $25 in labor; and (4) the Barrus brothers offered to provide two acres of land for $1,500. Final action was apparently not made at this time, but it was proposed and urged that all be united when the selection was made. It took but a very short time to do this. The Barrus property was decided upon, and the stipulated sum for the two-acre piece on Main Street was given to George Barrus.92

The building was under way almost immediately, and by the end of November the foundation for the new chapel was completed. Brick work, under the direction of Thomas Jennings, commenced in September of 1915. Subsequent to this, however, World War I brought restrictions in materials and so forth and work was at one time postponed, thus precluding the anticipated early use of the building for Sacrament Meetings.93

Through continued and well-directed endeavor, however, the initial services were finally planned for early 1920. Bishop John W.  

92Ibid., p. 32; also "Journal History," September 15, 1915, p. 5.

93The Transcript Bulletin, November 20, 1914; September 3, 1915; also Deseret News, September 18, 1915.
Anderson, as chairman of the building committee, had energetically piloted the project which now neared completion, and which was recognized as being the finest chapel in Tooele Stake. Sunday, February 29, was set as the anxiously awaited day for holding the first Sacrament Meeting.

When the designated time arrived, preparations were complete and the Bishop convened the services at 2:00 P.M. The entire membership of the First Ward were invited guests. Special guests were the beloved community physician, Dr. J. A. Phipps, who, though a non-member of the Church, was always vitally interested in its activities and welfare; and Mr. A. B. Young, Superintendent of the International Smelter at Tooele and grandson of Brigham Young. Presidents C. R. McBride and C. Alvin Orem, of the Tooele Stake Presidency, were also in attendance. Services commenced with a capacity crowd singing "The Spirit of God Like a Fire Is Burning," following which the invocation was offered by Patriarch B. F. Barrus. Choir numbers during the meeting included "Mighty Jehovah" and "Daughter of Zion." These were directed by Joseph E. Millward with Emma Judd at the organ. A special vocal selection, "Perfect Day," was sung by Magdalene Young as a concluding number. The initial talk of the evening was given by Bishop Anderson. He gave a description of the building, pointing out the uses of the various rooms, and concluded with a fervent testimony.

Owen H. Barrus, treasurer of the Building Committee, read a financial statement showing a remaining indebtedness of $4,395 on the $26,000 edifice, which the Bishop averred would be paid off by the next quarterly conference. Short remarks were given by Dr. Phipps, Mr. Young, and President McBride in praise of the building and the endeavor of
ward members. The historic first meeting was brought to a close with the benediction being pronounced by Patriarch Joshua R. Clark. 94

Bishop John William Anderson's statement that the final indebtedness would be cleared in time for the next stake conference missed the mark by more than two years. Additional and unexpected costs required to complete the construction were, in all probability, the chief reason for this. Instead of the estimated $26,000 being the completion figure, the actual amount was $28,638.40 with the Church paying the usual one-third. What other reasons there might have been for the delay are not obvious.

It was 1922 before complete construction and payment of all accounts allowed arrangements to be made for the new chapel's dedication. The Tooele Stake Quarterly Conference scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, April 22nd and 23rd, was designated for the occasion. Elder Rudger Clawson, President of the Council of the Twelve, and Elder Rulon S. Wells representing the General Authorities, were present to direct the various sessions. The dedication took place at the final meeting of Sunday afternoon. Both Elder Wells and Elder Clawson addressed the congregation after the preliminary opening exercises, and were followed by a number from the choir. As treasurer of the Building Committee, Owen H. Barrus gave a detailed account of the cost of the chapel, reporting that all items were paid for up to date. At this point Elder Rudger Clawson offered the dedicatory prayer. Following, Bishop John W. Anderson described the construction and the

utility of the building, and the conference stood adjourned after singing and benediction. ⁹⁵

The commodious new Second Ward Chapel gave impetus to Church activities. Its central location eliminated the long distance, for many, to the Grantsville Academy building where meetings had long been held. The added classrooms facilitated the work of all auxiliary organizations. Increased spirituality characterized all meetings held within the building.

One such spiritual meeting could well be the highlight of all events ever conducted or ever to be conducted within the walls of the edifice. It was held May 7, 1933, incident to a visit of President Heber J. Grant and his Counselors, Anthony W. Ivins and J. Reuben Clark, Jr., to President Clark's mother. With the knowledge that all these members of the First Presidency were in Grantsville, a special meeting was called for 2:00 p.m., and the information quickly sent throughout the county. A capacity crowd greeted the visiting authorities when they entered the Second Ward Chapel—"the first time in the present generation that the First Presidency have all visited any ward at the same time." It was a highly thrilling experience for the gathered members to sit at the feet of their great leaders, hear their inspiring words, and enjoy an intimacy so rare. ⁹⁶

President Ivins was the first speaker. His was a plea for all to get out of debt and to stay out. It was his belief that the economic depression of the day—financial ills of the world—were due

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⁹⁵Deseret News, April 26, 1922.
⁹⁶The Transcript Bulletin, May 12, 1933.
President Clark’s speech included a "sincere and humble pledge ... that he would serve the Church and its people with all his heart." He had just been called to his high position in the Church and he sensed keenly his responsibility.

President Grant was the concluding speaker. He pointed out that Tooele County was not a new place to him, for he had been called to be the Stake's presiding authority more than 52 years previously, when but a young man. He recounted many of his experiences while serving in that capacity.

In 1933 Edwin M. Clark, brother to President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., became Bishop of the Grantsville Second Ward. His ministry was a notable one in which much activity characterized the ward, especially as it pertained to the building of an outstanding recreation hall and ward kitchen. Facilities were hardly ever adequate in the small basement of the "meeting house," and Bishop Clark recognized, especially, that the Mutual Improvement Association needed greater accommodations for its ever-expanding program. His awareness of the need for a ward kitchen resulted from the great interest manifested in the then youthful Church Security Program.

Plans for such a combination building—including a well-equipped stage, a projection booth, restrooms, and other appointments—were secured. The middle of July 1938 saw the excavation, just north of the chapel, completed and the building underway.

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97 Ibid.
98 Ibid.
99 Ibid.
100 Ibid., July 15, 1938.
Money, too, was coming in. A man of ideas and action, Bishop Clark had organized committees to sponsor a number of activities to raise money—in addition to the donations that were forthcoming—for the project as it went along. The first of these was a city-wide celebration of Pioneer Day on July 25th which included a sunrise service, parade, queen contest, patriotic program, an Indian-pioneer sham battle, and concessions. Another activity was a three-day "Spring Fiesta" commencing Friday, May 23, 1939, which was also a community-wide affair, and included a play presented by the Liberty Stake players of Salt Lake City on Tuesday night; a band concert, featuring the high school band, and bazaar on Wednesday evening; and a children's matinee dance plus an evening dance for adults on Thursday. A grand opening ball was held in the completed building on Friday, October 10, 1939, to which the entire county was invited, and a goodly sum realized from the dance and the sale of bakery goods. Such were among the ingenious ideas of Bishop Clark and his committees used to raise money for the completion of the Second Ward amusement hall.

After its completion and preceding its dedication the new recreation center, together with the chapel, became the scene of one of the most auspicious occasions ever held in all Tooele County. On October 10, 1939, President and Mrs. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., were host and hostess at a reception, banquet, and public meeting for all the L.D.S. General Authorities—together with other prominent Church officials of Tooele Stake and its wards. The sumptuous banquet was served

101 Ibid.  
102 Ibid., May 23, 1939.  
103 Ibid., October 31, November 7, and November 14, 1939.
in the new amusement hall by ladies of the ward. There followed the public program which was held in the chapel, and which was conducted by President Clark. 104

This lovely combination event, so arranged by Grantsville's illustrious native son, was more than thrilling to the people present. Only two of the First Quorum of Seventy were absent from among all of the General Authorities—who remained for a general hand shaking at the close of the unique occasion. The inspiring and thrilling program of community and Salt Lake talent will be a long-cherished memory, including as it did, addresses by President Heber J. Grant and his Counselor, President David O. McKay. 105

It was just a month-and-a-half after this unique and history-making event that the beautiful new recreation hall was dedicated. Bishop Edwin M. Clark conducted the services as they began at 7:00 o'clock on the evening of November 24th. A more than capacity crowd, representative of the whole county, enjoyed a well-arranged program of drama and a variety of musical numbers—indicative of activities for which the new building would provide facility. The much appreciated guest speaker for the occasion was Presiding Bishop Marvin O. Ashton of the Church's Presiding Bishopric. The dedicatory prayer was offered by President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., who had again honored Grantsville with his presence and his participation in another memorable occasion. 106

104 Ibid., October 13, 1939. 105 Ibid. 106 Ibid., November 24, 1939; also "Tooele Stake Quarterly Reports," December 31, 1939.
Grantsville Second Ward Chapel

Grantsville Seminary Building
A further item of importance in the history of the Grantsville Second Ward was the winning of the All-Church Basketball Tournament of 1944. The well-trained and exemplary team was coached by Onan T. Mecham, who was principal of the Grantsville High School at the time. The players included Albert Barrus, Calvin Brown, Donald Brown, Kenneth Johnson, Robert Lawrence, Jack Millward, John Palmer, Joe Peterson, Wesley Wells, and Cliff Williams. Under the direction of Bishop Paul G. Johnson the coach and team, who had also won the division sportsmanship award, were feted at a banquet held in the ward amusement hall on February 15th. George Q. Morris, General Superintendent of the Church's M.I.A. Organization, and Homer Warner, Manager of the All-Church Tournament, were present to honor the Church champions. 107

Coming to the final account of events pertinent to the history of the Grantsville Second Ward, a contemplation must be made of the Church-wide "Welfare Plan." Ever increasing activities and expansion of the great program, launched in 1936, made demands upon stakes and wards for certain commodities and cash to be sent to regional storehouses. Thus, wards throughout the Church began adding farms to their ecclesiastical holdings in order to meet the "welfare assignments."

In line with this Church policy, the Grantsville Second Ward laid plans the latter part of 1944 to obtain a "ward farm." Early in January of 1945 Bishop Paul G. Johnson and his Counselors, Alma A. Gardiner and Victor W. Lawrence, organized a committee to collect

107Deseret News, March 11, 1945; also "Grantsville Stake Quarterly Historical Reports," March 31, 1944 (Mss. in Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah).
funds for the project, while investigations for suitable property were being conducted. Two months later, at the ward Priesthood Meeting of March 11th, announcement was made by Bishop Johnson that the 20 acre farm of Murray A. Eliason, along with 14.8 shares of South Willow water stock, could be obtained for $4,500. After some deliberation during the meeting a motion to obtain the property at the indicated price was made, seconded, and approved unanimously. By the latter part of the month $2,000 had been collected from ward members. Approval for the purchase of the farm was subsequently obtained from the Regional Welfare Office, from whom $1,800 was borrowed to aid in making the complete payment. The final transaction, paying Mr. Eliason in full for his property on the south side of Durfee Street midway between South Willow and Worthington Streets, was completed the latter part of the year and the ward became the owner of the excellent piece of property.108

The L.D.S. Seminary109

It was September of 1926 that the first Seminary classes in Grantsville were held. This much-anticipated beginning had been the culmination of stake and ward meetings called to consider the feasibility of adding a Grantsville and a Tooele Seminary to the ever-


109 The great amount of information in this section was obtained from two sources: (1) interviews at various times, 1950-1955, with Frank T. Knowlton who was Bishop of the Grantsville First Ward at the time of the construction of the Seminary Building, as well as for a number of years previous to the project, and who directed the drive to finance the new structure; (2) rollbooks and records in the files of the Grantsville Seminary.
growing numbers of them which were providing the weekday religious education program of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Keen interest in these meetings was widely manifest even though they were not the outgrowth of local initiative, but came about as the result of suggestions from Church officials that Tooele Stake consider establishing Seminaries in the two cities. Two active proponents for the program to come to Grantsville were A. K. Anderson and James L. Wrathall. Both were men of vision—stalwarts in their community—who deserve commendation for their efforts.\textsuperscript{110}

Thus, with preliminaries over and final plans approved and operating, the Church Seminary Program in Grantsville commenced as previously indicated. The new effort was under the proficient leadership of Stake President C. Alvin Orem and his Counselors, Charles R. McBride and Alonzo J. Stucki—the first local or stake board of education. As the first principal and teacher selected by the L.D.S. Department of Education, and approved by this board, D. Stanley Adams was so honored.

A small adobe building with one room was the first home of Grantsville Seminary. The ancient structure was built by the Grantsville Female Relief Society in 1896.\textsuperscript{111}

In 1926 it was still owned and maintained by the Relief Society of the Grantsville First Ward, through whose courtesy the new Seminary now occupied it.

Needless to say, it was quite a sacrifice for the "sisters"

\textsuperscript{110}\textit{The Transcript Bulletin, January 15, June 11, 1926.}

\textsuperscript{111}\textit{Supra, pp. 125-126.}
to share their building. It was giving up something that they, over the years, had worked hard to build, equip, and maintain. Plans and schedules had to be changed and, further, it seemed as if the boys and girls could not leave the sewing machines and other items alone. Like all mothers, however, their children came first in their lives and they gave up many things, allowing their building to be used to teach their children the Gospel of Jesus Christ in a Church Seminary.

The old Relief Society Hall, which thus became the home of the Seminary for its initial eight years of operation, was ideally located, too. Across the road west from it the new Grantsville High School building was being completed at this time, and the closer proximity would make for easier access of the Seminary to the boys and girls.

Mr. D. Stanley Adams arranged for the first graduation exercises of the Grantsville Seminary at the close of his second year as principal. The seven students who qualified for this honor were required to take both the New Testament and Church History courses during their second year in Seminary in order to do so. These first students to graduate were honored at exercises held Sunday, May 20, 1928, at 8:15 p.m. in the Grantsville Second Ward Chapel. The following, as taken from an original program, gives their names and outlines the exercises as they were conducted:

GRADUATING CLASS112

Frank Anderson       Norma Clark
Ferris Bell          Bryant Knowlton
James Clark          Albert Paskett
Neva Willis

112From an original program in the possession of Neva Willis Olsen, Grantsville, Utah.
PROGRAMME

Singing, "Our Mountain Home So Dear" ........................................ Class Conducted by T. O. Allred

Invocation ................................................................. Albert Paskett

Vocal Duet ............................................................. Lucy Anderson and Lorna Bates

Address of Welcome .................................................. Frank Anderson

Address, "Religion" .................................................... Bryant Knowlton

Violin Solo ........................................................... Quathel Allred

Address, "The Bible" .................................................. Ferris Bell

Address, "Seminary" ................................................... Neva Willis

Saxophone Duet ....................................................... Ethel Flinders and Ila Jefferies

Address to the Graduates ........................................... Dr. Adam S. Bennion

Piano Solo ............................................................. Roberta Hammond

Presentation of Class ................................................ Prin. D. S. Adams

Presentation of Diplomas ............................................. Pres. C. Alvin Orme

Vocal Solo ............................................................. Paul Wrathall

Benediction ............................................................. James Clark

In the fall of 1934, the Seminary moved from the old adobe Society Building, but the move was not a better one. The ancient building of the Grantsville Academy, that had been vacated by the high school when it moved to its new home in 1927, became the residence. Here, in company with two other families who occupied various parts of the condemned building, the Grantsville Seminary continued for the school year of 1934-1935—a move made necessary because of the inadequacy of the Society Hall. The next two years Seminary was held in a room provided in the high school building, and the following year the adjacent elementary school provided facilities. These four years, however, saw the erection of a new and permanent home for the Grantsville Seminary, activity for which commenced soon after leaving the "hall."

Originally, a new structure had been promised for soon after the inauguration of the Seminary Program in Grantsville, but the depression of the time retarded the project. Now, in 1936, necessity as well as the moving effect of the imposing new high school structure across the street started the long anticipated activity.113

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113 The Transcript Bulletin, May 7, 1937.
The initial move was the obtaining of an appropriate building site—that on which the old Relief Society Hall then stood. Reluctantly, but with magnanimity, the "Sisters" of the organization parted with their building in order that the youth of the community might be benefited. The sum of $500 plus what could be realized from salvaging the material of the old structure was agreed upon. Thus the old structure was then razed, and in the summer of 1937 the new Seminary building was commenced.\(^{114}\)

At this time Alfred L. Hanks was the President of the Tooele Stake, and under his direction these initial moves were made, and the plans for building and financing were put into operation. In Grantsville, President Hanks appointed Bishop Frank F. Knowlton of the First Ward to supervise the tearing down of the Relief Society Hall and to head the committee for raising the needed funds. The Bishop did a commendable job—his own ward being the first one to raise its quota, and with every family contributing. It should be noted too that President Hanks contributed $500 to get the project underway, and very quietly added more to aid the cause in both Grantsville and Tooele where a Seminary addition was also being constructed. Many gladly paid their assessments or worked on the building itself. Local carpenters, painters, plasterers, and laborers were called to lend a hand and were credited with a cash contribution equal to what would be paid to them for their work.

The school year 1938-1939 saw the Grantsville Seminary housed

in the new building, though not completed or paid for by quite a sum. At this time William C. Carr was the principal—the first one to use the new building. Ralph B. Keeler followed him and held Seminary for another year before the building was ready for dedication.

This enthusiastically-anticipated event was held in the spring of 1940. Alex F. Dunn, who had succeeded Alfred L. Hanks as President of the Tooele Stake, sparked the completion and final payments of accounts in order that both Grantsville Seminary and the addition to the Tooele Seminary might be soon dedicated. The day of the great event was May 12th, and a busy day it was for officials of the Tooele Stake as well as for Dr. Franklin L. West, Commissioner of Education, and for Elder Rudger Clawson of the Council of the Twelve. Both the Grantsville L.D.S. Seminary and the Tooele L.D.S. Seminary held their graduation exercises as well as their dedicatory services on the same day, and the brethren mentioned were present to officiate at all of these well-planned functions. Elder Clawson dedicated both buildings as well as spoke at both of the graduation exercises—all held at different hours to make this possible. Dr. West also talked at the dedicatory services for both buildings as well as being the featured speaker at the commencement exercises of the Grantsville Seminary.

The dedicatory exercises for the new Seminary structure in Grantsville were held at 3:30 p.m. following the commencement held at 2:00 p.m. in the auditorium of the high school. These memorable services as held in the Seminary follow:

115 See Appendix IV for chart on principals, years of their service, and places where the Seminary was held.
DEDICATORY PROGRAM

Preliminary Music ........................................ Mrs. Ada Higginson
We Thank Thee, O God, For A Prophet .................... Congregation
Invocation .................................................... Bishop E. M. Clark
Bless This House ............................................ Ladies' Trio
Eva J. Brown, Pearl B. Parkinson, Dean J. McMichael
Talk .......................................................... President Alfred L. Hanks
Talk .......................................................... Bishop Frank Knowlton
Talk .......................................................... Wallace Johnson

Why We Appreciate This Building
And the Seminary Program
This House We Dedicate .................................. Ladies Double Duet
Pauline Wrathall, Jean Williams, Deon Clark
Elaine Castagno

Talk ....................................................... Dr. Franklin L. West
Talk and Dedicatory Prayer ............................... President Rudger Clawson
Of The Council of the Twelve
Musical Postlude .......................................... Mrs. Ada Higginson
Benediction .................................................. James R. Williams

Succeeding teachers in the Grantsville Seminary have added to
the building's beauty and facility. It is a bright spot in the community. What is more important, hundreds of students have benefited from, and others will benefit from, the program presented therein.

Grantsville Stake

Most of the events considered in connection with the Seminary and the two Grantsville Wards, and of course all items pertaining to the original ward, occurred before the creation of the Grantsville Stake from the parent Tooele Stake. The growth in numbers of the latter ecclesiastical unit was phenomenal throughout its widespread territory during the early 1940's. No doubt the construction and subsequent operation of the vast Tooele Ordinance Depot, at the time, had much to do with it. Other government installations also drew people to the county.

116 From an original program in the possession of Mrs. Harry G. Willis, Grantsville, Utah.
Thus, January 16, 1944, saw the organization of the 146th Stake of the Church from its bulky Tooele parent. The occasion was the final session of the regular Tooele Stake Quarterly Conference being held in Grantsville at the time. The division was under the direction of Elder Joseph Fielding Smith of the Council of the Twelve and Elder Antoine R. Ivins of the First Council of Seventy. Called as the new Stake President was Paul E. Wrathall, Bishop of the Grantsville First Ward. James R. Williams, member of the Tooele Stake High Council, was named First Counselor to President Wrathall; and G. Noel Anderson, member of the Grantsville Second Ward Bishopric, was named Second Counselor. James Allen Parkinson was chosen as Stake Clerk.

Eight members of the High Council for the new stake were also sustained as follows: G. McCoy Johnson, Arthur L. Barrus, Clyde Williams, Frank F. Knowlton, all of Grantsville; Lawrence T. Liddell, Bishop of Batesville Ward (later changed to Erda); Samuel W. Clark, Bishop of Lake Point Ward; Willard Sagers, Bishop of St. John Ward; and Peter McKeller, President of Wendover Branch. Further business of the conference determined the boundaries of the new Grantsville Stake, which included the two Grantsville Wards, the wards of St. John, Clover, Lake Point, Erda, and the Branch at Wendover.117

The above men, called to high positions within the new stake organization, formed but the nucleus of numbers that the stake would require when fully staffed. The completion of such organization occurred at the first quarterly conference of the Grantsville Stake on Sunday, March 26th. President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of the First

117 The Transcript Bulletin, January 18, 1944.
Presidency, Elder Albert E. Bowen of the Quorum of the Twelve, and Henry D. Moyle of the General Welfare Committee were the General Authorities attending the conference. Under their direction the organization as submitted by the Stake Presidency was finally perfected, and the names of the officers presented to the conference for its sustaining vote. The balance of the High Council as sustained at the time should here be mentioned. They were as follows: Milan C. Johnson, Roy T. Brown, Marcellus R. Clark, and H. Wallace Sevier.

The now fully organized stake functioned smoothly and well under the direction of President Paul E. Wrathall and his Counselors. Much was accomplished, and improvement in attendance at ward and stake meetings was outstanding. By 1950 numerical growth had also characterized the new stake, especially in Grantsville, and a new ward was in the offing.

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118 See Appendix V for the complete organization of the Grantsville Stake as first staffed.

119 The Transcript Bulletin, March 31, 1944.
CHAPTER VII

THE METHODIST CHURCH

Being founded and settled by Mormon pioneers, Grantsville was predominantly, if not exclusively, of the one religious faith from the very beginning. Such continued to be characteristic of the community even to the occasion of its centennial commemoration. True there was a "gentile" or two along with an occasional dissenter to be found in residence in the town most of the time. However, they never did reach sufficient numbers as to warrant the establishment of any religious denomination other than the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Establishment of a Mission School

Paradoxically, however, the Methodist Episcopal Church did build a chapel in Grantsville during the year 1886 to provide housing for a mission school. The philosophy of the Church back of this venture is found in an "Educational Report" contained in the minutes of a "Utah Mission Conference of the Methodist Church" held in Provo during the month of August, 1883. In bitter words, directed primarily against the Mormons, an excerpt from the report announced:

Poverty and crime cling to the illiterate. Illiteracy poisons the fountains of prosperity, and cripples the best efforts of the world; therefore no commonwealth of our Nation can reach the highest efficiency without an unbiased or complete system of education...
embracing the common school, the Academy, and University. We de­
lore the condition of the so called public school system of this
Territory as a subversion of the true idea of education, in that
it is exclusively sectarian in its character, and we affirm that
the time has come for the non-Mormon population of this Territory
to demand representation in these schools, in view of the fact
that the actual ratio of attendance of the Mission schools to the
Mormon is one to five and the number of Mission schools to Mormon
is one to four, and that a very large proportion of taxes levied
for the support of the latter are from non-Mormons.

We declare our readiness to throw our whole influence in favor
of the establishment of such a system of schools as shall be un­
biasied by sectarian influences, whenever it shall become practica­
ble; but so long as the present condition of things exists, we
believe that the maintenance of distinctly Christian schools is
imperative.

In accordance with this declaration, characterized by exag­
ergated magnanimity and obvious Mormon antagonism, Methodist mission
schools had been and were being established throughout a great number
of the territorial settlements of Utah including Grantsville. Here
the Methodists opened their school on Monday, January 7, 1884.

Leaders of the Mormon faith were most concerned about this new
free school which boded ill for the established community schools,
which charged a fee—usually paid in produce. A meeting was held in
Grantsville on the evening of the day the Methodist mission school
held its initial session. According to Joshua R. Clark's journal,
Francis M. Lyman of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles and Hugh S.
Gowans of the Tooele Stake Presidency called the special gathering in
order to talk to the "Saints" about "sending their children to gentile

1Minutes of the Utah Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
Fourth Session, Held at Provo August 2 to 6, 1883 (Salt Lake City:
Utah Printing Company, 1883), p. 5. (Reports from 1882 to 1899 printed
and bound together in one volume and are in the possession of Rev.
Monford L. Jackson, District Superintendent of Utah Western District,
Rocky Mountain Conference of the Methodist Church, Salt Lake City,
Utah.)
schools." It is pointedly stated in the Clark journal that Elder Lyman gave understanding that "those of the Saints who sent their children to the gentile schools he considered them to be weak in the faith."²

If Methodist statistics are correct, this admonition was not a deterrent to several Mormon families in their acceptance of the offering of a free school. Charles E. Copeland, the first teacher appointed to the mission school, reported to the annual meeting of the Utah Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church held August 14 to 18, 1884, in Ogden that there were fifty pupils enrolled—forty-seven of whom were from L.D.S. families and three from families classified as "dissenters from Mormonism." The average attendance for this initial period of operation was thirty. Thus the new school had a rather auspicious beginning with its significantly large enrollment of Mormon boys and girls.³

A Methodist Chapel

A year later, Methodist authorities were asked for a $600.00 appropriation to build a small chapel at Grantsville. This was ultimately approved, along with an additional $300.00 for the purchase of property and the erection of the building. Completed in November of 1886, the building—not in evidence at the present time—stood on the west side of Cooley Street just a short distance north of Clark


³Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Utah Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth Session, Held at Ogden, August 14 to 18, 1884 (Salt Lake City: Tribune Book and Job Printing House, 1884), p. 9.
Street. The pastor in charge of the "Tooele Circuit," which included Grantsville at the time, was J. D. Gillilan. It was he who supervised the project, and who directed the dedication of the structure on Wednesday, November 17, 1886.¹

**Mormon Activities Against**

Continued efforts on the part of the local L.D.S. Church officials and organizations curtailed the attendance of Mormon children, at least during the one school year of 1886-1887. Reports for this academic year indicate that there were only eleven pupils enrolled, and all were from non-Mormon families.

Several sources indicate this movement against the mission school on the part of the predominant Church. Typical is the following entry of May 6, 1887, in an L.D.S. Relief Society minute book:

Louisa Millward read an article from the Christian Advocate showing that the Methodists are doing all they can to take away our children. President Eastham reviewed the article and urged the necessity of our being up and doing all in our power to awake and keep alive the spirit of God in our children. Sis. Clark and Louisa Millward spoke against the support of the Methodist Church among us.⁵

Such efforts, apparently, only impaired the enrollment for the one year.

Always there was a spirit of friendliness manifest on the part of members of both denominations towards each other. The Grantsville

¹Ibid., p. 22; also "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," February 3, 1888, and Minutes of the Utah Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighth Session, held at Mount Pleasant, Utah, August 4th to 7th, 1887 (Salt Lake City: Tribune Printing and Publishing Company, 1887), pp. 9-10.

⁵Grantsville Ward, Tooele Stake Relief Society Minute Book, 1887-1894," p. 15 (Ms. in the library of the Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah).
Ward meeting house was offered and used for a Methodist funeral as directed by a Rev. D. T. Hedges from Tooele on February 3, 1888.  

Minutes of annual meetings of the Utah Mission of the Methodist Church indicate church recognition of Mormon kindness and patronage. The various school teachers during the number of years the church operated in Grantsville lived in a small room built on the rear of the chapel, but they always enjoyed full acceptance by the community. In fact, one of the lady teachers at the mission school was wooed and won by a Grantsville man.  

**Proseelyting Activities**

The Methodist Church, along with their school, carried on a program of missionary work in Grantsville. The teachers of the school and other missionaries, most all of whom were women, did an extensive amount of proselyting among the inhabitants of the community. Further, as one Methodist report announced, "Revival services have been held in Grantsville with good results." Sunday School was also held in the little chapel. Likewise, preaching services were conducted by the circuit pastor for a very small group of dissenters from the L.D.S. Church. No evidence is to be found, however, of the "good results" as indicated above, for no single convert appears on the records. 

During the period that the Methodist Church functioned in Grantsville there were four men who held the position of pastor of the

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7Deseret News, August 23, 1900.
8Ibid.
Tooele circuit which included Grantsville, Tooele, Stockton, and Ophir. These men, all faithful in their work, were J. D. Gillilan, who began his trips to the Grantsville community in 1883; D. T. Hedges; John G. Clark; and T. J. Hooker. They followed each other in the order given.

Demise of the Church and School

No school activity is mentioned in the mission reports of 1893. Statistics for Grantsville, as usually included, are not to be found for the academic year of 1892-1893. Apparently the school did not operate during this year. Records indicate at least one other term in which the school failed to function during the fifteen year period the Methodist Church maintained activities in Grantsville. Further, the reports of the missionary conference of 1894 evidence a gradual failure of church activities in general in the Tooele circuit. However, the Methodist free school did function during the year of 1894-1895 as seen from statistics presented at the annual conference held in 1895, and so it continued with evident uncertainty until the year 1899 when the doors failed to open. In explanation, the following appears in the conference report of 1900 of the Utah Mission, Methodist Episcopal Church:

Tooele, Stockton and Grantsville: at each of these places we have a neat little church. Grantsville is wholly Mormon, but a prosperous school has been carried on for several years, which is closed this year [1899-1900] for want of funds.

Lack of funds did close the Methodist mission school in

9Utah Mission, Methodist Episcopal Church, Held at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-19, 1900 (Salt Lake City: Star of Zion, Print., 1900).
Grantsville. However, no proselyting success was ever realized, which also had much to do with the decision to close. For a fifteen year period many Mormon families had taken advantage of the free school, and only because it was free. Such results could not have been too heartening. What seems to be a fair summary of Methodist activities and their unsuccessful results was reported to the Deseret News from Grantsville and published on August 23, 1900:

During the second day’s proceedings of the Utah Methodist mission of the Iff Church, published in the Evening News of the 17th inst., the Rev. E. E. Mock, the presiding elder of the Richfield district, in his recent report claimed about 70 converts from the Mormon Church in his district. This is not very encouraging to the Mormon Church if true, but from our experience here in Grantsville we have good reason to doubt the information, which is given for outside effect. We have had a Methodist Church in Grantsville for twelve or fourteen years, and not one Mormon convert appears in view. A day school has been kept in the Church during nearly the entire period. The bell has been ringing Sundays and week days, year in and year out, until the year 1899, when it stopped short. Whether it is like grandfather’s clock, never to go again, cannot of course be told, but no effort on the part of the society has been made to resurrect it. There has been about eight lady missionaries here during that time and all have worked with energy and zeal for the cause, without apparent success, otherwise than financially.

The last of the good disciples who came here was Miss Minnie Jepson, of Rochester, New York, who was of Presbyterian persuasion, but worked for the Methodist cause. This young lady who recently married one of our Mormon boys, and is now a resident here, states emphatically that no names appeared on the church membership book when she took charge.

The year 1899 did close the activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Grantsville. Never to this day did this denomination, or any other one, ever establish itself in this community. Many sectarian ministers, missionaries, and representatives have visited, spoken in L.D.S. edifices, and proselyted to some extent. All of their efforts have been without success.

10Deseret News, August 23, 1900.
CHAPTER VIII

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND
ITS PROBLEMS

Preceding the passage of the act to incorporate the City of Grantsville, the Church had in the main been the governing body in many things civil as well as spiritual. The word of the presiding authority was law in such matters as disputes concerning property rights, trespassing, water rights, and the like. True, there were county officers and some of them were local men having jurisdiction in the Grantsville (Willow Creek) area, such as those elected in the initial county election participated in by the people of Grantsville in 1851, but their jurisdiction concerned county business and their authority did not supplant that of the bishop. Later, in August of 1852 after Willow Creek (subsequently Grantsville) was lawfully created as a Tooele County precinct, there was an election of precinct (local) officers as previously chronicled in this treatise.¹ The Church's presiding authority, however, was still the most powerful figure in the community. On this wise, the government of Grantsville was administered until the community became a corporate city of the Territory of Utah.

¹Supra, p. 22.
A Body Corporate and Its Initial Problems

Saturday, January 12, 1867, saw efforts to obtain a charter for the City of Grantsville rewarded. The petition to the sixteenth annual legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah was presented on January 3, 1867, by the Hon. John J. Rowberry in the House of Representatives, where it was read and referred to committee. The "ACT" as drawn up was known as "H.F. No. 11," and was sent to the requisite legislative bodies for processing, where it "was concurred in and the House notified accordingly" on Wednesday, January 9. Final approval, over the signature of territorial Governor Charles Durkee, became definite as per section one of "An ACT to incorporate the City of Grantsville" as follows:

Sec. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That all that district of country embraced in the following boundaries in Tooele County to wit: commencing two and a half miles due east from a point known as the lumber bridge situated on the county road running through Grantsville, in Tooele County, thence south two miles, thence west four and a half miles, thence north four and a half miles, thence east four and a half miles, thence north two and a half miles to the place of beginning, shall be known and designated under the name and style of Grantsville City; and the inhabitants thereof are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name aforesaid, and shall have perpetual succession, and may have, and use a common seal, which they may change and alter at pleasure.

By virtue of the "ACT to incorporate the City of Grantsville," the first public election in the community was held on the first Monday of March 1867. As directed by the new charter, this election was under

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2Deeret News, January 3, 1867.

3Ibid., January 9, 1867.

the supervision of the Tooele County Clerk, with judges of election and
two clerks being appointed by the Probate Judge of Tooele County. The re­
turns were sealed at the close of the election day and sent to the County
Clerk who, in the presence of the Probate Judge, unsealed and examined
them and sent certificates of election to those who received the highest
number of votes.^

Although the minutes of the initial meetings of the Grantsville
City Council do not list the first city officers as such, they readily re­
veal, as one peruses them, that the first Grantsville City Council as
elected by law was Cyrus W. Bates, Mayor; 6 William Jefferies, James
Wrathall, Aroet L. Hale, Aldermen; Emery Barrus, Edward Hunter, W. C.
Martindale, John Felt, Wm. C. Rydalch, Councilmen; and A. W. Sabin,
Justice of the Peace. 7

The first recorded meeting of the City Council occurred on June 4,
1867. No mention is made of the place of assembly. However, it was prob­
ably held in what was called the "Adobie School House," for other minutes
make mention of its use for such meetings as well as for other public
affairs.

5 See Appendix VI.

6 It has been averred by some Grantsville residents that Emery
Barrus, and not Cyrus W. Bates, was the city's first mayor. The initial
twenty pages of the "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," as recorded
from June 4, 1867, to April 26, 1868, definitely place Cyrus W. Bates "in
the chair" and show Emery Barrus to be one of the "councillors." Further
the minutes of March 11, 1870, which give an account of a reorganization
of the Grantsville City Council, show Emery Barrus unanimously elected by
the group to succeed William Jefferies who had resigned. This would make
Mr. Barrus the third mayor of Grantsville. (For a list of all the mayors
serving Grantsville City from 1867 to 1950 see Appendix VII.)

7 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," June 4, 1867, to
April 26, 1868, Book A, pp. 1-20 (in the vault of the Grantsville City
Hall).
"Anderson Hall," used at one time for meetings of the Grantsville City Council.
The meeting was apparently called for the single purpose of organization and filling the appointive offices. The full account as recorded in the minutes, and which reveals the first officers to be appointed by the initial Grantsville City Council, follows:

At a meeting called by the Mayor on June 4th 1867 the City Council met and were organized and appointed William Jeffreiss, City Recorder and Treasurer, A. H. Hale, Marshall, S. W. Wooley Assessor and Collector James Karl Supervisor of Streets

Members all Present

Adjourned till June 8th 1867

The June 8 meeting was for the purpose of passing the first city ordinances and for making an assignment to take care of the first community improvement—the appointing of "A. W. Sabin, E. Barrus, and E. Hunter as a committee to straighten County Road."  

Among the several interesting items contained in these initial ordinances was the section providing that "fees of City Council should be one dollar and fifty cents per meeting." Passed at the same time were ordinances relating to "Licenses" and "Dogs." Just why these were the problems of the "hour" is not obvious.

On successive meetings of the City Council these ordinances were added to and, in the course of time, were amended as wisdom and experience dictated. It is to be noted, also, that most of the councilmen were active, devout members of the Mormon Church and their decisions and activities, in behalf of the city, were colored by their religious concepts.


9"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," June 8, 1867, Book A, p. 1. Note: See Appendix VIII for the first ordinances as passed on this day by the Grantsville City Council.

10Ibid.
The ordinance related to "Crimes and Punishment" was especially indicative of this in all of its twenty-four sections. Section twenty is particularly worthy of note:

Sec. 20. Any person who shall be convicted of sporting, rioting, quarreling, hunting, fishing or participating in any kind of irreligious amusements or unnecessary labor on the Sabbath day, shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding ten dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days or both.11

In a like manner the first application to sell beer was denied:

Mr. J. W. Cooley applied for a license to sell general Merchandise, & Beer.
Licence for Merchandise granted.
Licence for Beer not Granted.12

The Grantsville City charter provided for "three Aldermen, one from each ward." Although these men were so elected as indicated above, the three "ward" boundaries with their particular alderman were not designated by ordinance until March 27, 1868. The motion for such was introduced by William Jefferies. As subsequently passed, the ordinance follows:

An Ordinance Relating to dividing the City into Wards
Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Grantsville City that the city is hereby divided into three Wards.
Sec. 2. The first Ward running West from the Street known as Cooley Street under the direction of Alderman Wra. Jefferies.
Sec. 3. The second Ward running East from the Street known as Cooley Street to the Street known as Hale Street under the direction of Alderman James Wrathall.
Sec. 4. The third Ward running East from the Street known as Hale Street under the direction of Alderman Aroet L. Hale.13

An Amended Charter and Elections Thereunder

Just prior to the second municipal election (the first election under the direction of the city as provided by the city charter), scheduled for the first Monday in March of 1869, a petition of Cyrus W. Bates, as Mayor of Grantsville, and twenty-seven other citizens was presented to the territorial legislature "praying amendments to their Grantsville's City Charter in boundaries, and the time of holding elections." The petition was presented on January 28, 1869, by John J. Rowberry. When reported out of committee the measure was known as "H.F. No. 12." It did not include the change of city boundaries as requested in the petition, but provided only for the change of the date for holding elections. The act as passed follows:

An ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the City of Grantsville"
"Approved Jan. 12, 1867"

Sec. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the word "March," in the first line of the fourth section in an Act, entitled "an Act to incorporate the City of Grantsville," "approved Jan. 12, 1867," be, and is hereby to read August.

Sec. 2.—The first election, held under this Act, shall be on the first Monday in August, 1869.
Approved Feb. 3, 1869

By virtue of the amended act incorporating the "City of Grantsville," the City Council prepared for the first city election under their direction, to be held the first Monday in August of 1869 rather than the first Monday in March. The ordinance providing for this election was passed on July 20, 1869, as follows:

14"Journal History," January 28, 1869, p. 3.

An Ordinance Relating to Election of City Officers

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Grantsville City that on the first Monday in August, 1869 an Election shall be held in the Adobe School House in Grantsville City for the purpose of Electing, One Mayor, Three Aldermen, five Councillors & one Justice of the Peace for said city.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained that Cyrus Bates & James Wrathall shall act as Judges of Said Election and Thomas Williams shall be Clerk.

Sec. 3. Said Election shall commence at 8 o'clock A.M. and close at 5 P.M. on the aforesaid Monday in August 1869.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained that the Clerk shall count the votes in presence of the Mayor, and those having the greatest number of votes shall be declared Elected in Case of a tie, it shall be decided by lot drawn by the Clerk in presence of the Mayor.

Sec. 5. A Certificate of Election shall be sent to each man Elected within five days from day of Election.  

The election was accordingly held on Monday, August 2, 1869. The returns were listed below the above ordinance as follows:

Mayor  
Wm. Jefferies 99

Aldermen  
Jas. McBride 99  
E. Barrus 99  
Wm. Lee 55  
Ruel Barrus 39

Councillors /sic/  
J. W. Clark 99  
H. Severe 99  
J. Felt 54  
G. Whittle 54  
A. H. Hale 54  
S. P. McIntosh 44  
S. S. Worthington 44  
W. C. Rydalch 38

Justice of the Peace  
J. R. Clark 54  
W. Lee 45

The first session of the newly elected City Council convened August 14, 1869. It was for the purpose of making assignments and filling the appointive offices. The minutes reveal that the following

appointments were made: Thomas Williams, Recorder; Charles Felt, Marshal; B. F. Cook, Treasurer; James McBride, Alderman District No. 1; William Lee, Alderman District No. 2; Emery Barrus, Alderman District No. 3; John Gibson, Street Supervisor; John Jibson, "Policeman & Chief of Police"; and Sven Sandburg, Policeman. William Lee was appointed Justice of the Peace in place of J. R. Clark who had declined to act in the office to which he was elected. 17

The above meeting is not only of interest as the initial session of the first city officers to be elected under the direction of Grantsville City as a corporate body, but a practice was introduced that was not, evidently, characteristic of the like gathering of the previous two years. This innovation was the opening of the council meeting with prayer, and the offering of a benediction at the close of deliberations. Setting a pattern for the hundreds of meetings to follow, this commendable practice continued until June 30, 1906, when the act of offering a benediction was no longer in evidence. 18 The opening prayer, as part of the City Council Meeting, continued until January 2, 1912, when a new administration headed by Richard Jefferies as Mayor commenced its term of office. From this date on, there is no mention of an invocation as had characterized, with rare exception, the previous sessions of the City Council down through the years, and it is assumed by the writer that the practice was definitely eliminated. 19

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17 Ibid., August 14, 1869, Book A, p. 31.
19 Ibid., January 2, 1912, Book D, p. 269.
Numerous Resignations—1867-1870

During the latter part of 1867 and on through 1868 and 1869 many resignations occurred both in the City Council itself and in the appointive officers as well. Much pettiness and bickering characterized the city officials in their meetings as well as in the performance of their official acts. Quarrels were numerous and misunderstandings seemed to flourish. Townspeople with their taunts, their indifference, and their misrepresentations added fuel to an already hot fire. Gossip grew apace as did outright challenge to the authority of the city officials. Resignations occurred to such an extent that the council meetings became most irregular. In fact, no meetings are of record between November 13, 1869, and March 11, 1870.\(^2\)

It was on the latter date that, "in accordance with appointment the City Council met in the assembly rooms for the purpose of making appointments to fill vacancies—several officers and members having resigned." Almost a complete reorganization took place at this time, there being required a new Mayor, two Aldermen, one Councilor, a City Recorder, Justice of the Peace, City Marshal, Road Supervisor, Policemen, and Water Masters for both North and South Willow surveys.\(^3\)

The resigning Mayor was William Jefferies, the second elected Mayor of Grantsville City. Emery Barrus was unanimously sustained by the City Council to be his successor. Mayor Barrus had a challenging assignment, but proved himself equal to the task as he brought about a spirit of unity in the City Council and elicited the respect of citizens

\(^2\)Ibid., June 25, 1867, to March 11, 1870, Book A, pp. 3-40.

\(^3\)Ibid., March 11, 1870, Book A, p. 40.
for civil authority during the first year of his service to the city.

A Question of Municipal Authority

This, however, was but the "calm before the storm" that burst in fury during the month of May in 1871. Because of conditions, Mayor Barrus called a special meeting of the City Council on the evening of the 25th. As announced by the Mayor, "the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the collecting of outstanding debts, also other matters that would be presented to the Council concerning the condition of the city." 22

The state of affairs within the City Council at the time, as well as the attitude of the public towards its authority, are well defined in the minutes of the same meeting:

The Auditor spoke on the financial condition of the City. Said there was sufficient means due the City, to pay for all public Lands inside the Corporation. That it was the intention of some to pay the Government price for the land they had got from the Council, and then the council could get nothing from them. That unless debts were collected, that was due on the land before the lands were purchased from Government, the council could not collect them. That the Treasury was empty and there was no income. The Institutions of the city were not licensed. The Ordinances of the city were not enforced. And it was the prevailing opinion with the public, that the Council had no real authority. And said unless some measures were adopted to enforce the Ordinances of the City, he did not wish to hold any responsible position as an officer. He did not see the propriety in men spending their time to no purpose. The remarks were continued to some length, touching on the powers and privileges of the Council and its officers.

A. H. Hale confirmed the statement of the Auditor. Said he viewed the matter in the same light; as the affairs had been loosely conducted for so long, he thought it time something was done, if the Council had power to do, if they had not he was of the same mind as the Auditor, and thought there was no use of throwing away time.

James McBride Said he was in favor of enforcing Ordinances, and if the legality of the Council was to be tested, the sooner it was done, he thought the better. He did not approve of persons selling

22 Ibid., May 25, 1871, Book A, p. 63.
liquor, and breaking the Laws of the City without being punished according to the laws of the City.

Hale said he thought it best to buy the land inside the Corporation from Government, and in order to do it he thought the Collector should be Sustained in Collecting the means due the City.

Many remarks were made by the Mayor and other members of the council, principally on the enforcing of Municipal Authority in the City.

A motion was made to Sustain the Collector in collecting delinquent Tax and other debts for the Corporation.

The Collector replied he would not recognize the motion. He had been told to collect the dues of the City before, and he had not done it. The reason was, that other officers of the City did not perform their duties and it was impossible for one man to perform a duty against the contentions of the people. If other officers were required to do their duty he was willing and ready to do all required of him.

It was considered best to call a meeting and require every officer to perform the duties of their offices according to the ordinances of the City.  

That the morale of the city officials at this time had sunk to a serious low, is obvious. It is not quite so clear as to whether this condition was the result of public indifference and the defiance of the municipal authority or, on the other hand, whether the public sentiment came about because of the laxity of city officials in the performance of their duties. Both of these conditions, however, are quite evident; and the Mayor's concern and efforts to resolve the problems came none too soon.

In accordance with the Council decision of this special meeting of May 25, Mayor Emery Barrus again convened the City Council just four days later, for the purpose of "learning if each officer of the City was willing to take hold and properly enforce the Ordinances of the City."

The expressions of Council members which followed and the decisions agreed upon further indicate the strained and deteriorated relationship existing between the municipal authority and the city's constituents at

\[\text{\textsuperscript{23}}\text{Ibid., pp. 63-64.}\]
Picture of the Grantsville City Council taken in the Grantsville "Meeting House" in 1877. Members of the council at this time, left to right, A. G. Johnson, James Worthington, Saul Hale, Joshua R. Clark, William Rydalch, William R. Judd (Mayor), William Martindale, Emanuel Bagley (Recorder), James Wrathall, Thomas Williams, Aroet L. Hale (Marshal).
this time. A few extracts from the minutes of the meeting follow:

Harrison Severe Said—If the legality of the council was tested he would stand with it to the last.
A. H. Hale Said he thought it best to give all who wished, a chance to test the authority of the council; and thought the officers should be instructed to perform their duties, and enforce the ordinances of the City.
Harrison Severe moved to collect all debts due the city at all hazards—Sec. and carried unanimously.

The Collector was instructed to place all delinquent Tax, and Book accounts in the hands of the Justice of the Peace for collection.24

After continued deliberations concerning several business establishments and their licensing, Mayor Barrus, as the minutes further attest,

Instructed the Several officers of the city to be prompt and diligent in the discharge of their duties and to enforce the ordinances of the city. Requiring the Police to keep order and peace.

The Chief of Police was required to order all persons selling, or dealing in Merchandise, groceries, or liquors, to procure License by the first of June 1871.25

According to the minutes of the next three meetings the several assignments were carried out, among them being the notification of merchants that their licenses must be paid by the first of June. It is obvious that for some reason or other this ultimatum, together with other actions of the City Council, were not only resented but defied by merchants and others alike. Mayor Barrus found it necessary to call another special meeting of the City Council on July 17, 1871, for the purpose of considering:

... the course best to be pursued in order to satisfy the council on the question of the supposed illegality of the Municipal Authority of Grantsville. That persons were concerning themselves about the

24Ibid., May 29, 1871, Book A, p. 65.

25Ibid., p. 66.
matter, and the prevailing opinion was, that the council were without power or authority.26

After much deliberation it was decided to appoint a committee of two members from the City Council to "investigate the matter as thoroughly as possible and ascertain the best course to be taken by the council in the future to sustain their rights and privileges as a corporate body," and to determine what must be done "to make the council a legal body." A motion to sustain the committee "at all hazards in every effort" undertaken, was unanimously passed.27

On July 31, the committee reported back with a "letter of legal advice" from a law firm of Salt Lake City. The content of the letter is not mentioned, but it must have satisfied the City Council completely and pointed the way to the resolution of the problem. A motion at the conclusion of the meeting for the letter "to be filed and preserved by the Recorder" is the last entry of any kind that referred to the dilemma of Grantsville's municipal authority. At any rate, the city election of the following week, August 7, did not lack for office seekers—the fears of community reprisal must have been allayed.28

The Problem of Communicable Disease

In those days when medical knowledge was most mediocre, and when methods of sanitation were very crude and certainly not understood, Grantsville suffered—as did many other cities of the day—in the epidemic ravages of communicable disease. Many a resident stood helpless and

26Ibid., July 17, 1871, Book A, p. 68.
27Ibid.
28Ibid., July 31, 1871, Book A, pp. 69-70.
bewildered at the bedside of a dying loved one while methods and ministrations, naive in the light of today's understanding, were ardently employed by layman and doctor alike.

It must be acknowledged, however, that Grantsville's municipal authority, to the limit of its knowledge and ability, did all that was possible to curtail and eradicate disease and its causes. The City Council did not stand in lethargic indifference when distant signs of an epidemic appeared. Its members enacted such legislation as seemed necessary, appointed officers to enforce quarantine laws, and employed such medical aid as was available.

The most terrifying disease of the early period of Grantsville's history was smallpox. It made its advance upon the city not just once but several times, so records indicate. The concern of the City Council about the ravages of the disease and its incidence within the community in 1869 is evidenced in the following from the minutes of its session of August 25:

Motion by A. H. Hale that Wm Lee be appointed vaccinator for this City. Carried.
Motion by E. Barrus that Wm Lee and Wm Jefferies be Com to assist Thomas Williams in making the Ordinance relative to Small Pox. Carried.29

This ordinance as prepared by the committee was passed at the next sitting of the council on September 11. As with the above entry in the city records, this bit of municipal legislation reveals not only the concern of city officials but, also, the crude methods of the day—completely devoid of the principles of asepsis as now understood and practiced. The ordinance, as passed, follows in full:

\[\text{Ibid., August 25, 1869, Book A, p. 31.}\]
Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Grantsville City that all persons living within the limits of said City who have not been vaccinated or who have not had their children vaccinated are hereby requested to attend to the vaccination of themselves and children by the 25th day of October 1869 and as much earlier as circumstances will permit or they shall be liable to a fine of from five to twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 2. William Lee [not a physician but merely one of the citizens of the community] is hereby appointed to attend to the vaccination of all persons requiring vaccination at his residence from Nine o'clock A.M. until four o'clock P.M. on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays or at such other times as he may appoint for facilitating such business.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained that hereafter all children from within the limits of this city shall be vaccinated before they become one year old or their parents or guardians will be liable to a fine from one to ten dollars.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the vaccinator to keep a record of all persons vaccinated within the limits of said City.

Sec. 5. All persons are hereby required to report all cases of vaccination prior to the date of this ordinance. All persons vaccinating themselves or children [italics mine] from date of this ordinance are required to report to said vaccinator one month from vaccination.

Sec. 6. The vaccinator is hereby required to keep on hand a good supply of good healthy matter to be used for the benefit of the Citizens and their posterity.

It is quite apparent that a serious outbreak of smallpox did not occur at this time. The measures taken must have been entirely preventative, for no record indicates that there was a single case of the dreaded disease in Grantsville. It was the incidence of the disease in other sections of the territory that was the cause of local concern.

Smallpox did reach epidemic proportions, however, during June and July of 1873 and, again, the first part of 1901. Mention of the first incidence of the disease was made in the meeting of the City Council of June 7, 1873, called for the purpose of adopting "measures to prevent the small pox from being brought in the City." It was known that cases of the disease were at the "Bates Ranch," less than ten miles

\[30\text{Ibid., September 11, 1869, Book A, p. 32.}\]
from the center of Grantsville. To prevent its spread westward the City Council declared the town "under Quarantine regulations," and called in the four "Quarantine Commissioners" who had been appointed, in the event of an outbreak, on the preceding January 7 and 8. Three of these men were employed to serve daily shifts of eight hours each at the rate of $2.00 per watch.\(^\text{31}\)

Just what this assignment actually entailed is not clear. It is evident, however, that homes where the disease had made its appearance were under strict quarantine, and the "guard" saw to it that no one left or entered the premises. Further, no one was allowed to enter the city from outside dwellings where smallpox was known to be present.\(^\text{32}\)

At the council meeting of June 9, 1873, the city officials took further measures to curtail the future spread of the dreaded malady by providing "Quarantine Grounds" outside of the city limits. A committee was appointed to investigate "the old Higley Spring--Situated east of Grantsville," and to "purchase building material for Houses." The investigation was made and a favorable report was given, but any evidence that such buildings or that a "Quarantine building" were ever commenced is entirely lacking. In fact the "city guard" was relieved before the end of the month of June when it was reported that "the Small Pox was subsiding."\(^\text{33}\)

The "guard" used for the enforced isolation of smallpox cases and those of other communicable diseases, though unusual to the present

\(^{31}\)Ibid., January 7, 9, and June 7, 1873, Book B, pp. 26-27, 34-35.

\(^{32}\)Ibid., June 16 and 23, 1873, Book B, pp. 37, 39.

\(^{33}\)Ibid., June 9, 16, 23, 1873, Book B, pp. 36-39.
generation, was a much more intelligent and practical aid in preventing the spread of disease than some of the medications prescribed by the doctors for the same purpose or for the cure of the maladies then current. Joshua R. Clark left various accounts in his remarkable day by day journal of these many illnesses and diseases that from time to time periled the health of Grantsville, and of the medical prescriptions used to combat them during the 1870's and 1880's. Even when one contemplates the deep anxieties of the day or experiences the pathos of reflection upon such conditions as they existed, he cannot help but be greatly amused with these prescriptions. For instance, a Dr. Dodds ordered the following for what he diagnosed as a severe case of typhoid fever:

An injection \(\text{enema}\) each day composed of the yolk of 1 egg—40 drops of spirits of terpentine & \(\frac{3}{2}\) oz. of soap suds. Also put bran poltices on his bowels.34

Mr. Clark was, himself, looked upon in the community as a man of unusual ability and knowledge in bringing relief to the sick. Upon one occasion he records:

I fixed up a preventative for Diptheria today--. . . Dr. Benedict recommends very highly: 2 oz. of Sulphur & a lump of Salt Peter the size of a common marble put in a pint bottle & add to it 1 pt. of good whiskey, shake well & give a teaspoonful to small children every morning. There are many remedies but this is considered the best.35

Mr. Clark prepared a few nostrums of his own. One that he administered to himself upon diagnosing his own ailment is most amusing:

I have suffered from Neuralgia & tonight I put creosote in some of my teeth, & smoked a cigarette \(\text{he was a total abstainer}\) & finally got some relief.36


36 Ibid., November 12, 1879.
Both Mr. Clark's diary and the minutes of the Grantsville City Council indicate the almost complete lack of knowledge and understanding concerning the principles of good health in these early days. Adequate diet, proper sanitation, sufficient rest, means of medication, and so forth were not understood by these people, let alone practiced, and contagious and infectious diseases in epidemic proportions were inevitable. Great numbers were afflicted and many died from various diseases that science knew little about at the time. Such was the case in the second epidemic of smallpox that worked its havoc in Grantsville in 1901 and caused the closing of schools and the cessation of all public gatherings from January 4 to February 25. Diphtheria, too, made many appearances and took its toll of lives in 1886, 1891, the winter of 1899-1900, and intermittently during the years of 1906 to 1908, causing schools to close and public meetings to be dispensed with on several occasions. In May of 1894, scarlet fever similarly reached epidemic proportions and left its mark of suffering and sorrow.

The fall of 1918 witnessed the influenza epidemic move into Grantsville, even as it was so doing in all areas of the nation, causing schools to be closed and all gatherings to be eliminated, and resulting in a number of the same open-air funerals that were characteristic of most every city of the land.

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37 Ibid., January 4 to February 23, 1901.


The last closing of schools and curtailment of public gatherings occurred in September of 1943 when Grantsville experienced "an outbreak of Infantile Paralysis" with the resultant death of a seven year old boy.  

During all of these periods when the health and well being of the community were in serious jeopardy from the imminence of disease and when disease itself was rampant, the Grantsville City Council did all within its power to protect the health of the well and curtail the spread of contagion—quarantine laws were enacted and enforced, city physicians were employed and empowered to do as knowledge and wisdom directed, smallpox vaccinations were made mandatory at various times, men and women were called to act as "diphtheria nurses," fumigation of schools and residences was practiced when such was approved medical procedure, and principles of sanitation were prescribed and employed to the best of understanding and to the limit that facilities would allow. Public health was ever the concern of the Grantsville City Council.

Problems of Liquor and Morality

Most of Grantsville's citizens were and are people of integrity; they have ever been law-abiding citizens, living according to the principles of their Mormon faith. Even so there have been a few souls of opposite nature who have at times used every effort to foist their will upon the city in order to satisfy their own ulterior motives. At times this element seemed more than a city of Grantsville's size should have, and the ability of

41 "Tooele Stake Quarterly Reports," September 30, 1943 (in the files of the LDS Church Historian's Office).
officials and townspeople to cope with it was challenged to the limit on several occasions.

Liquor, with its attendant evils, was a problem that seemed to try the stature of the City Council most often. To the honor and credit of this municipal body, however, they were successful in keeping the community "dry" most of the time, as far as the law was concerned.

June 25, 1867, was the first time that the matter of the sale of alcoholic beverages came up in the City Council. An application "for a license to sell general Merchandise & Beer" was submitted by John W. Cooley. This was handled with certainty and dispatch. Says the record:

License for Merchandise Granted.
License for Beer Not Granted.4^2

On the same evening, and previous to this action, the City Council had passed an ordinance relating to crimes and punishment, one section of which dealt directly with intoxication and was the first law concerning the liquor problem. It follows as recorded in the minutes:

Sec. 1. If any person or persons shall be found drunk in the streets or any public place in this city, he or they shall be liable to be fined in any sum not less than two nor more than twenty-five dollars, for every offense.4^3

There is no question about the attitude of members comprising the early City Councils of Grantsville. They were opposed to drunkenness and to places being licensed to sell alcoholic beverages.

The usual method employed by the Council for discouraging petitions for a license to sell intoxicants was to maintain such license at

^43Ibid., p. 5.
a very high cost. The following from the minutes of the meeting of the City Council on July 3, 1871, is indicative of this:

Robert Orr petitioned for a reduction of Liquor License—Harrison Severe favored reducing license to five dollars per quarter. The cost of such license had been established at $10.00 by previous ordinance, a considerable sum for this period of time. A. H. Hale said he was still opposed to allowing liquor sold in Grantsville—did not think the license was any too high. Benjamin Barrus opposed having liquor sold here—thought it best to keep the license at the fixed price. George Whittle said, he did not think it was right to prohibit Orr from selling liquor, as he had got a Revenue License—supposing he was then to have a city License. A vote was called to ascertain if the price of license as was formerly fixed should be held good. The vote was unanimously carried by council.

Even with this attitude and method of the council, there were a number who dared to sell liquor without a license and who were a constant "thorn in the side" of the City Council in the defiance of the law. Joseph Everill was the first to so challenge municipal authority, and the city marshal was ordered in the council meeting of September 9, 1871, to notify him "to close his Liquor Shop or procure License forthwith." This action was followed by fixing the fee for liquor license at $75.00 per month, an amount that would definitely make the sale of spirituous beverages prohibitive.

Further action was taken the following September 18 when "An Ordinance regulating the Manufacture and Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors" was passed repealing all previous ordinances in conflict with the new one and providing stringent fines for selling liquor without a license, for selling such to minors, for running disorderly establish-

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44 Minutes of the Grantsville City Council, July 3, 1871, Book A, p. 67.

ments, and for selling on the Sabbath Day or between the hours of 10:00 P.M. and 1:00 A.M. 46

It is not apparent as to what extent the high cost of a license and such actions by the council, as described above, curtailed the sale of intoxicants. Evidence is that a license to sell liquor was granted to some individuals, at least periodically, during the early 70's. This permitted the sale of the packaged product only—not the dispensing of drinks in an open saloon. Problems arose, however, and the City Council began to ponder the propriety of the city establishing a "City Liquor Store." The City Recorder's account of such a discussion and the resultant action follows:

The question of the Council establishing a City Liquor Store was introduced.
T. Williams, Said he thought if liquor was to be sold in the City, the Council had better take it in hand.
Hale and Barrus favored a City Liquor Store, if it could be properly kept.
S. R. Worthington moved to establish a City Liquor Store. Sec. and Car.
On motion of T. Williams, A. H. Hale was appointed Salesman of said Liquor Store.
On motion the Salesman was to be allowed ten per cent on the profit of the liquor he sold for the first month. 47

Whether the venture succeeded or even progressed beyond this point is questionable. No further mention of a city operated liquor store is to be found. Certainly, reference to its functioning, its financial status, its appointed proprietors, or other items would be found in the minutes if the store was ever operated.

Probably the greatest problem ever to face Grantsville, in the

46 Ibid., September 18, 1871, Book A, pp. 75-76.
47 Ibid., October 28, 1871, Book A, p. 82.
realm of the use and sale of intoxicants was in the form of a female character by the name of Hannah Brightmore or "Gin-Mill Terror Hannah" as she came to be known. Her nefarious activities came to light early in 1882 as she began to openly flaunt the laws of the city in the operating, in her home, of what might be termed a brothel and the selling of various forms of liquor without a license. For some time she had refused to abide by law in obtaining a bond or a license.

Finally, under the pressure of a threatened law suit brought by the city, "a petition was presented from Hannah Brightmore asking for a license to sell Beer Wines and Liquor at her residence in Clark Street, for a term of three months." The petition was not accompanied by the required $200.00 bond, nor had it been properly filed with the City Recorder who was instructed to so notify Mrs. Brightmore. Further, the city had already started proceedings against her, but the case was never tried in Grantsville. A writ of habeas corpus moved the trial to Salt Lake City, and at considerable expense to Grantsville. Deliberately slow action on the part of the court allowed the woman to return to her home, where for two more years she attempted to run the town as she had done for most of her life—brazenly defying the license collector and selling liquor openly, contrary to law. Add to this the fact that several times she had pulled a pistol on people who had incurred her wrath, had slapped the marshal on one occasion, and had once assured the prosecutor that she meant to kill him, and the uniqueness of her character is further revealed. "A great part of the lawlessness which occasionally broke out among the hoodlums of the town was traceable directly to her dram shop," was an observation of a Salt Lake newspaper, which also pointed out in its word picture of her sordid life that she
lived with a man named "Honey" who was erroneously introduced as her husband.48

In view of the above information, the sad part of the whole affair was the decision of the court, as finally rendered in February of 1885, in favor of Hannah Brightmore which, as one townsman pointed out, "was no more than we expect, for no one ever gets punished for any offense they commit against the saints, no matter how low or depraved or vile the wretch may be, for the courts will always clear him, but if a L.D.S. is in trouble he gets the full extent of the law."49

Nearly two years later, in 1887, Mrs. Brightmore went a bit too far in her infamous crimes which apparently began to include counterfeiting with a male accomplice. A Salt Lake newspaper as a fitting climax, and as if echoing a loud "amen" from the people of Grantsville, published the following:

Grantsville has been relieved of two blights on its laurels by the deputy marshals. Those two blights were represented in the person of Gin-Mill Hannah and the counterfeiter Eckert. And now the people are not in fear of meeting the fate of Sodom at present.50

This was not the end, however, of the problems stemming from the sale and use of liquor in Grantsville. The next challenge was the

48"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," November 11 and December 15, 1882, Book B, pp. 278-279, 281. Also, Salt Lake Herald, February 14, 1885. Note: So notorious was the case involving Grantsville City and Hannah Brightmore that newspapers in Salt Lake City followed it very closely. See Appendix IX for one account as published by the newspaper mentioned in this footnote.

49"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," February 18, 1885. Note: The courts of the Utah Territory at this time were exceptionally corrupt. The judges were federally appointed men who hated the Mormons and all that they stood for. Thus, ridiculous decisions were consistently rendered against Church members and in favor of their enemies.

50"Journal History," December 20, 1887, p. 4. (Clipping from an article in the Salt Lake Herald.)
operation of the open saloon. Apparently its possibility had been the
talk of the town for some time prior to becoming a reality upon the
favorable reaction of the City Council at its sitting on September 20,
1890. The recorder's account of this meeting, revealing the signifi-
cant division of council members on the problem, tells the story:

A petition was presented in behalf of C. M. Schmidt asking City
Council to issue him a license to sell liquor and run a pool table
on the corner of Main and Hale Streets for a term of three months.
Following this was a petition signed by 106 citizens; 80 of whom
were ladies & part were minors, asking that C. M. Schmidt or any
other petitioner who may petition for a license to sell liquors be
not granted, stating that it will be a great detriment to the wel-
fare of the youth of both sexes of Grantsville Citizens.

Moved by Alderman Wrathall /James L., Bishop of Grantsville
Ward/ seconded by Counselor Ratcliffe /James/ that C. M. Schmidt's
petition be not granted. Lost by Four to Two /Wrathall and
Ratcliffe/.

Moved by Counselor Hammond /George/ Seconded by Alderman
Robinson /N.J./ that C. M. Schmidt's petition be granted, and that
Schmidt be required to pay $225.00 for Liquor License and $75.00
for running a pool table, for three months. 51

This motion was passed in spite of the attempts of Ratcliffe and
Wrathall to increase the liquor license to $300.00 per quarter and the
license for operating a pool table to $200.00 for the same period, in
order to discourage the petitioner. 52

The next day, Sunday, the action of the City Council was the cen-
ter of discussion in various meetings of the Grantsville Ward. Of par-
ticular significance was the meeting of Bishop James L. Wrathall and his
counselor, Gustave Anderson, with members of the Quorum of Seventy to
talk about the problem. It was the conclusion that "it was the duty of

51 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," September 20, 1890,
Book C, p. 128.

52 Ibid.
all to use their influence with the young to keep them from patronizing the saloon." 53

It was in the afternoon of the following October 2 that this medium of dispensing liquor by the drink opened its doors. Many of the town's citizens were hurt by the event and prayed for the failure of the establishment. As one local citizen expressed it: "The people of Grantsville have prided themselves for years that they had no saloon, but they can no longer boast, but I do hope the people will not patronize them, so they will have to close." 54 Apostle Francis M. Lyman of the Mormon Church also emphasized this method of attack at the Sacrament Meeting of October 12 where he "urged the Saints to keep away from there, that was the only way to make them move away with the saloon." 55

Either this or some other action, such as a new City Council denying the license or raising the cost of the same, apparently caused the liquor establishment to go out of business, for no further reference is made to the problem in various records until the first part of the year 1901, when again several requests were made of the City Council for a license to operate a saloon. Again, there were also the petitions of residents and taxpayers asking that such requests for license be denied. 56 The pros and cons for licensing a liquor dispensing establishment were mulled over by city officials for some time, as in the first instance ten years before, and, as before, Joshua R. Clark observes in

54 Ibid., October 2, 1890.
55 Ibid., October 12, 1890.
his diary on June 30, 1901, that

Tomorrow I suppose the Saloon will open in Grantsville. This is a sad condition for us to be in, but I hope it will be short lived.57

Thus it is to be concluded, in the light of the above events, that the initial saloon did not continue in operation for any extended period of time and that another opened its doors a decade later.

It is also evident that the problem of liquor in Grantsville persisted down through the years. Both forces remained active in one way or another. A "petition for prohibition" circulated in January 1901 contained 333 signers for the measure.58 On June 25, 1911, Grantsville, as did all other incorporated Utah cities, held an election on the issue of "Saloon or no Saloons." A very light turn out to the voting places resulted in 174 votes being cast against saloons and 20 votes in favor.59

From all outward appearances and according to its laws and ordinances, Grantsville was definitely a "dry" city.

However, the forces who would have it otherwise and who would provide liquor to all, minors and adults alike, continued their activities; and their bootlegging of contraband liquor to young people reached such proportions in 1912 that the citizens and city officials decided it was time that something should be done about the situation. The conditions were poignantly described, and the planned action of townspeople was forebodingly indicated in an article that appeared in the county newspaper on January 3, 1913, as follows:

58 The Tooele Transcript, June 29, 1909.
Grantsville voted to have a dry town but it has been and is a very wet one. This infernal stuff is not only kept in cellars, but men carry it in their pockets on the street and give it to our boys. If it was good liquor it would not be quite so dangerous, but it is reported that they who peddle it on the street drug it and according to reports it is "knock out drops;" for it is said that it only takes a few swallows to lay the victim out. The respectable portion of our town is getting righteously angry and we cannot say what the result will be, but surprises are in order.60

The first sentence in the above news item probably referred to the election of June 25, 1916.61 Now, after a year and a half of official indifference, the townspeople were going to take action. This occurred on December 28, 1912, when Mr. R. W. Brown appeared before the City Council in behalf of the "Parents Class" of the Grantsville LDS Ward Sunday School and asked "that something be done to put a stop to the traffic of liquor and drunkenness and profanity that exists in the City." In turn, Mr. Brown was informed that the Council was doing "all in their power to surpress the above named evils, and had met that night . . . to pass a new and stringent ordinance on the same."62

This was not an idle assertion. All conflicting ordinances were repealed and a new lengthy ordinance was prepared that was definitely "stringent." It provided for search and seizure, for penalties and punishment for violation of the provisions of the ordinance, and for the arrest and prosecution according to law of all violators. The ordinance

60The Tooele Transcript, January 3, 1913. Note: It will be noted that this news article, as indicated in the next paragraph, appeared after the initiation of the future action referred to. This was due to the fact that the paper was a semi-weekly and it took time to get such items to Tooele and get them published in the Grantsville section of the paper.


did have "teeth" in it as passed and signed by Mayor Richard Jefferies on December 20, 1912.63

From other entries in the records and from the ordinance as passed, it is evident that one of the main offenders in the illegal sale of intoxicants was the local druggist. It is interesting to note that three sections of the ordinance had to do with the handling, the dispensing, and the prescription of intoxicants on the part of pharmacists and physicians, with particular emphasis on the licensing of druggists or pharmacists.64

Little trouble over the problems of liquor is to be noted in the records after this time. The passage of the Volstead Act in 1919 definitely aided the city in keeping its record as a "dry" city intact, and be it ever to the honor of the community and its officials there has never been a state liquor store allowed within its confines since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Early in Grantsville's history a serious moral problem, aside from liquor and its evils, faced the members of the City Council. It was the one and only time that such a thing occurred. Details of its background are not to be found, but the situation did leave the town appalled and stirred an indignant City Council to action.

Though not definitely describing the situation, records are clear concerning the fact that a woman by the name of Susan Haws had aligned herself with a clique of men for the purpose of enticing girls away from their homes and influencing them to marry members of an organization of questionable moral character. This was accomplished by the

63Ibid. 64Ibid., pp. 292-301.
woman "entering the social precincts of private families under the pre­tence of friendship" and then, with the use of flattery and "seductive promises," she would "entice, decoy, and abduct" from their homes the "young innocent and unsophisticated daughters" to be brought into con­tact with the existing "clandestine body of lawless, depraved characters . . . whose wild, brutal, lustfull passions . . . blight the joys of parental affection—through the violation of virtue and chastity." 65

It is difficult to determine from the minutes just what was go­ing on. Whether young women were being enticed from their homes to enter into marriages with men of disrepute or whether they were being led into the clutches of prostitution with the promise of marriage is not clear. One thing is certain, and that is that there was a serious moral problem in 1872 that demanded drastic action from municipal authority.

This required action came at a special meeting of the City Coun­cil held March 11, 1872, by call of Aldermen A. L. Hale and Emery Barrus in the absence of Mayor W. R. Judd. Hale was appointed chairman for the occasion. An account of his significant opening words is recorded in the minutes as follows:

The chairman said the object of the meeting was to take into consideration certain moves made by Susan Haws, and others, by breaking into the peace of families;—Disturbing the public peace, and violating our common laws. That they had been trying to entice girls from their parents and homes. He thought something should be done to stop such conduct. 66

Other members of the City Council followed with their expres­sions


66 Ibid., p. 87.
concerning the heinous actions of Susan Haws and her associates, and of how serious the matter had become. The record's summary of the remarks of Councilman George Whittle gives the general feeling of the group and sheds a bit more light on the actual machinations of the disreputable organization:

George Whittle thought it was the duty of the authorities to protect the rights of the citizens—as nearly as possible. The organization spoken of should be broken up. Susan Haws had undertaken, and in fact had succeeded in making up marriages, which would not have otherwise been made. That all persons interested in stealing girls from their homes should suffer the penalties of the law, --and be imprisoned. 67

The action of the City Council was to appoint a committee composed of three of its members and four citizens at large to draft a "Preamble & Resolution, disapproving the misconduct of the organization or clique referred to." Getting at their task immediately, the committee reported back at 2:30 p.m. as the City Council reconvened. The prepared document, after the customary three readings, was given to the Recorder for publishing and recording as stipulated by the law. 68

Although the "Preamble and Resolution" refers to the heinous and immoral nature of the acts of Susan Haws and her cohorts and states the aroused and indignant feelings of the townspeople in colorful and unmistakable language, it does not specify exactly what the acts of the group in question were nor exactly their motives. Conclusions must be left to the individual reader.

The writer desires only to convey the understanding that there was a serious moral condition in Grantsville at this time and that again

67 Ibid., p. 88.

68 Note: See Appendix X for a copy of the complete document.
the city officials rose to the occasion and instituted suitable action to remove a public sore before its malignancy got to the point where it could not be completely handled. The "Preamble and Resolution" served to do this. Further quick action in the form of a city ordinance passed April 1, 1872, wrote a certain finish to the sordid chapter. 69

Grantsville was also challenged with one or two other episodes that might properly be mentioned in connection with this section. Although these events had serious moral implications within their own spheres, they did not affect nor challenge this aspect of the community itself. Therefore, only brief reference to them will be made.

The first event was as stirring as any modernly contrived "western" with its villainous desperado pursued by a gun-toting posse through the rugged and brush strewn defiles of a lonely canyon. The pursued in this case was one Albert H. Haws, a character of unknown reputation who for a short while had resided in Grantsville in the hopes of hiding his identity as a wanted murderer and fugitive from Nevada. On May 2, 1870, however, a Nevada deputy sheriff and a deputy U. S. marshal, having found out where "their man" was masquerading as a reputable citizen, entered his yard to serve a warrant of arrest. Through a clever ruse and quick action, however, Haws obtained the sheriff's gun and killed the U. S. marshal. He then escaped with the firearms of both arresting officers. 70

It was the next day before a hurriedly organized posse caught up

69 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," Book A, pp. 96-97. (Not recorded in connection with a particular meeting.)

70 Deseret News, May 3, 1870. Note: See Appendix XI for accounts concerning Haws and this event.
with the gunman in the brush of South Willow Canyon, several miles west of Grantsville. In the resulting exchange of gunfire Haws was killed; so also was one of the posse mortally wounded by the waiting desperado. Death, later, came to a third man as a result of the ingenious planning of Haws who was able to strike again though his body was riddled with bullets. Haws had so rigged another pistol that anyone grasping its muzzle as it hung from the dead man's belt would cause it to discharge. Thus it happened that one of the posse in grasping the weapon was hit in the wrist, while another in the line of fire received the fatal "ball" into his body. A previous statement of Haws that he was determined to sell his life as dearly as possible was not an idle threat—three lives for one is costly indeed.\(^71\)

Another shooting occurred in Grantsville. This was not exactly the "western" type of affair, as just recounted, but involved the scandalous relationships of a local doctor with some of his women patients. The medical practitioner was a Dr. C. O. Elliot who had set up a very successful practice in Grantsville after leaving Fairview, Utah, due to a scandal there that had seriously involved him.\(^72\)

In Grantsville, smoldering suspicions of the "doctor's questionable liberties he took with lady patients in the absence of their husbands" became fired with certainty when a:

Mrs. Willard Carter accused the doctor of drugging her and making proposals which she indignantly resented. She informed her husband who gave the accused a rather severe drubbing, beating him with the butt end of a revolver. Carter was arrested and taken before a justice of the peace, but was acquitted.\(^73\)

\(^{71}\)Deseret News, May 4, 1870. Note: See Appendix XI for accounts concerning Haws and this event.

\(^{72}\)Deseret News, April 18, 1893.  
\(^{73}\)Ibid.
Dr. Elliot, apparently, was not deterred in his promiscuous relationships as a result of this episode, for a few weeks later a similar charge was made by a Mrs. John Benson who under questioning of the county prosecuting attorney "broke down and amid sobs and tears admitted that she had been actually outraged by the doctor." This aroused the anger of the woman's husband and brother, Hyrum McBride, beyond the restraint they had been able to maintain prior to the court interview, and they plotted to kill the doctor.

The sad affair took place shortly after 5:30 p.m. on Monday, April 17, 1893, as Dr. Elliot was returning from Tooele. The emotionally distraught husband and brother rode up on either side of the doctor's buggy as he unsuspectingly entered one of Grantsville's main thoroughfares. The doctor whipped his horse to a gallup and the race for life was carried on in a fusillade of bullets. It ended as the body of the intended victim fell from the horse-drawn vehicle while the frightened animal was in a dead heat for home.74

Following the fracas the assailants turned themselves in to the City Marshal. The mortally wounded "despoiler of women's virtue" died at 1:00 o'clock the next morning.75

City Halls and Related Problems

To say the least, stature is added to any concern when housed in an appropriate and permanent residence of its own and, definitely, any successful business organization needs a place to carry on its function.

74 Ibid.

75 Ibid. Also "Tooele Stake Manuscript History," pp. 146-148. Note: See Appendix XII for the full newspaper account of this affair.
For many years, in this respect, Grantsville City officers were a home­
less group in need of official stature and a place where they could
effectively carry on their business as public servants of the community.
From 1867, the year Grantsville received its charter as an incorporated
city, to 1918 the municipal authorities met and conducted business in a
variety of places, including the "old Adobie School House," private
residences, the Social Hall, the "Vestry of the Meeting House," upstairs
in the Grantsville Co-op, a building known as "Anderson Hall," and the
Grantsville Academy.

The early records of the Grantsville City Council do not state
the places of meeting. However, the Adobie School House was unquestion­
ably where the first City Council convened. Built in 1861 it was used
for a multiple of purposes, primarily as a combination school house,
"meeting house," and recreation hall. However, it served as a place for
public gatherings as well.

First efforts for a City Hall were launched at the City Council
meeting of October 16, 1875, when Mayor John Rich introduced the subject
for consideration. Before the meeting adjourned, a motion to "proceed
at once to build a City Hall" was passed; it was decided that all dues
and taxes coming into the city coffers during 1875 should be appropriated
for the structure; and A. G. Johnson was appointed to superintend the
building's construction. 76

This was an enthusiastic and auspicious beginning, but such spir­
it was not to continue. It is evident that council members were carried
away with their anticipations and had not faced ultimate realities. In

76"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," October 16, 1875,
Book B, p. 77.
the first place, the venture was launched without definite planning and without certainty as to whether sufficient finances would be available to complete the project. Problems arising out of these situations, together with misunderstandings, quarrels, lack of community support, and the question of expenditures and of those who handled them, changed the original spirit and it eventually appeared as if the building would never be completed or, more accurately, never paid for. The latter proved to be a reality, and the sad climax came when the building reverted to other hands when all efforts to pay off its encumbrances failed.

A number of conditions and events are of historical importance, relative to this Grantsville City Hall, as they occurred between its 1875 beginning and the year 1881 when it became the property of James L. Wrathall. To begin with, there was a "Social Hall" in Grantsville prior to this time, and it had operated as a place for Church meetings, public gatherings, and recreational or social activities—at least through the year 1873. Whether it was torn down, partially destroyed by fire, or otherwise reduced to its foundation stones as the new City Hall construction was commenced cannot be determined. That it had ceased to stand as a complete structure at this time, however, is a certainty, for the land on which it stood was considered as a possible location for the new City Hall and, further, the rock from its foundation was purchased to be used in the new structure.78

77 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," January 8 and April 5, 1873, Book B, pp. 27, 31.

78 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," October 19, 1875; April 7, 1877; and May 5, 1877, Book B, pp. 78, 116, 121. Note: In order that readers might not be confused and that residents of Grantsville definitely understand that there was more than one structure during Grantsville's history known as the "Social Hall," this paragraph
City officials turned down the offer to sell of Harrison Severe and J. W. Cooley, the owners of the above mentioned property; and that land to the south belonging to the L.D.S. Church was secured by "the committee on Public works." This committee, which had been appointed to look into the matter of a suitable location and probable costs, also reported that the contemplated building ("35x76 ft. and 18 ft., to height of square--Built of adobies and containing ten windows") would cost $2,909.00. 79

It was at this point in the progress toward the new hall that problems began to arise and differences of opinion began to challenge the ordinary equilibrium of the group. To begin with, the committee on public works recommended that the building dimensions be changed to forty by eighty feet as they presented a plan for its foundation. Something happened in the deliberations, for A. G. Johnson refused to continue as building superintendent.

In the course of the next few months, plans were altered several times and the building reduced in size. This resulted in a loss to the city when an early contract with a John Lund to make 75,000 adobes for $800.00 had to be honored and when the excessive clay blocks had to be sold at a lower figure. Misunderstandings and bickering apparently grew apace, resulting in changes in building superintendents even before the should be carefully noted. The "Social Hall" referred to here did not exist after 1875. Little is to be found out about it. The "Social Hall" that stirs a bit of nostalgia in the hearts of the older generation of Grantsville residents is the second structure--the City Hall now being considered, for such it came to be known.

79 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," November 13, 1875; May 13 and 22, 1876, Book B, pp. 80, 92, 96.
structure got under way. Another site in the opposite end of town was suggested and urged by a group, though property had been decided upon and obtained. Emotional heat was further engendered when creditors who had provided materials sometime before the actual building commenced began to press for their money, and the means of liquidating such expenses had not been resolved at the time. Thus it was spring of 1877 before all such problems were taken care of and the actual work on the new City Hall was commenced. 80

As the structure rose, so the problem of financing it became more acute. Expenditures exceeded anticipations. Questions concerning costs and the problem of handling finances multiplied in proportion to the increasing indebtedness. Borrowing $300.00, a result of a decision reached in the council meeting of July 4, 1877, did little to ameliorate the condition, and October 12 found the city's indebtedness at $1,613.75.

The anxiety of the City Council became quite evident, following this situation, when they requested the committee on public works to provide more detailed reports on expenditures. It did not help matters when the committee, in turn, failed to supply the reports in the manner desired. This resulted in the building superintendent being asked in the meeting of October 25 to suspend work "until a full report be made to the council of all expenses already incurred." How soon this difficulty was resolved is not definitely mentioned in the records, but the city officials, themselves, turned out to shingle the roof on October 29.

The acuteness of the financial dilemma became even more evident at the City Council meeting of November 3 when it was decided "to

80Ibid., May 22, 1876, to June 16, 1877, Book B, pp. 96-127.
negotiate with the 'ecclesiastical officers', for the sale of the Hall building to the ward." This apparently did not work out, for no report from the investigating committee is to be found and, further, the building superintendent in the meeting of November 11 was instructed to "get means from the people (as Donations) with which to finish the Hall, without directly involving the city in further indebtedness," and to proceed with the building program. 81

It is obvious from the records that the appeal for public donation failed. However, the City Hall neared sufficient completion in December to be put to public use and, commencing with the council meeting of the 19th, plans for its government and for charges to be assessed its users began to be evolved. As a multiple purpose building it was intended for dancing, for public gatherings, and for dramatic and musical productions. Its movable benches, its stage, and its stairways to dressing rooms below were intended to provide for varied utility. 82

First receipts for use of the new hall amounted to $51.55. This sum was received by January 5, 1878. Although such was encouraging, there was no immediate possibility of resolving the financial problem and, further, the hall was not completed. Plastering and other finish work still waited the hand of the appropriate artisan. 83

March saw a great many claims being pressed for settlement, with tension and anxiety on the part of council members on the increase. Superintendent John T. Rich was released from his position when his

81Ibid., July 21 to November 11, 1877, Book B, pp. 128-142.
82Ibid., December 19, 1877, Book B, pp. 144-145.
83Ibid., January 5, 1878, Book B, pp. 146-147.
report of financial conditions was not acceptable. There was much bickering, apparently. Differences of opinion and misunderstandings seemed to flourish. The presentation of tickets to the dances and the issuance of orders on the city in favor of the laborers aided little. Hall rentals for dances and dramatic productions were not sufficient.\(^{84}\)

New City Councils as they came into office inherited the problems and the challenge, but different methods of hall administration and changed rentals failed to mitigate the dilemma. A need for finishing the City Hall was deemed necessary, however, and Mayor W. R. Judd asked for council approval to plaster the building. This work, at a cost of an additional $215.34, was arranged for on December 7, 1878—nearly three years after the project began. It was ten months later before the cellar was plastered and the covering over its entrance completed.\(^{85}\)

Though the building of the City Hall was finally accomplished and many organizations sought its use, the costs of construction had not been met nor had the means to defray them been evolved. As a last measure it was decided to mortgage the property in the amount of its indebtedness. Mayor William Jefferies took care of the business and the money was borrowed from James L. Wrathall in the amount of $1,487.60. The note, dated November 22, 1880, provided for payments of one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months.\(^{86}\)

It was hoped that the building would pay for itself, both through

\(^{84}\)Ibid., March 2 and 11, 1878, Book B, pp. 148-152.

\(^{85}\)Ibid., November 11, 1878, and October 24, 1879, Book B, pp. 172-173, 201.

\(^{86}\)Ibid., December 11, 1880, Book B, p. 219.
rentals received from various users and through income received from city sponsored dances and parties. Such success was not realized, and after two years the note to James L. Wrathall remained unpaid. In the City Council meeting of August 10, 1882, Mr. Wrathall in leniency indicated his willingness to waive the accrued interest if the city would pay him $1,000.00 on the note, and if this were done he would allow the city another three years to pay the balance, which would be at the rate of 1% per month. Not even these terms could be met by the city, and after two subsequent mass meetings, the trying out of new plans to raise money, the soliciting of aid from the local "ecclesiastical authority," and attempts to borrow from other sources, it was finally decided that a warranty deed to the City Hall and its surrounding property be given to Mr. Wrathall in settlement of the November 22, 1880, note in the amount of $1,187.60, a previous note of $143.75 given July 30, 1879, and the combined accrued interest of $512.40.

Fourteen months slipped by in which the city in desperation tried every means as indicated to settle the account. A letter to the Mayor in January of 1884 from Mr. Wrathall's attorney spurred the above action as taken by the City Council in the meeting of January 26. It was not until the meeting of September 13, 1884, another ten months, that the Mayor finally reported "that he had obtained the Mortgage and Notes on the City Hall and Public Square from Mr. Wrathall for which he gave Mr. Wrathall a Warrantee Deed for the City Hall, which transaction settled with him in full."87

87Ibid., October 13, 1882, to September 13, 1884, Book B, pp. 276-307; Book C, p. 9. Note: Soon after the City Hall reverted to James L. Wrathall it became known as the Social Hall and was the center of community social activity for many years. It "passed into the hands
City Hall built during the years of 1877-1879 and which became known as the "Social Hall."

Present City Hall, built in 1918.
Although the Adobie School House was offered by the "School Trustees" to the City Council as a place to continue their meetings upon the loss of the new City Hall, it did not prove to be functional while it housed one of Grantsville's schools. As a result, several public buildings were used at various times. "Anderson Hall" was one such place. It served for a time during 1886. The Social Hall (previously the City Hall) was rented by the city following this date until November 21, 1891, when the newly erected Grantsville Academy came into consistent use for a number of years.

In the council meeting of August 1, 1894, as recorded in the minutes, "the Mayor thought it would be advisable for the committee on public grounds to confer with the School Trustees and see on what terms they could purchase for the City the property known as the old Adobie School House." This was the beginning of negotiations that of the Ward Bishopric" in January of 1899 according to the Tooele Transcript (January 6, 1899), where dances, parties, and other entertainment continued under their jurisdiction. It was pulled down in December of 1908 "to make room for private improvements" (Tooele Transcript, December 11, 1908).

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89 ibid., November 10, 1886, Book C, p. 148. Note: Anderson Hall was built as a residence about 1880 by John Anderson. It was located on the grounds where the Grantsville High School now stands. Because of the lack of a suitable dance hall and because of the residence's excellent arrangement with its large front room, it was used for dances and parties in the 1880's and 1890's. A fee for its rental was paid to Mr. Anderson who also sold coffee and cakes for a nominal price. Later the house was remodeled and used to house the Post Office. Dr. C. O. Elliot lived there for a time. The structure was torn down in 1928 when the property was purchased for the erection of the new high school (Interview with Oscar Anderson, grandson of the builder, on June 3, 1958).

90 ibid., November 21, 1891, Book C, p. 149.

91 ibid., August 1, 1894, Book C, p. 226.
finally provided the first home for the Grantsville City Council. Though the building was old, it was felt that it would furnish a permanent place for the transaction of official business, and it had been somewhat renovated by school officials in the latter part of 1893 when a new floor was laid and seats built and placed around the walls. The transaction involving a price of $550.00 in two notes payable annually was approved in the council meeting of September 29, 1894, when the Adobie School House became the "City Hall." 

Improved facility was achieved with the construction of a new jail adjacent to the hall during the last three months of the year. This replaced the steel cage built in 1881 as the first place used for the incarceration of certain violators of the law. In the early fall of 1897 the hall itself was plastered. The old building, with such commendable maintenance, provided for the business of running the city for a number of years.

The use of the "old Adobie School House" as the City Hall came to an end with the building of a new City Hall containing facilities for


94 Ibid., October 8, November 12, December 10, 26, 1881; January 24, February 25, June 10, 1882; August 28, 1886, Book B, pp. 237, 238, 240, 267; plus August 28, November 6, 10, 1886; September 29, December 28, 1894; August 28, 1897, Book C, pp. 45, 48, 226, 232, 280. Note: The property to the south of the Adobie School House (City Hall) was also acquired during 1897. Purchased at a most nominal fee from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a resolution was adopted by the City Council at the meeting of November 17, 1897, and presented to Wilford Woodruff, the President of the Church, in acknowledgment of his kindness. Because of its historical significance the resolution is included in this thesis. See Appendix XIII.
holding court and providing for a city jail in addition to a council room and added facilities for the transaction of city business. Contemplation in this direction began early in 1917 with official machinery being set in operation during the council meeting of May 4. The pertinent part of the minutes of the meeting follows:

Hale /E. W.7 moved that the Mayor /F. T. Burmester/ be authorized to call a Special election to bond the City for Three Thousand Five Hundred ($3500) Dollars for twenty (20) years for the purpose of purchasing a site and building a new City Hall, said election to be held Tuesday, June 12, 1917. The motion was seconded by Clark /E.M.7. Motion carried, the votes being as follows: Ayes, Len W. Hale, C. J. Stromberg, and E. M. Clark. Nayes, none.

Councilman C.J. Stromberg moved that Morris Matthews /Later changed to James T. Sutton/, A. Fred Anderson, and A. Fawson be appointed judges to act at said election. Carried.

All requirements for making the election legal were attended to and subsequently the voters indicated their willingness to bond the city by a vote of fifty-seven to forty-nine. Thus, according to proper ordinance, the issuance and sale of $3,500.00 worth of city bonds was provided for during the City Council meeting of August 10, 1917.

When bids were advertised for, three companies submitted figures. All were in excess of $4,200.00 and were rejected by the City Council in their meeting of August 28. New bids were sought and Monto Barrus, the only bidder to file at the second advertising, submitted a figure of $3,972.00. Action in favor of this local builder was taken by the municipal authorities on September 20, and all was in readiness to begin construction of the new City Hall on property obtained from Charles Johnson situated on the north side of Main Street between Hale and Park Streets.

95Ibid., May 4, 1917, Book E, p. 3.
96Ibid., June 18 and August 10, 1917, Book E, pp. 6, 9.
97Ibid., July 28 to September 20, 1917, Book E, pp. 8-12.
Announcement of the commencement of the project together with a statement of the supporting attitude of the citizens of Grantsville concerning city officials was made in the Grantsville section of the county newspaper on November 9, 1917, as follows:

Work has commenced on our city hall and jail, the cement work is all done and they have commenced the brick work. Great credit is due our Mayor and City Council for the progressive spirit they manifest.98

Construction never lagged for a moment on this project and, to the joy of officials and townspeople alike, the building was ready for occupancy in three months time. The first council meeting was held in the new building on January 31, 1918, and the long smoldering desire for a City Hall, actually and originally constructed for municipal purposes alone, became a reality.99

98The Tooele Transcript, November 9, 1917.

99Ibid., January 25, 1918. Also “Minutes of the Grantsville City Council,” January 31, 1918, Book E, pp. 17-18. Note: A curfew bell was placed in the belfry of the new building in December of 1919. A well was drilled by Mr. Gustave Bolinder in the spring of 1921 (The Tooele Transcript, December 5, 1919, and April 15, 1921).

Note: The bonds sold to raise money for the erection of the City Hall were retired by order of the City Council in their meeting of June 10, 1937. They had been purchased by William E. Matthews to whom the regular interest payments had been made and who now received the $3,500.00 plus the accrued interest of $105.00 in final payment (“Minutes of the Grantsville City Council,” June 10, 1937, Book E, p. 240).

Note: The old City Hall (Adobie School House) was abandoned upon the completion of the new hall. It was sold to Mrs. Emma Burmaster for $400.00 plus certain other considerations. The deed was issued to her in December of 1921 upon final payment (“Minutes of the Grantsville City Council,” February 26, May 2, 1918, and December 29, 1921, Book E, pp. 20, 21, 50). Eventually, this historic old landmark was later acquired by Pres. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He restored the old building and presented it to the Grantsville Stake on Sunday, October 8, 1950, during the occasion of the Grantsville Centennial Celebration (Deseret News, October 8, 1950).
Problems and Management of Irrigation Waters

As mentioned in Chapter I, it was the many springs and the two canyon streams issuing from the mountain range to the west and south that determined the settlement of the oasis-like community that later was named Grantsville. The surrounding country was a brush covered sort of wilderness which on the north sloped off to long patches of alkali soil before reaching the salty environs of the Great Salt Lake.

Between the mountains and these alkali flats was excellent soil, capable of producing an abundance of quality agricultural products. Water was all that was needed to unlock the treasure of the land's fertility. People of the soil, the early Mormon settlers of this spot were no doubt most happy with the prospects the future held, for as the water situation originally stood there was ample. Later, however, as numbers increased and more and more land was cleared and prepared for the plow, the water supply proved to be insufficient. This was not because the life-giving liquid was unavailable but because development, management, and cooperation had not been employed to meet the particular challenge.

The purpose of this section is to consider the history of Grantsville's water problem—how the people of the community proved equal to the task of keeping the water supply up with the demands of a growing population—and of new land as it was made ready for cultivation.

Just how the problem of allotting water for irrigation purposes was handled prior to the granting of the city charter to Grantsville is not obvious from known records. When families were few in number, no doubt there was more than enough water and the matter of having a "turn" was of little concern. With the increasing number of settlers, however,
a system would have to be evolved in order to insure fairness to everyone concerned. In the days of Utah's colonial settlement, such problems connected with water and its management in the Mormon communities were handled by the Bishop. It is doubtful that Grantsville proved an exception to the rule.

With the election of the first City Council, however, whatever the process of management and previous authority might have been, a change was made. This occurred soon, just seventeen days after the council's initial meeting on June 8, 1867. At this time Mayor Cyrus W. Bates "introduced the business of controlling water, water Ditches, [and] Water Masters." After due deliberation, the "City Council appointed A. W. Sabin Water Master of the North Willow Survey, and T. P. Watson Water Master of the South Willow Survey to act as Water Masters until others be appointed."100

It is obvious from the terms used above to refer to the waters of the two streams coming from North Willow and South Willow canyons, respectively, that previous "surveys" had been made and the waters assigned to particular pieces of property. Further, the city officials did not initiate the original system of management but took over the task by virtue of their right and obligation as provided in the Grantsville City Charter as follows:

The City Council is further empowered to ... annually assess and collect and expend the necessary tax ... for furnishing the city with water for irrigating and other purposes, and regulate and control the same; and furthermore, so far as may be necessary, to

100 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," June 25, 1867, Book A, pp. 4-5.
control the water courses leading thereto. \textsuperscript{101}

In the authority of the above stipulation, the first ordinance having to do with the problems of irrigation was formulated and passed by the City Council on June 25, 1868. It follows in full:

An Ordinance Creating the Office of City Water Masters and Defining the duties thereof.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Grantsville that there shall be and is hereby created the office of City Water Masters and have appointed Ara Williams Sabin Water Master of the North Willow Survey, and Thomas Plovrighth Watson for South Willow Survey, who before entering upon the duties of their office shall take and subscribe an oath for the faithful performance of the duties thereof. It shall be their duty to see to the erection and repairs of such Gates, Locks or sluices, as may be necessary to admit into each survey the waters rising and flowing therein, and divide the same through the city as shall best serve the public interest for irrigation and other purposes.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons who shall remove, break, or otherwise injure or destroy any dam, gates, or sluiceway shall be liable to pay a fine of not less than one or more than one hundred dollars and pay all damages.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons who shall take or alter the course of the water intended for irrigation or other purposes without the consent of the Water Master, or the person then holding the right of said water, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the owners of each survey to make and keep in repair such dams, gates, or sluiceways as may be necessary to admit an equal and fair distribution of water to their land to be under the control of the Water Master of each survey.

Sec. 5. Any person or persons who shall refuse to do their proportion of labour when called upon by the Water Master in each survey, he shall perform the labour at their expense and collect the same as any other debt. \textsuperscript{102}

It is evident from the records that the task of being a "Water Master" was a hazardous one, fraught with experiences of bitterness and resentment expressed in angry words, threats, quarrels, and misrepres-
sentations on the part of the people he was employed to serve. There were, thus, many resignations of Water Masters over the years. Likewise, there was a continued plea on their part for an increase in wages because of what the job entailed.

The City Council itself was also continually embroiled in irrigation problems raised by the water owners. Squabbles concerning the rights of individual users, the resignation and selection of water masters, the transferring of rights from one survey to another, and the transferring of water from surveyed and producing land to that recently "taken up" were the unpleasant experiences of the council members on numerous occasions. Townspeople at one time became so concerned that letters were written to the Deseret News to air their opinions, to call the attention of outside officials to the situation in Grantsville, and to publicly challenge the decisions and acts of the City Council.

Such differences were in all probability the beginnings of the investigations and other activities which ultimately led to the early organization of independent irrigation companies. The first mention of such a possibility is noted in the city records under date of March 10, 1877, as follows:

W. C. Rydalch, moved to appoint a committee of three, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing irrigation companies in order to better secure the water privileges to the city.
A. L. Hale seconded the motion which was put and carried.
The Mayor [W. R. Judd] then said that W. C. Rydalch and Jas. Wrathall would act with himself as said committee.

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103 Ibid., May 16, 1871, to September 11, 1890, Book A, pp. 62-102; Book B, pp. 3-319; Book C, pp. 8-127.
104 Ibid. Also Deseret News, February 7, 11, 21, 1884.
105 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," March 10, 1877, Book B, p. 110.
This development occurred previous to the time when most of the challenges arose and problems which commenced like the sputtering fuses of firecrackers exploded as they were tossed in the laps of the various City Councils during the 1880's. Thus nothing ever came of the above action of the council, and it was another ten years before any similar movement occurred. At this time, November 26, 1887, the records note in the midst of increasing controversies the following:

The Mayor [Charles L. Anderson] suggested that some means be taken to secure permanent settlement of the water question. It was agreed that Alderman Rydalch be employed to secure information as to the legality of transferring water rights from one place to another; also he was to obtain information as to the best means of organizing an Irrigation Company.  

Although Alderman Rydalch reported back to the City Council in its meeting of February 18, 1888, no detail of the report is given and no action ever resulted directly from the assignment.

Water problems continued to agitate, however, and new city officials upon coming into office inherited the challenges and the unfinished business relative to the irrigation waters. Such was true of Mayor A. G. Johnson and others who took office with him in October of 1889, but to whom the credit must go for resolving the dilemma and bringing about the organization of independent irrigation companies.

The first significant step was when Mayor Johnson, after his own investigation, reported to the City Council on December 9, 1889, "that attorneys advise . . . that people who own water in North and South Willow ditch should incorporate under the Territorial Laws into an Irrigating Company."  

106 Ibid., November 26, 1887, Book C, p. 65.
107 Ibid., February 18, 1888, Book C, p. 69.
108 Ibid., December 9, 1889, Book C, p. 105.
This report was followed with more concrete action on the part of the City Council on January 6, 1890, when

The Mayor was instructed to call a mass meeting of all water owners of both North and South Willow Creeks to meet at 2 P.M. Thursday, Jan. 16, 1890: on motion of Councilor Jas. Ratcliffe. The above meeting is to be called to take into consideration the advisability of forming into an irrigation company.  

The mass meeting drew only a "fair" representation. Those present appointed A. G. Johnson and Thomas Williams to be chairman and secretary, respectively, with authority to prosecute all activities relative to the problem. After this business, a motion was made and passed to the effect that an irrigation company be organized and, further, that a committee of three representing each creek be appointed to ascertain the opinion of the water users as to whether there should be two companies or an amalgamation of the water owners of each creek into one company. Also at this meeting, W. C. Rydalch, A. G. Johnson, and Joshua R. Clark were appointed as a committee to draft articles of incorporation and bylaws for the company to be formed.

This latter committee in association with "attorney Houtz" of Salt Lake City formulated the articles of incorporation which were accepted in the "water meeting" of January 24, 1890. At this meeting it was also decided to organize two companies. However, at a subsequent meeting of South Willow water users on the 29th, the same problem was debated until midnight, with a final decision being in favor of one company. This decision did not stand, or was later changed, for—after taking care of the settling of claims, the examination of titles held

109 Ibid., January 6, 1890, Book C, pp. 107-108.
by water owners, and the compliance with other legal requirements—two separate companies were organized. 111

The final business creating the South Willow Irrigation Company took place in the City Council meeting of May 3, 1890, as follows:

A petition was presented signed by R. T. Brown, H. P. Kimball, Gustave Anderson, O. H. Barrus, A. G. Johnson as Trustees on behalf of South Willow Irrigating Company, asking City Counsel to relinquish their right to the control of South Willow Creek for irrigating purposes. Stating that the Irrigating Company wish to assume control of said Creek:

Counselor Hammond moved that petition be granted providing that the Irrigating Co. issue stock in the Company for Five Acres of water right to be used on the Public Square. Carried.112

Similarly, the North Willow Irrigating Company became an independent corporation by virtue of the action of the City Council on September 11, 1890, as follows:

A petition from the Directors of the North Willow Irrigating Company was ... presented asking the City Counsel to relinquish the City's claim or right of control North Willow Creek. Moved by Counselor Worthington that the petition be granted, seconded by Alderman Anderson. Counselor Hammond then offered an amendment which was: that the petition be granted on conditions that Grantsville City be known as a Stock holder & that a certificate be issued to Grantsville City, for enough water to irrigate the City Cemetery. Amendment carried by a vote of four to three. For the amendment Ald. Robinson, Counselors Hammond, Ratcliffe & Alderman Wrathall. For the petition as it read were Counselors S. S. Worthington & O. H. Barrus and Alderman Anderson.113

With the creation of the two irrigation companies, pertinent water problems were no longer the concern of the city. Technically, therefore, the further consideration of the activities and problems of these new corporate bodies belongs outside of this chapter. However,

111 Ibid., January 17, 22, 23, 24, 29, and March 8, 12, 1890.


113 Ibid., September 11, 1890, Book C, pp. 126-127.
in order to insure proper continuity, it is logical to proceed at this point with the treatment of the expansion of irrigation facilities to supply the growing community and to provide for watering the additional land brought under cultivation as mentioned at the beginning of this section.

Upon severance of city ties the two irrigation companies were characterized by commendable vitality as they created their own organizations and launched their own programs for augmenting the water supply. In this endeavor, the greatest challenge to both companies was to counteract the great loss of water between the mouth of each canyon and the farms of the community some five to seven miles distant, which loss was due to the tremendous seepage through the rocky and sandy soil of the bench lands. Both companies recognized their common problem early and set up objectives to do something about it, though the tremendous cost involved was almost prohibitive.

The South Willow Irrigation Company was the first to commence a project to rectify the above conditions. After much deliberation and careful investigation of costs and the engineering problem involved, a contract was let in May of 1898 to A. F. Doremus of Salt Lake City to pipe South Willow Creek from the mouth of the canyon northward to a logical diversion point. The four to five-mile project of burying the cement pipe was contracted for $19,000. Two miles of the job was completed by November of 1898, when work came to a halt for the winter. Recommencing the middle of the following March, the contract was completed early in the summer, with the volume of the canyon stream reach-
ing Grantsville being increased in great amount.114

A similar project on the part of the North Willow Irrigation Com-
pany was not commenced until 1937, but it was the culmination of efforts
that actually began in 1891, soon after the company was organized. At
this early date William C. Rydalch and George V. Millward were appointed
as a committee to investigate the merits of various kinds of pipe and the
cost of a system by which North Willow Creek could be carried across the
porous ground between the mouth of the canyon and the farms of Grants-
ville. Discussion of such a project was carried on through the years,
with the huge expenditure involved always thwarting each plan.115

Finally, at a meeting of company stockholders held in the City
Hall on August 25, 1933, it was decided to try and obtain a loan of
$50,000 from the federal government. (At this time it had been determined
by a company employed engineer "that less than one third of the water at
the mouth of the canyon reached the city."116) An application was immedi-
ately made to the federal Emergency Relief Administration, a government
agency organized during these depression years, but it failed to meet with
any degree of success. Later a P.W.A. (Public Works Administration) grant
was cancelled when employment improved in 1936.117

Undeterred by repeated failures to obtain finances for piping the
waters of North Willow Creek to the city, the company continued its efforts

114 "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," May 28, 1898. Also The Tooele
 Transcript, November 18, 1898; March 17, April 28, May 26, 1899.
115 The Transcript Bulletin, April 27, 1937.
116 Ibid., August 25, 1933.
117 Ibid., August 31, 1931; July 29, 1938.
and was ultimately successful in working out a program in cooperation with the United States Soil Conservation Service. This government agency was interested in providing a vegetation cover for what was known as the "dust area" south of Grantsville which had been denuded of its shrubbery and plants by a fire and had, subsequently, plagued the city with great dust storms during the 1930's. The agreement was for the irrigation company to provide the materials, and for the government agency to provide the labor in exchange for "two second feet of water during the spring season and one fifth of the canyon flow during the off period." This agreement was reached and work commenced in the spring of 1937. The great undertaking included the laying of six and one-half miles of eighteen to twenty-two inch concrete pipe (cemented joints and laid at a minimum depth of two feet) and the construction of an elaborate intake system with a series of traps designed to protect the pipe system from injury due to rocks and sediment. The approximate cost was $16,000 to the irrigation company for materials and $35,000 to the federal government for labor.118

When completed, over three hundred people joined in a jubilant celebration held at the mouth of the canyon at 10:00 on Monday, August 1, 1938, to celebrate the fulfillment of a dream of two generations. Paul G. Johnson, the local postmaster and prominent shareholder, was the chairman of the program, which included addresses by federal, state, and local officials; numbers by the high school band; free barbecued lamb and cold drinks; and a motion picture in the town's Opera House in the afternoon. Those North Willow Irrigation Company board members who had worked for the previous five years to make this boon to agriculture possible and who

were on hand at the celebration to receive the congratulations of a thankful people were Paul E. Wrathall, president; E. T. Woolley; E. M. Clark; Roy T. Brown; H. G. Willis; and H. LeRoy Sutton, secretary.  

Grantsville City Cemetery - Funerals

Great respect for the dead has always characterized the community of Grantsville. In the very beginning an appropriate spot was set aside for the proper burial of its citizens. Fitting funerals, well attended by sympathetic citizens, usually preceded interment.

Many aspects of these early funerals, however, were a far cry from their modern counterpart. For instance, the "caskets" of the day were no more than crudely built wooden boxes, and the carriage or hearse was someone's trusted wagon drawn by a single horse or team, as the case might have been. The cortege that followed to the graveyard consisted of a variety of wagons and buggies following the slow moving animals that drew them. It was further necessary in these early days that burials take place quickly, as methods of embalming were not available to the community.

When Grantsville became a chartered city the task of interment was the responsibility of the elected officials. The digging of the grave in preparation for burial and the providing of a conveyance for the corpse from the home to the meeting house and thence to the cemetery was a function of the city, as was the keeping of proper records. The first city ordinance providing for a sexton, to whom such responsibilities were given, was passed April 9, 1870—ten months after the first City Council took office. The pertinent section of this ordinance follows:

\[\text{Ibid.}, \text{July 22, 27, 29, 1938.}\]
Sec. 7. The Sexton shall keep a record of all deaths—the causes thereof—including adults and children—transient or otherwise, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the public. And in case of any person transient or local, dying—in the city without sufficient means for burial purposes—the Sexton shall provide for the burial of such person, at the expense of the City. It shall be his duty to take charge of the grave-yard, and to dig graves when ordered, in their proper places, and to see that each grave is dug five feet deep—whose remuneration for such work shall be as follows—Each grave for a person not over twelve years old, one dollar and fifty cents. Each grave for a person over twelve years of age, two dollars and fifty cents.  

This initial legislation regarding the sexton and the handling of burials was under the direction of Mayor Emery Barrus. At the council meeting of April 23, he also presented the name of Aaron McBride to be the first sexton of Grantsville, which was approved. Further, during Mayor Barrus' term of office, a committee was "appointed to survey and stake off" the lots of the "Grave-Yard." The mayor was chairman of this committee and also promoted the project of fencing the cemetery, which was completed by fall of the same year, 1870.  

Subsequent records continue to show the function of the city in reference to the burial of the dead and to the continued improvement of the cemetery. Concerning the initial item, all aspects of interment were handled by the city for many years. In 1910, for instance, this significant entry is made on September 23: "Motion of J. E. Millward

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120 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," April 9, 1870, Book A, p. 46.

121 Ibid., April 23, May 21, June 11, August 27, October 23, 1870, Book A, pp. 49, 50, 51, 58. Note: Previous mention is made of a motion to "survey grave yard (5 acres) from south line of Main St. to north line of County Road," but apparently nothing was ever done about it for Mayor Cyrus W. Bates, later, brought the same business up again. Further, no reference is again made to the surveying of the cemetery until Mayor Emery Barrus made it a project during his term of office ("Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," July 16, September 28, 1877).
... that himself as Chairman of the Cemetery Committee with Co. Councilor J. L. Wrathall be empowered to investigate the proposition of securing for G. City a device for moving corpse in and out of Meeting House also for lowering it into grave. Further it seems that the city, shortly after this time, had too long procrastinated the purchase of a hearse to replace the common wagon as a conveyance for the dead, and thus keep abreast of modern facilities which would add dignity to the funerals of the day. Thus a citizens' petition containing fifty-two signatures was presented to the City Council on September 7, 1912, requesting that steps be taken to purchase a hearse and to provide for its upkeep. This resulted in a decision by the council, made the same evening, to take advantage of a previous offer of a Mr. Olsen of Ephraim, Utah, to sell a hearse to the city for $635.00. Terms were worked out and the hearse was subsequently obtained. A double harness was also purchased, and a "hearse house" provided on the cemetery grounds. C. J. Stromberg took care of the vehicle for a city stipulated fee of $3.00, which was collected for each funeral.

Thus, Grantsville's funerals were apparently taken care of with this equipment, by Mr. Stromberg, and under the city's direction until a more modern undertaking service was available from Tooele.

Returning to the city's efforts to improve the cemetery, as

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122Ibid., September 23, 1910, Book D, p. 252.


124Note: Records indicate that the hearse was sold in 1924 or 1925 after being in the complete custody of C. J. Stromberg since it was purchased ("Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," May 8, 1924; October 6, 1926, Book E, pp. 74, 105).
referred to above, it is obvious that there was a great amount of pride taken in maintaining and beautifying the resting place for the dead. The interest of city officials is indicated through the years as records reveal the amount of work expended and money appropriated in the interest of the city cemetery.

As projects of planting shrubs, trees, flowers, and lawns increased on the part of both city officials and the owners of cemetery lots there was also a corresponding increase in the need of and demand for more water than was available to the city. This presented the first major problem to municipal authorities regarding the cemetery since it was surveyed, plotted, and fenced in the 1870's, which problem was further complicated because of the location of the cemetery and the city's lack of funds to provide a better water system. Lengthy discussions concerning this dilemma were eventually backed up by official action in the council meeting of February 28, 1918, with a definite decision to build "a cement tank or reservoir to hold water for watering the cemetery." 125

No time was lost in asking for bids on the project, with the contract being awarded to a local builder, Monto Barrus, for the bid price of $1,236.00. Construction followed immediately on a parcel of ground southwest and across the road from the cemetery, and the project was completed in July. As on so many other occasions, money was not in the city treasury when the work was completed, and it was not until February 17, 1919, after many pleas from Mr. Barrus, that officials authorized final payment. 126

125 Ibid., February 28, 1918, Book E, p. 20.
126 Ibid., April 6, July 25, September 30, 1918; February 27, 1919, Book E, pp. 20, 21, 25, 26, 29.
Further improvements to the cemetery followed the building of the reservoir. In 1924 and 1925 water pipes were laid in order to better water the grounds through the pressure supplied by virtue of the reservoir. Apparently water was never sufficient to do the job, however, especially with additional shrubbery being planted and more lots being sold. Thus, investigations were made in 1929 to find a way to better the system and augment the water supply. Councilman E. M. Clark was given this assignment, and through his efforts arrangements were made with V. J. Crochern of Erda to drill a well at the rate of "$2.00 per foot for first 200 feet and $2.25 for any further depth to 300 feet." This was approved by the City Council on June 4, 1930. The electric pumping plant for raising the water to the reservoir was purchased from the Fairbanks-Morse Company and installed in the early fall. This failed to operate satisfactorily, and pressure had to be brought to bear before necessary adjustments were made by the company. A loan of $2,500.00 from William E. Matthews was the means of financing the venture, and was secured by city bonds that were approved by popular vote on December 3, 1930.127

The final episode in the story of the water system for the cemetery occurred in a meeting of the Grantsville City Council on February 15, 1941, when a motion was made and carried "that the pump at cemetery and pipe from reservoir to cemetery and Concrete Reservoir above cemetery be advertised for sale."128 No doubt this was made possible because


128Ibid., February 15, 1941, Book E, p. 29.
of the fact that the new culinary water system for Grantsville was nearing completion.

Roads and Sidewalks

Even before the work commenced on the beautification and improvement of the cemetery, municipal efforts had been expended to improve streets and sidewalks and to open new thoroughfares as growth and needs required them. The main roads in Grantsville were, of course, already established before the city received its charter. Thus at the very first meeting of the initial City Council, James Kearl was appointed "Superintendent of Streets" in order that these streets might be properly maintained. 129

On July 16, 1867, the first motion to open a new street is noted in the records. 130 This was to be "through Mathews land" and it was further decided, at the subsequent meeting of July 27, to "make it a 7 Rod Street." 131 This is typical of many such actions in which orders were given to open certain streets through specific properties. Of course such municipal actions were not without protests, and even heated quarrels, concerning the rights of the city and concerning individual liability and responsibility. But the city was growing and such requirements had to be made of its constituents.

Through the years these streets continued to be maintained under the direction of a street supervisor, who on many occasions, along with

130 Ibid., July 16, 1867, Book A, p. 10.
131 Ibid., July 27, 1867, Book A, p. 11.
members of the City Council, was the recipient of many protests and abuses where it was felt that some streets were neglected while others received more than adequate attention. There was also a problem in keeping streets attractive and free from refuse. On occasion property owners not only had to receive an official notification but be threatened with a law suit in order to get them to remove unsightly accumulations in the shape of tree stumps, branches, refuse, and so forth which had been piled adjacent to streets or sidewalks. It should be mentioned too that there was the typical problem of all cities of this early day, that of heavy dust on every road. In characteristic civic interest the city also met this situation in the purchase of a road sprinkler in June of 1916. With all of these problems, the streets were generally kept in good repair as council members and city employees conscientiously performed their duties. It can be said that for the miles of streets involved, the city did a good job of maintenance.\(^1\)

The advent of the automobile presented additional problems concerning the roads, as well as the safety of the public, which the City Council had to cope with. Records indicate that the first appearance of an automobile in Grantsville was in 1906. Joshua R. Clark in his valuable diary made the following very interesting entry on May 20:

> Brother Albert Erickson who is out from the City with an automobile overtook us in front of Charlotte Rowberry's and asked us to take a ride. Ma and I got in. He took us around the Co-op Store block. They ride very easy and go at great speed.\(^2\)

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\(^1\)The Tooele Transcript, June 23, 1916. Note: The problems of roads and their maintenance are found in numerous entries in the minute books of the city dating from 1867 to the present.

This is the first of a number of accounts to be found of individual experiences with the first automobiles in Grantsville in 1906. It was not until 1913, however, that sufficient numbers were being driven around the city's streets to require the passage of an ordinance concerning them. Such laws as then enacted would indeed evoke a laugh from the driver of today's high horsepowered car, but they met the need of the day. As passed on July 5, the provisions of the first of such ordinances follow:

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to drive any automobile, automobile truck, or to ride any bicycle or motorcycle at a greater speed than four miles an hour over any crossing or sidewalk, or at a greater speed than fifteen miles an hour over any street or highway in Grantsville City, Utah.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any bicycle, motorcycle or automobile, or automobile truck, to run on or over any of the streets or highways of Grantsville City, Utah, at night without a suitable light or lights, and there shall be suitable lights on front, and back, of all automobiles and automobile trucks thus running.

SEC. 3. Any automobile or other conveyances shall observe the State Laws as to meeting or passing any person or conveyance.

SEC. 4. PENALTY. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not more than $50.00 or imprisonment of 50 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect upon approval.

Increasing speeds as well as increasing numbers of automobiles required an adequate means of law enforcement plus more suitable roads for travel, and such that great clouds of dust would not rise with every passing vehicle. The initial item found fruition in the employment of the city's first motocycle patrolman by virtue of the action of the City Council on August 17, 1925, as follows:

Motion by James Williams that the City employ a motorcycle patrolman to catch speeders. Motion seconded. Vote showed Williams and

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131 The Tooele Transcript, July 13, August 6, 1906.

135 Minutes of the Grantsville City Council, July 5, 1913, Book D, p. 312.
Eliason voted yes, Johnson and Arbon no. Mayor Burmester voted yes, so motion carried.  

The first patrol car, with a "siren and spotlight installed," was first put in use in June of 1935. This was a new Ford V8 for which the city paid cash.  

It was not until 1941 that something was done about the second item mentioned above, that of suitable and less dusty roads. During the summer the first major road project to provide for the age of the automobile was undertaken and Clark Street plus Cooley, Hale, and Church streets -- running between Clark Street and Main Street -- were oiled by means of spreading a "cured" oil and gravel mulch prepared in windrows along the streets. Thus the modern "city fathers" seemed to keep pace with their ancestors of the horse and buggy days in providing and maintaining good roadways.  

The second item of this section, sidewalks, was also a concern of the citizens and their municipal authorities even as were the roadways. Real interest in ample and solid walks was manifest long before the day when the use of concrete provided a hard, clean path for the Grantsville pedestrian. Greatest community efforts to improve the sidewalks were made in 1912 and 1913 when the "Parents Class" of the Mormon Sunday School joined with the city to grade and gravel them. Men and boys on several specific occasions hauled and spread gravel for many miles of walks while the ladies prepared good dinners which were served in the

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136 Ibid., August 17, 1925, Book E, p. 38.
138 Ibid., July 10, August 11, 1941, Book E, pp. 294, 295.
Relief Society Hall as it then stood on the site of the present Seminary building.\textsuperscript{139}

The paving of city sidewalks came in 1917 as the result of step by step planning by the City Council after investigating the specifications of Salt Lake City, the form of contract used and the type of bond required. Out of all of these efforts finally came a plan to provide concrete walks for most of Grantsville. Several paving districts were rapidly set up and advertised for protest. Of course some people came and stated their feelings against such a project. On the other hand, there were those who petitioned for concrete sidewalks to be laid in their particular area. Thus some projects were postponed while others were designated for immediate action.

District No. 1, the first to be planned, fronted the property on the north side of Main Street between Center and Hale Streets. The contract for the job was let on April 20 to Barrus and Pratt of Grantsville.\textsuperscript{140} Subsequent contracts for other "sidewalk extensions" soon followed, with Radebaugh and Eliason continually submitting the lowest bids and being awarded most all of the sidewalk contracts. Work was spread out over a number of years, mostly from 1917 to 1923.\textsuperscript{141}

There was a sad side to this much needed project which most people were delighted to see being completed. This was the fact that a very poor job was done on practically all of the work undertaken by

\textsuperscript{139}The Tooele Transcript, March 28, 1913.

\textsuperscript{140}"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," March 17, 31, April 4, 20, 28, 1917, Book E, pp. 1, 1-2, 2, 3, 3.

\textsuperscript{141}Ibid., May 12, July 16, 18, August 10, 1917; July 26, September 17, 1921, Book E, pp. 3, 4, 7, 7, 8-9, 11, 16-17, 48. Also The Transcript Bulletin, September 14, 1917; October 21, 1921.
Radebaugh and Eliason. It soon became evident that the concrete mixture was poor and that it was laid at a depth of less than two inches in many places. Either poor inspection was maintained by the city, specifications were not definite, or the contracts lacked the teeth to hold the contractors to their agreement for no record is to be found of an adjustment of any kind.

On the other hand there were protests of private citizens. Some rebelled at paying their assessments because of the inferior job. One such letter of an indignant property owner follows:

Grantsville City July 20, 1923

to the Honorable Mayor and Council of Grantsville City

Your City Treasurer have sent me a Special Tax Notice of sidewalk Paving $368.16 payable in installments first payment to be July 22, 1923 - 73.63 which I pay under Protest denying the justice of the demand being that the workmanship, is faulty the Contractor's work is not in performances with the contract in any part quality of material of which it is made the Contract call for 3/4 inch thick Base and the upper surface of the Concrete base shall be finished three quarters 3/4 inch in all 4 inches and it dont com up to the Contract in any thing thare for I pay it under Protest yours very truly

(signed) Gustave Anderson

Evidence for the justification of the above protest is to be found today in the crumbling walks and in the large sections of repair work that have been made year after year by the city since the paving project was completed.

Roads and sidewalks have been well maintained and new projects have been completed since these first ones mentioned in this section. It can be said that over the years the municipal authorities have served their community well in this respect.

1\textsuperscript{1/2} Letter from Gustave Anderson to the Grantsville City Council, Grantsville, Utah, July 20, 1923 (included loosely in the "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," Book E, p. 64).
Electricity Comes to Grantsville

As in most all early pioneer homes, kerosine lamps were the usual source of light in Grantsville for many years. The messy filling of their reservoirs, the constant cleaning of their smoky chimneys, and the daily trimming of their unevenly burned cotton wicks was a chore familiar to one and all until electricity began to eliminate the task in 1905.

There were some innovations along the way, however, and one in particular led people to think that the acme of lighting technique had arrived in 1899. This was when acetylene gas was first generated and used in the city on Thursday, April 20, at the residence of Abram Fawson. The county newspaper in reporting this event, which great numbers came to witness, concluded with the interesting statement:

It is a beautiful brilliant light, and is far superior to city gas. This we understand is the first plant in the county, and is the coming light.\(^{143}\)

The prophecy that the carbide produced gas "is the coming light" was a bit subjective, for electricity was even then a promising medium for producing light and Grantsville, itself, was only six years away from its use.

The opportunity to bring electricity into Grantsville was provided the City Council on February 17, 1904, when the Clark Electric Power Company of Ophir (later of Tooele) applied for a municipal franchise through its representative, a Mr. C. E. Green. Apparently a failure to agree on some of the terms, arranged at a later date, was the cause of the failure of the City Council to act favorably even though an

\(^{143}\) The Tooele Transcript, April 28, 1899. Also Deseret News, May 3, 1899.
investigating committee recommended the project.\textsuperscript{114}

A second petition for a franchise was presented to the council over a year later by the Clark Electric Power Company. Officials approved this one on July 15, 1905. The ordinance as passed granted, among other things, permission "to said company, its successors and assigns, to use and occupy the streets, lanes, alleys, and public places in said City of Grantsville for the purpose of conveying electrical currents by means of suitable poles and wires placed thereon to be used for electric lighting, the furnishing of electrical power and other purposes to the inhabitants, property owners and users in said city, for a term of 25 years from and after passage of this ordinance."\textsuperscript{115} Work was commenced on this project on the following August 1 when Mr. C. E. Green, the company’s electrician, started to make measurements and other preliminary preparation for installing light poles.\textsuperscript{116}

Concerning the placing of these poles, the city officials made a decision that the community was to later regret and a subsequent municipal administration was to have trouble over. The account of this decision as found in the city records of September 30, 1905, follows:

\begin{quote}
Co. Councilman Rydalch moved the electric poles be placed in the center of Main, Clark and Center streets where practical, and on the sides of all others. Seconded by Co. Rowberry.

Co. Hammond moved an amendment that the poles on Main street be on the side of the street up as far as the Kearl Corner seconded by
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{114}\textsl{Minutes of the Grantsville City Council}, February 17, 27, 1904, Book D, pp. 156-157. Also \textsl{The Tooele Transcript}, July 11, 1905.

\textsuperscript{115}\textsl{Minutes of the Grantsville City Council}, July 25, August 26, 1905, Book D, pp. 180, 182. Note: A typewritten copy of the ordinance, together with other pertinent correspondence, is fastened together and found in the front of Book D.

\textsuperscript{116}\textsl{The Tooele Transcript}, August 1, 1905.

Just when the people of Grantsville began to regret this decision to place the light poles in the center of the streets cannot be determined, but action to have them removed and placed on the sides of the streets commenced on November 11, 1911, when Mayor Gustave Anderson was appointed by the City Council to contact an agent of the light company "and learn on what conditions" this could be done.\textsuperscript{148}

A great amount of bickering resulted during the next three years over whether Grantsville City should bear the cost of moving the poles or whether the electric company should stan' the expense. Attorneys of both sides were called in. The power company contended that inasmuch as the poles were placed originally according to the expressed wishes of the City Council, the mistake was Grantsville's and not theirs. Grantsville contended that by virtue of "Section 3" of the ordinance granting the franchise—which states that the installation of the poles was to be "in such a manner as not to obstruct the free use and passage of the streets or endanger traffic"—the power company was obligated inasmuch as the poles, as placed, had proven to be a hazard. Although the problem was not taken to court, it was some time before it was resolved. Deliberations finally resulted in a new twenty-five year franchise being granted on October 7, 1911, with Grantsville making some concessions regarding rates and the use of meters.\textsuperscript{149}

\textsuperscript{147}"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," September 30, 1905, Book D, p. 183.

\textsuperscript{148}\textit{Ibid.}, November 25, 1911, Book D, p. 265.

\textsuperscript{149}\textit{Ibid.}, October 11, 1913; June 27, August 26, October 7, 1911, Book D, pp. 316, 333, 335, 336, 338-339. Note: A copy of the ordinance granting the new franchise, together with other pertinent correspondence, is fastened together and found in the front of Book D.
To return to the initial coming of electric power to Grantsville, a few further items of historical interest should be noted. The winter months of 1905-1906 saw most of the domestic wiring being accomplished after the poles had been set and the power lines brought into the city. Bishop James L. Wrathall's home was one of the first to be "lit up" with electricity; this was on Saturday, December 13. The following January 26 lights were turned on in the "meeting house" for the first time, and it was October of 1906 when the district school was wired for electricity. The first street lights glimmered on poles in the center of Main Street on December 14, 1905. Others, also, were subsequently placed after council approval on February 24, 1906.150

When the poles were moved from the center of the streets, new street lights were decided upon and new locations were designated. This was a contract job for twelve lights and was let to a Mr. A. Hennifer on December 17, 1914, for $50.00.151

The Clark Electric Power Company operated in Tooele County until January 1, 1925, when the Utah Power and Light Company purchased and took over its facilities. This, of course, included service to Grantsville. At this time city officials granted a long-term franchise to the Utah Power and Light Company, which resulted in lower rates to the community.152


152 Ibid., October 9, 1924, Book E, pp. 75-76. Also The Transcript Bulletin, December 19, 1924, and January 9, 1925.
During the "depression" of the early 1930's the city officials had their problems multiplied as people became greatly in need of financial aid and of relief from such burdens and as the city, itself, stood in need of a more dependable source of revenue. Out of this condition there came an investigation relative to the building and operation of a municipal power plant to be built on North Willow Creek. This appeared to be a possible way to obtain electricity for Grantsville citizens at a lower rate, to provide work for the unemployed, and to create a dependable source of revenue for the city. A mass meeting was held by the city on October 5, 1923, to consider the possibility and to organize for careful investigation. However, after conducting certain surveys, listening to various reports, investigating costs, and contemplating the legal problem that might be involved in competing with the Utah Power and Light Company, the plan was dropped.\(^{153}\)

This was the final episode in the history of Grantsville's electrical evolution. It is to be noted that city officials did bend their efforts to take advantage, in behalf of the community, of the offerings of progress, and through their labors electrical facilities and services continually improved.

A City-Owned Bathing Resort

Approximately five miles north and a little west of Grantsville is an area known as the "Warm Springs." It is an uninviting bit of open space dotted here and there by a number of small to fairly large natural basins filled with warm saline waters that bubble up from within them or

\(^{153}\) "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," October 5, 11, 1932; July 5, August 2, October 5, 1933, Book E, pp. 194, 195, 199, 199, 201.
flow from crevices in the ground filling the recessions that have apparently been washed by the springs for unknown numbers of decades. By the largest pool, now filled with a stringy uninviting moss and an accumulation of refuse, stands the crumbling remains of two cement bathhouses. Surrounding all is a baked alkali terrain which glistens grayish-white in a hot summer sun and is far from inviting today.

This is not the picture that the "city fathers" and the townspeople visualized in 1913 when great plans started to take shape for a bathing resort. Just what the people did have in mind is a question, of course, but the utilization of the springs for something more than the viewing of them as an interesting phenomenon of nature was intended when Joshua R. Clark, representing the "Parents Class" of the Sunday School, asked the City Council to "take steps to secure the Warm Springs as a resort for bathing." 154

From this meeting of August 30, 1913, there resulted an investigation revealing that the land desired was in part owned by the United States Government and was in part owned by the state and designated as "school lands." 155 Nothing followed this preliminary investigation for a period of four years, when Mayor Frank T. Burmester was authorized by the City Council to do all that was possible "to obtain and purchase forty (40) acres of land northwest of Grantsville City in which the Warm Springs are located." 156 Mayor Burmester filled his assignment and the land with

154 Ibid., August 30, 1913, Book D, p. 314.

155 Ibid., October 11, 25, 1913, Book D, pp. 315, 317.

156 Ibid., April 28, 1917, Book E, p. 3.
its many warm saline springs was purchased by the city in June of 1917.¹⁵⁷

Plans were immediately laid to build two cement bath houses, enlarge the springs, "and make such other improvements that will make it more convenient and attractive to those who want a luxurious and beneficial bath." A considerable sum of money was expended for these resort projects during the next two years, and in June of 1921 an additional $1,000.00 was put into building a cement pool.¹⁵⁸

In 1925 there were several who desired to lease the "Warm Springs" from the city as a business venture. This possibility was thoroughly investigated, and a lease was drawn up for someone by the city attorney, H. A. Smith. Records do not indicate to whom the property was leased, and from July 18, 1925, to December 10, 1925, there are no minutes recorded. Thus, there is no indication of what the summer held for the newly leased city resort.¹⁵⁹

Subsequent leases were made to various individuals during later years; and each year a more decrepit atmosphere characterized the resort as the bathhouses, constructed of poor concrete, started to crumble, and the main pool and surrounding areas began losing their allure through a sad lack of upkeep. On May 13, 1938, the city expressed its attitude when a motion "that the City will not attempt to maintain warm springs up to standard" was carried unanimously.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷Ibid., June 14, 1917, Book E, p. 5. Also The Tooele Transcript, June 22, 1917.

¹⁵⁸Ibid., June 14, 18, 1917; May 31, 1921, Book E, pp. 5, 6, 44-45. Also The Tooele Transcript, July 25, 1919.

¹⁵⁹Ibid., May 15, July 9, 18, August 17, 1925, Book E, pp. 85, 85-86, 87, 87-88.

¹⁶⁰Ibid., May 9, 1928; August 3, 1932; May 13, 1938, Book E, pp. 129, 193, 251.
The interest of prospective lessees waned as the conditions described at the beginning of this section became so generally characteristic, and the once thriving bathing resort of Grantsville City now belongs to the limbo of the past. For the older people only a nostalgia remains. For the youth of today the dirty moss-lined swimming pool occasionally provides a respite from the heat of a summer day or an excuse to play hooky from school. For the City Council the springs offer little if any responsibility, and pleas to clean and renovate the pool yearly fall on deafened ears.\footnote{161}

A City Volunteer Fire Department

The first major fire in Grantsville occurred July 26, 1892, and left the barn, granary, corrals, and hay of Bishop James L. Wrathall a blackened mass. Loss was estimated at over $2,500.00. Men could not approach the searing heat at the height of the fire and, consequently, could do little more than pour buckets of water on the ground and on the wind scattered bits of hay to keep the flames from spreading.\footnote{162}

There have been other devastating fires in Grantsville. One in particular was an inferno that lit up the night of July 31, 1921, and resulted in a loss that amounted to approximately $60,000.00. Destroyed were two buildings belonging to the People's Trading Company. They included a general merchandise store operated by Clyde Wrathall and a two-story brick building which housed a drug store on the lower floor.

\footnote{161}{Note: Through the years from Grantsville's early pioneer days to the present, the more accommodating pools of the springs have been the site of hundreds of baptisms performed under the authority of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

\footnote{162}{"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," July 26, 1892.}
operated by J. H. Millward, and the dental office of Dr. M. R. Woolley on the top floor. Two buildings owned by Mrs. J. W. Anderson were also destroyed. One housed the barber shop of Earl Anderson and the other, a small frame structure, was used by Dr. S. P. Crawley as his office. The newspaper account of the fire concluded with a most significant statement: "As there was no water in the ditch it was impossible to fight the blaze as the city has no fire fighting apparatus." 163

It is doubtful that this sad indictment against the city had any effect towards establishing a method or system of fighting fires. The only reaction found in city records was the calling of a special meeting of the City Council on August 31 "for the purpose of meeting with the bishoprics of both [L.D.S.] wards to consider the matter of making the Opera House [which they jointly operated] more safe in case of fire." During this meeting "the bishops agreed to make the front steps more fireproof and to provide fire escapes." 164

It was not until March 27, 1921, that outside pressure was brought to bear on the City Council. At this time Theo R. Johnson and G. W. Clark, representing the Commercial Club of the city, "met with the Council regarding the purchase of fire fighting apparatus." 165 Nothing apparently came out of this meeting. May 13, 1926, however, did see positive action from the City Council in the approval given to purchase chemical apparatus that had just been demonstrated. This equipment, mounted on a Ford chassis, was sold to the city for $1,600.00. Payments

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163 _Deseret News_, August 1, 1921.
165 _Ibid._, March 27, 1921, Book E, pp. 71-72.
for it continued over a three-year period.166

There is evidence that a bit more equipment was added from time to time. Definitely a garage was obtained to house the new fire apparatus on city-owned property. It was the shed in which the old city hearse had been stored on the property of C. J. Stromberg for at least the preceding fifteen years. This was moved by the city to its new location sometime between October 6, 1926, and March 11, 1927.167

Interest of the City Council in the problem of fighting fires continued, and a special meeting was called for Wednesday, March 16, 1927, at which members of the Tooele Fire Department were to be present to give their advice concerning the organization of a volunteer fire group in Grantsville.168 Apparently this meeting was held and was followed by another on March 24 to which all who were interested in a Voluntary Fire Department for Grantsville were invited to come. Out of this meeting, which was attended by a body of Tooele firemen who gave counsel and advice, there came Grantsville’s initial fire fighting organization. LeRoy Imlay was elected fire chief, with James R. Williams as secretary and treasurer of the group. Members included LeRoy Imlay, James R. Williams, Roy T. Brown, Harry Willis, John Brown, Charles J. Anderson, George Williams, Clyde Williams, Perry Erickson, and Wallace Johnson.169

Just how long this voluntary fire organization continued is a question. That it ultimately ceased to function is a certainty. Reasons

166Ibid., May 13, 1926, Book E, p. 98.
167Ibid., October 6, 1926; March 11, 1927, Book E, pp. 105, 110.
168Ibid., March 11, 1926, Book E, p. 110.
169The Transcript-Bulletin, April 1, 1927.
for this are not indicated in city records. In fact, there is nothing relative to the new "Fire Department" after May 12, 1927, when, with enthusiasm still high, a fire siren was investigated after Chief LeRoy Imlay presented the matter at a previous meeting of the City Council.\textsuperscript{170}

The absolute deterioration of the original fire organization is made quite evident by the fact that on November 14, 1940, a motion was made in the meeting of the City Council "that the committee on City Property encourage organizing a Volunteer Fire Department."\textsuperscript{171} Certainly, Grantsville was without a fire department at this time, and apparently such an organization had not operated for a long period preceding this date.

The results, if any, of the above motion are not in evidence, but individual citizens did become interested in the very vital need of a well organized and efficient "Voluntary Fire Department." Mr. Charles Sample, a local garage operator, was one of the leaders of the movement. He met with the City Council on January 9, 1941, and stated his interest in establishing a city-backed organization, and was instructed to see what he could do about getting volunteers and organizing a volunteer group. He was further assured that "the city would be willing to cooperate with him."\textsuperscript{172}

As a result of Mr. Sample's subsequent activities thirty men met in the City Hall on Monday, January 20, at 7:30 p.m. to organize a volunteer fire department to serve the people of Grantsville. They first


\textsuperscript{171}\textsuperscript{Ibid.}, November 14, 1940, Book E, p. 287.

\textsuperscript{172}\textsuperscript{Ibid.}, January 9, 1941, Book E, p. 288.
listened to talks on the duties of local firemen, given by three men from the Tooele Fire Department, and then proceeded with their own organization and the establishment of a policy of holding regular weekly meetings. The officers as appointed at this time were Charles Sample, fire chief; LeRoy Soelberg, secretary and treasurer; and Alvin Anderson, trustee.¹⁷³

The enthusiasm of the new volunteer fire organization was in all probability greatly animated by the fact that at this time Grantsville was completing a culinary water system, and a few fire hydrants were being installed at strategic points.¹⁷⁴ In addition to this, the City Council was cooperating fully, even as they had promised Mr. Sample. For example, when representatives of the newly organized department met with the City Council on February 6 and reported their organization of twenty members and asked that each be paid $1.00 per month, the council members fully approved. It should be stated, however, that the members of the new fire department agreed, much to their credit, to return their pay to the city if it were used to buy additional fire equipment. Such cooperation was further manifested, and this plan carried out, when on the following week the City Council had the fire chief and his assistant out from Salt Lake City to give advice regarding fire equipment and the control and prevention of fire. Also, fire equipment salesmen met and gave additional counsel and advice and explained what would be adequate needs for the protection of Grantsville citizens.¹⁷⁵

¹⁷³ The Transcript-Bulletin, January 24, 1941.

¹⁷⁴ See pp. 281-282.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid., February 6, 13, 1941, Book E, pp. 289, 290.
From this time on, Grantsville has never been without a well organized and efficient volunteer fire department, and new and better equipment has been added for the protection of the people of the community. The first "real" fire truck was purchased in September of 1942. It was a second hand piece of equipment costing $675.00, but it was the beginning of a number of great improvements, including a better siren, a more adequate alarm system, more fire hydrants and, finally, a much better equipped fire truck of 500 gallon capacity authorized by the City Council on December 16, 1946.176

Problems Relative to a Culinary Water System

There was a possibility that Grantsville could have boasted a culinary water system in the 1890's. Such a possibility came when an energetic and civic-minded citizen laid a proposition before the City Council on February 22, 1890. Concerning this occasion the minutes of the meeting read:

James Wrathall presented a petition asking the council to grant him a right of way to lay water pipes in any streets of Grantsville City for the purpose of conducting water through pipes for domestic, ornamental, and other purposes.177

This offer contemplated piping several springs in "Magpie" and "Pope" canyons west of Grantsville and bringing their waters to the city. It never materialized. No doubt it would have been a tremendous undertaking in that day, but the thing that actually precluded the project ever going farther than mere talk was the many restrictions imposed by the City

176Ibid., September 10, 1942; December 16, 1946, Book E, p. 306 (Minutes of December 16, 1946, are not paged, nor is the book lettered). Also The Tooele Transcript, June 24, 1938.

177Ibid., February 22, 1890, Book E, p. 110.
Council and the lack of faith in the city's future growth. 178

It was many years after this before anyone ever came along who had the courage to again mention let alone fight for a project to provide culinary water for the people of Grantsville. True, there was talk of the need for such a system, and the desire for it was in the hearts of many people for several decades, 179 but it was not for fifty-two years after the initial consideration of a water system that a man was elected to a city office who had the conviction that it could be done and who had the stature to withstand the bitter opposition that such ideas and projects always evoke. This man was James R. Williams, who became Mayor of Grantsville in January of 1938. 180 That he was such a man and that his efforts of that day will always be memorable to the city is averred in newspaper articles that appeared as the water project which he promoted neared its completion. Said the Transcript Bulletin on August 2, 1940: "The name of Mayor James R. Williams ... will go down in history as sponsoring one of the greatest local development projects of this city." 181

On January 7, 1941, the same paper had this to say:

If Grantsville City had a Junior Chamber of Commerce and the citizens were asked to vote for the person who had aided the city most

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178 Ibid., February 26, 28, 1890, Book C, pp. 112, 114. Also "A Biography of James Wrathall," The Grantsville Observer, 1923 (the article without a date was found in a scrapbook of Joshua R. Clark in the possession of his daughter, Esther Naylor).

179 "Account of James R. Williams," Mayor of Grantsville from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1943, as recorded in his own handwriting on a 1939 calendar arranged as a memorandum (in his own personal files). Note: This account, which amounts to two and one-half typewritten pages, will be referred to hereafter as the "Williams Account."


181 The Transcript-Bulletin, August 2, 1940.
during the past years, there is no doubt that everyone would cast a vote for Mayor James R. Williams... The mayor encountered opposition after opposition but he struggled on. He fought down the bearer of sentiment "It can't be done," and showed that it could be done.\textsuperscript{182}

The story of the evolution of the Grantsville culinary water system is an interesting one, and it begins in the conditions that prevailed in the city prior to the time Mayor Williams took office. To begin with, much of Grantsville lies in an artesian well belt, and those people—a majority of the total population—living in the north and east section of town had ample and good water for many years as it was supplied by a great number of flowing wells. Those people—and they were fewer in number—living in the south and west part of the city relied on irrigation water to fill their cisterns or cement tanks during their water turns and, thus, supply their culinary needs. Two things became obvious about both of these situations in the early 1930's; the wells were failing and the water being stored in the cisterns was impure and a menace to the health of the community. Definite awareness of the latter came in 1935 after Eva A. Sandberg requested the State Board of Health to investigate the water supply of those people living in the southwest part of Grantsville and when the analysis proved that the water being used was "not fit for human consumption."\textsuperscript{183}

Nothing was done about this situation at the time, and a further plea to the City Council by Harry Willis on September 4, 1935, asking that efforts be made in behalf of the city water project through one of the government "depression" agencies of the day failed to bring much of a

\textsuperscript{182}\textit{Ibid.}, January 7, 1941.

\textsuperscript{183}\textit{Williams Account.} Also \textit{The Transcript-Bulletin}, June 24, 1938.
At least city records do not reveal one single effort until the election of Mayor Williams three years later.

Of his election and the above described water situation, Mayor Williams wrote in his own account of Grantsville's acquisition of a culinary water system the following significant paragraph:

In the fall of 1937 I was elected Mayor of Grantsville. I had often thought about a water system for Grantsville and after I was elected it occurred to me that if ever we were to get a system that "now was the time"—the wells were failing, the mountain water was at our very doors brought down from the mountain in a good pipeline. Then again the Government was willing to furnish all the labor for such a project.

From this it is obvious that Mayor Williams had the conviction that the project was needed, that it was feasible, and that conditions were conducive for its accomplishment. Thus from the time of his election in November of 1937 until the time he took office in January of 1938, the mayor-elect lost no time in making a number of investigations.

First of all, he contacted the officials of the North Willow Irrigation Company concerning the possibility of obtaining enough water from them to provide for the culinary needs of the city. He knew that the company would be completing, during the summer of 1938, its new six and one-half mile pipeline from the mouth of the canyon to the southwestern outskirts of the city and that the water supply would, thus, be greatly augmented. In answer to Mr. Williams' inquiry, the suggestion was made that a plan might be worked out whereby the city could pipe the water of Davenport Creek to the mouth of North Willow Creek—

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185 Williams Account."

186 Ibid.

187 Supra, pp. 248-250.
one-half miles to the south—where the new company pipeline would carry the water to the city limits. This would save the waters of Davenport Creek which at the time were going to waste, and in return the city would be allowed to take a half second foot of water out of the new pipeline at its terminal.\footnote{188}

Heartened by the prospects of such a plan, Mayor Williams next contacted an engineer concerning the cost of a complete culinary water system for Grantsville. This was estimated at $40,000 for materials, which would be the total cost to the city if the Works Progress Administration—a government unemployment relief agency known as the W.P.A.—would provide the labor.\footnote{189}

Thus armed with facts and figures, Mayor Williams tried to interest the City Council to make an investigation of the feasibility of a culinary water system as he met with them on January 3, 1938—his first meeting as Mayor.\footnote{190} He failed to obtain any support. Repeating his efforts in February he was again unsuccessful.\footnote{191} Recognizing that a different strategy was needed, Mayor Williams asked the lady who had requested the State Board of Health to determine the purity of the water going into the cisterns to circulate a petition requesting the city to make the inquiries the Mayor had been trying to provoke. This resulted in a city appropriation of $50.00 on March 14 for a preliminary survey.

\footnote{188} "Williams Account." Also The Transcript-Bulletin, June 24, 1938.

\footnote{189} Ibid.

\footnote{190} "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," January 3, 1938, Book E, p. 246. Also "Williams Account."

\footnote{191} Ibid., February 14, 1938, Book E, p. 248 (paper pinned to page). Also "Williams Account."
to be made by Mr. Hugo Price, an engineer from Provo.  

In direct proportion with the progress then being made toward a culinary water system for Grantsville, so did the efforts of the opposing forces increase. In selfishness, some people who had the security of active flowing wells to supply their needs became bitter and outspoken in their counteraction. Many objections were submitted relative to increased taxes, the necessity of bonding the city, and so forth. One of the main assertions used by the antagonists, with great consistency, was that the L.D.S. Church—and most all of the community were members—did not approve going into debt, that the General Authorities of the Church would definitely disapprove a plan to bond the city and place its citizens under heavy debt. Mayor Williams, himself a devout and loyal Mormon and wanting to be sure that his plans were for the betterment of the city, made inquiry of Rudger Clawson—a member of the Church's Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. In writing of the event, Mayor Williams says that he was told by the high Church official that he should certainly go ahead, and that the Lord would bless him in his efforts.  

The Mayor's efforts did continue with success. At the council meeting of April 14, 1938, approval was granted for the employment of Mr. Hugo Price as the engineer for the job at a cost of $2,000.00. A mass meeting was held in May, under the direction of the City Council. Here the water project was outlined and the costs, amounting to approximately

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192 Ibid., March 14, 1938, Book E, p. 250. Also "Williams Account."

193 "Williams Account."

$37,000, were explained along with the method of obtaining the sum. The people, at the conclusion of the meeting, went on record as favoring the project. This was followed with arrangements being made with the Lauren W. Gibbs Company for the purchase of the city bonds should the bond election being planned prove favorable.

Plans for this bond election, along with negotiations with the North Willow Irrigation Company and the government agencies who held the mortgage and contracts in building the North Willow pipeline, went forward simultaneously during the summer of 1938. So, also, did negotiations with the WPA continue. Paralleling these activities of the City Council were those of the dedicated opponents of the project, who left no stone unturned to thwart the progress being made.

In the bond election, held July 5, the city won a great victory. The efforts of Mayor Williams paid off as 209 taxpayers went to the polls out of a possible 225 and voted 111 to 68 in favor of the $37,000 bonding of the city.

No doubt a mass meeting held Saturday, July 2, just three days previous to the bond election, had much to do with the successful results. During this civic assembly the whole culinary water program was aired. The people of Grantsville were apprised of what the complete project involved and just what materials the $37,000 would be spent for.

195 Williams Account.
196 Minutes of the Grantsville City Council, May 13, 31, June 1, 1938, Book E, pp. 251, 252.
197 Williams Account.
198 The Transcript-Bulletin, July 8, 1938.
should the anticipated WPA project of furnishing the labor win government approval and the agreement with the North Willow Irrigation Company receive proper sanction. 199

With the bond election over, negotiations continued with all of the agencies involved. During the summer of 1938 many meetings were arranged with the owners of North Willow Irrigation Company stock. These proved fruitless due to the fact that two-thirds of the voting shares were required at a meeting to do official business, and these necessary numbers could never be assembled. One of the reasons for this, according to Mayor Williams, was that "those who were opposed to the whole project did all in their power to keep water owners away from these meetings." 200 Success was finally gained in September when, "by bringing in the aged and ill in cars," 201 enough of the water owners were assembled to give official sanction of the agreement whereby Grantsville would be allotted a half second foot of water from Davenport Canyon provided a ten-inch pipeline was installed by the city from the canyon to the irrigation water intake on North Willow Creek where the irrigation company's new pipeline would carry the added waters to the outskirts of the city and the city's share would be taken out and introduced into the proposed culinary water system. 202

In addition to the above pipeline, the proposed culinary system, as detailed in the county newspaper, called for a 130,000 gallon underground reinforced concrete reservoir to receive the half second foot of

199 Ibid., July 1, 1938.
200 "Williams Account."
201 Ibid.
water belonging to Grantsville, provide for its storage, and introduce it into the water main which would feed the city. This main and the subsidiary lines of the water system called for "approximately 6,360 feet of eight-inch pipe; 6,450 feet of six-inch; 13,450 feet of four inch; 3,350 feet of three-inch; 13,450 feet of two-inch; 2,760 feet of inch and a half; and 12,500 feet of three-quarter inch." Further, the original plan called for "three four-inch fire hydrants" to be placed on Main Street, with outlets for future installations elsewhere. 203 These materials would be provided by the $37,000 raised through bonding the city, while labor was to be provided by the WPA upon acceptance of the project.

During the early negotiations with the North Willow Irrigation Company, as described above, another challenge to the Mayor and the City Council loomed forebodingly in the way to success. It was an involved situation that required time, perseverance, and diligence to resolve. First of all, the irrigation company was under a mortgage contract with the Farm Security Administration, the federal agency from whom the money had been borrowed to build the North Willow pipeline. Also, the Soil Conservation Service had furnished labor for the building of the pipeline, and there was an agreement with this government agency regarding the use of the water. This meant that these two government agencies would have to give their approval of the agreement between the North Willow Irrigation Company and the city of Grantsville before anything could be done. 204

203 Ibid.
204 Ibid., August 19 and September 23, 1938. Also "Williams Account."
Approval of this contract by the Soil Conservation Service was readily obtained. The major problem lurked in working out a suitable arrangement with the Farm Security Administration to whom the contract with the irrigation company was not agreeable. In his writings about this situation, Mayor Williams points out:

All winter long [1938-1939] I worked. Contracts were revised. We had long waits. This period was the most discouraging time, for me, of the whole job. 205

Finally all the matters of government concern were clarified and everything looked promising for approval of the contract. It was at this moment that opponents struck one of their most bitter blows. They sent a petition to the Farm Security Administration asking the organization to make a more thorough investigation before acting. It was a subtle move, calculated to be the coup de grace of the water project. Immediate counteraction was required. It came in the form of a letter to the director of the Farm Security Administration penned by Mayor Williams. Concerning this communication to the director, the Mayor later wrote:

I set before him in the best language I could command, the matter as I saw it and asked him to either approve or disapprove, so that the matter could be settled one way or another. 206

Shortly after this the problems were resolved, and on April 11, 1939, Mayor Williams received word that the contract had been approved. WPA approval of the project had previously been obtained, and in a few days all of the required details were attended to. The "fight" was finished and the work was ready to begin. 207

The "special" City Council meeting that launched the project was

205 "Williams Account." 206 Ibid. 207 Ibid.
held April 24, 1939. In attendance with the council members were the city engineer, Mr. Hugo Price, and the engineer for the WPA, Mr. J. M. Neff. It was agreed to start the pipeline from Davenport Canyon to North Willow Canyon first, and that Monday, May 15, would see the long awaited commencement of Grantsville's culinary water system. 208

Work got under way according to schedule, with Parley Pratt Matthews as general foreman—he having been selected from seven applicants for the job at a "special" meeting of the City Council on May 12. 209 Moving very slowly, due to the rough terrain and a lack of manpower, it was past the middle of September before the Davenport pipeline was finished, and the reservoir was commenced just "above the box where the water is taken out in the Bingo ditch." 210 The digging of trenches for the water lines commenced at this time also and went on simultaneously with the construction of the underground reservoir. 211

With better than fifty men on the job during the winter of 1939-1940, the work progressed with grateful rapidity, and on February 29 the home of Mrs. Maude Cooley was connected with the water system—the first home to have the new service. Miss Abbie Knowlton, according to a Church

208 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," April 24, 1939, Book E, p. 264. Also The Transcript-Bulletin, May 19, 1939. Note: The "Williams Account" gives May 14 as the starting date of the project. The above two sources, which would seem to be more accurate, give the date as May 15. Further, May 14, 1939, fell on a Sunday and it is doubtful that the Mayor would allow the work to commence on the first day of the week.


210 Ibid., April 24, September 28, 1939, Book E, pp. 264, 269.

211 "Williams Account."
record, received the first drink of the "city water" from the new lines. 212

With the borrowing of additional funds, found necessary to meet the stipulations of the original plans and to provide for other citizens who desired to have their premises supplied by city water, the project—providing for 240 service connections—was finished on April 4, 1941. Not only had Mayor Williams won a complete victory against great odds, but he had benefitted his community financially in providing the $83,000 culinary system for $43,000, the cost of materials alone. The WPA had born the $40,000 labor costs. 213

Water meters were added to the culinary system in 1947 under the direction of Mayor H. LeRoy Sutton. Plans for this method of curtailing the promiscuous and wasteful use of water and of providing a more accurate and fair means of determining the consumption of each service connection, together with proper charges for the same, began to be formulated in October of 1944. At the council meeting of the 12th, the city attorney was asked to draw up the required ordinance for the installation of water meters. However, it was not until December of 1946 that the project began to move with certainty. At the meeting of December 16, the City Council approved the borrowing of $10,000 for this improvement and other city needs. On February 6, 1947, the contract for the installation of the meters was let to Parley Pratt Matthews and William C. Jefferies.

212 Ibid. Also "Ward Historical Record, Grantsville First Ward, 1935-1949" (Unpublished ms., copy in the L.D.S. Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah), p. 138. Also "Williams Account."

213 "Tooele Stake Quarterly Historical Reports," March 31, 1941 (Ms. records in the L.D.S. Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah).
at the rate of $8.00 per meter. The work commenced immediately, for materials had been purchased and were on hand.  

This closes the account of the stormy events that attended Grantsville's acquisition of a modern culinary water system. It is an up-to-date and an efficient service in every way. Methods of chlorination, ammoniating, and screening off debris were provided as the original project was completed. The water is pure, meeting state requirements in every way.  

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214 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," October 12, 1944; July 11, 22, December 16, 1946; January 22, February 6, 1947. (The book containing these minutes was not a lettered volume nor was it paged at the time the writer obtained these minutes.)

215 Note: Although this thesis covers only the period of 1850 to 1950, the writer desires to point out that two deep wells have since been drilled to provide for the increasing needs of the city.
CHAPTER IX
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PERTINENT EVENTS

This chapter, though similar in some ways, has different implications from the previous one. Where Chapter VIII dealt with problems and developments that pertained directly to the action of the municipal authority, the items considered in this chapter point up community advancements and events that occurred independently of the action of the governing body of the city, generally speaking. It will be realized that what participation there may have been on the part of the City Council was limited and not basic to the situation.

Communication - Telephone, Telegraph

The coming of the telephone and telegraph are cases in point. Though franchises were granted by the city to the two companies concerned, the municipal authority was not intimately involved as in the coming of electricity wherein street lighting, general wiring, and a far greater number of poles and lines were the direct concern of the City Council.

The Bell Telephone Company presented its application for a franchise to enter Grantsville with a line on October 5, 1892. Particularly, this was to go to the Sutton Brothers and Robinson Store on the west side

1"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," October 5, 1892, Book C, p. 165.
of the city, passing the Grantsville Co-op en route. This initial telephone line came up the south side of Main Street to Center Street, went north on the east side of Center Street to Clark Street, and thence west on the south side of Clark Street to the Sutton Brothers and Robinson Store.\(^2\) The telephone, a public station, was installed at this mercantile establishment between October 17 and 23. An instrument was also placed in operation in the Co-op store at about the same time. The franchise for this service was granted by city ordinance on February 7, 1893, several months after the new system of communication was placed in operation.\(^3\)

During the early summer of 1910 a second system of communication was introduced in Grantsville. A telegraph line, operated by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, was run through the north side of the city to connect Salt Lake City and Ely, Nevada. The ordinance granting this franchise was passed by the City Council on June 21, 1910.\(^4\)

Grantsville itself was not to have a telegraph station. However, a temporary operation was set up for the city’s celebration of the 4th of July. Along with the usual events of the day, as held at the "Pavillion" grounds, this added attraction drew a great crowd, especially as

\(^2\)Ibid., October 11, 1892, Book C, pp. 167-168.

\(^3\)Ibid., October 29, November 26, 1892; January 14, February 7, 1893, Book C, pp. 169, 172, 175-176, 182-183. Note: Though this thesis is concerned with the period of 1850-1950, the writer feels it important to state that improvements in this system of communication continued over the years, with a modern dial system being put into operation on February 17, 1954, to complete a $130,000 service improvement and expansion program for approximately 400 customers in the Grantsville area (The Transcript Bulletin, February 16, 1954).

\(^4\)Ibid., June 21, 1910. Separate minutes and ordinance placed in Book D, between pp. 248 and 249.
information was received regarding the championship heavyweight fight between Jack Johnson and Jim Jeffries being staged in Reno, Nevada.⁵

Records do not reveal any further use of the telegraph line in Grantsville. It was never intended that the facility was to be utilized by the city. Merely the convenience of going through the outskirts of the community was the point of interest to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

Transportation Problems - Efforts for a Railroad

In early days, the slow travel by team and wagon long precluded, for Grantsville, the many opportunities and privileges that a large progressive city provides, such as the life-enriching cultural experiences made possible by contact with centers of drama, music, art, and literature; the intellectual growth that comes from a broader interchange of ideas; and the increased wealth that can be provided through a variety of markets where goods might be both bought and sold. The center for such opportunities in Grantsville's pioneer days was Salt Lake City, a distance of but thirty-five or forty miles to the east. During the horse-and-buggy era, however, several days were required to make the round trip and consequently visits to the capital city were very infrequent for most people. It was thus evident to civic leaders of Grantsville that if the community were ever to develop such isolation must somehow come to an end.

The only answer to the problem, in this early day, was the railroad, about which Grantsville had much concern. The city's initial contact with this means of transportation was a limited one, due to the

⁵The Tooele Transcript, July 8, 1910.
remoteness of the line that first served the county. This was the Utah Western Railway which was built between 1871 and 1875 and ran from Salt Lake City to the outskirts of Tooele. In order to utilize the road's facilities, Grantsville residents had to either go south to the Tooele station or east to the "half way house." To catch the "cars" meant driving a wagon or riding horseback a ten mile distance and then stabling the animals while making the round trip to the capital city, or else it necessitated having someone meet the train. This was far from a desirable arrangement.

Apparently the first hopes for a rail line through Grantsville, itself, were entertained in 1896. Though the name of the railroad is not mentioned and details are not to be found, a mass meeting was held in March concerning the possibility of such a road, and Mayor George Hammond was appointed to head a committee to look into the matter. Only two subsequent entries are made in city records concerning this. One tells of a "bill" of $5.00 for expenses incurred by W. C. Rydalch for a trip to Salt Lake City "on Railroad Business." The other refers to "a bill of $1.00 for Lighting Hall for Railroad Business." Nothing follows these entries and no other source has revealed any information as to what finally

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7 Note: Many times from 1876 until the completion of the Western Pacific Railroad north of Grantsville in 1908, Joshua R. Clark ("Journal of Joshua R. Clark") tells of catching the "cars" at the "half way house" or Tooele.


9 Ibid., April 25, 1896, Book C, p. 263.

10 Ibid., June 2, 1896, Book C, p. 265.
occurred. It is assumed, therefore, that the efforts failed. The validity of this assumption is conclusively realized, however, in the light that new hopes and new efforts were again realities at several later dates.

The first such subsequent hope was described by Joshua R. Clark in his journal on May 18, 1901, and reads: "There is good prospect for the C.P. & Southern Pacific to put a rail road between here and the lake it will be a cut off for the C.P. to get to Salt Lake City."\(^{11}\) Four days later the following entry was made: "The engineers who are locating a route for the C.P.R.R. cut off have their headquarters here now."\(^{12}\) No other information is given by Mr. Clark, nor do other sources reveal anything further. Thus, this possibility evidently failed to materialize, and time proves such to be the case.

Enthusiasm for a railroad reached its highest pitch in Grantsville in 1905 when the previously announced plans to build a road from the Denver and Rio Grande terminus in Salt Lake City to San Francisco began to materialize. The newly capitalized corporation was the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and their grade was to run five miles to the north of Grantsville along the southern shore of Great Salt Lake.\(^{13}\) Grantsville proved to be a base for the railroad's construction operations for quite some time, and the people of the city were made happy

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\(^{11}\)"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," May 18, 1901.

\(^{12}\)Ibid., May 22, 1901.

\(^{13}\)Department of Public Instruction, Utah, Resources and Activities, A Supplement to the Utah State Courses of Study for Elementary and Secondary Schools (Salt Lake City: Department of Public Instruction, 1933), pp. 386-387.
both by the greatly increased business activity and the prospect of
closer proximity to a first class railroad. A typical news item in the
county newspaper indicates the extent of the activity in Grantsville at
the time:

A complete grading outfit of sixteen wagons and thirty men ar­
rived here last Monday to work on the Western Pacific road. This
makes the second camp on the ground and another is expected in a
few days. Mr. Flinders, the merchant has secured the contract to
furnish the camp. The first purchase of hay is 400 tons; at this
rate there will not be a stack of hay left in Grantsville by spring
notwithstanding a great amount of hay was left from last year.

Activity kept at an enthusiastic pace on through 1906 as engineers
and other railroad officials paid visits to Grantsville and to their great
undertaking north of the city. On October 19, Grantsville's hopes for
a branch line of the new railroad were kindled and fanned into a blaze
when The Tooele Transcript announced that "T. J. Wyche Division Engineer
of the Western Pacific has made a proposition to the Grantsville people
that if they will build the grade and furnish right-of-way the company
will build a branch line up into town."

By virtue of consequential action taken by the City Council in
their meeting of October 27, a mass meeting was called and arranged by
Mayor C. LeRoy Anderson, Jr., for Saturday, November 3, to present the
proposition of the Western Pacific Railroad. The meeting was

11 The Tooele Transcript, September 15, 22, 29, 1905.
15 Ibid., September 29, 1905.
16 Ibid., March 2, May 4, September 21, 1906.
17 Ibid., October 19, 1906.
18 Ibid., October 27, 1906. Also "Minutes of the Grantsville City
successful. The people responded enthusiastically to the explanation of the terms of the railroad as related by the division engineer. Out of the deliberations came a committee appointed to select the most feasible right-of-way and to investigate costs of making the grade. This group of five was composed of George R. Judd, James L. Wrathall, George Hammond, Alex Johnson, and C. L. Anderson, with the latter as chairman and A. Fawson as secretary.  

Subsequent meetings were equally successful. (A new chairman, E. T. Woolley, was appointed, though no reason for nor detail of the change is given.) The most cheerful accomplishment was revealed in a mass meeting held Saturday, December 1, when the committee reported that they had "secured the right of way and depot grounds free of charge comparatively speaking." The major problem called up in the meeting, but left unresolved, was how to obtain the money to build the railroad grade. Apparently there were two possibilities, either to raise it by means of donation or by bonding the city.

At this juncture something happened, but records fail to reveal the detail. No accounts of any nature concerning the railroad venture are to be found until February 29, 1908—thirteen months after the aforementioned meeting. On this date the following is recorded in the "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council":

Co. Councillor C. R. Rowberry moved that the Mayor John W. Anderson appoint a committee of three to investigate R. R. matter of

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20The Tooele Transcript, November 16, 1906.

21Ibid., December 7, 1906.
a branch Road from Grantsville to Grant Station on the Western Pacific R. Road. Carried. The Mayor appointed Ray Rowberry and R. T. Brown to act with him.22

Two things are obvious from this reference: (1) the railroad company had gone back on their promises and city officials wanted to know why, (2) the name given to the railroad station north of Grantsville was Grant Station. That something had gone amiss in the negotiations with the railroad is further evidenced in the fact that a mass meeting was held on Wednesday, March 18, "in relation to building a Rail Road."23

With the conclusion of this meeting, the possibility of a branch line of the Western Pacific being run into Grantsville seemed to fade completely out of a once vivid picture. The reason for this, a rather obvious one, was pointed out to the writer by a lifelong resident of the city, Martin Barrus, who said that when the plan was presented to the "higher-ups" by the division engineer, it was made clear that the company was not interested in the small amount of business that Grantsville would provide—the road was built primarily to obtain the San Francisco trade of cross-country travelers.24

Other significant items were also revealed by Mr. Barrus. He not only affirmed the fact that the right-of-way and depot grounds were obtained by the city's railroad committee, but he stated where the railroad grade would have been built and where the depot would have been located


24Interview with Martin Barrus, lifetime resident of Grantsville and son of Ruel Barrus, a pioneer of the community and a member of the famed Mormon Battalion, August 10, 1957.
had plans materialized. He explained that the road would have come from the north at a point on the main line slightly east of Grantsville, and that the depot property—as provided at the time—"was at the north end of Brown's pasture where the road bends, at the present time, to go to Burmester."^25

Though all hopes for a branch line of the railroad ever coming to Grantsville were completely quashed previous to the fall of 1908, as related above, there was still an alternative that perhaps eased the situation to some extent. This was the building of a wagon road from the city to Grant Station; a five mile distance to obtain train service was much better than the ten miles to Tooele or the approximately same distance east to the "half way house." To aid in this project the railroad had agreed to furnish all of the gravel free of charge if the city desired to acquire the needed property and build the road. In accordance with the plan, the initial contract for two miles of the construction was awarded to Leon Imlay. Work commenced the first part of November, about a week before train service was inaugurated between Salt Lake City and Shafter, Nevada, on November 9, 1908.26

This work was done over a period of years, with the city being quite slow in assuming its part of the undertaking. Though the road was commenced in the fall of 1908 and though city tax levies in behalf of the road were made in 1909,27 the completion of plans and the acquiring of

^25The Tooele Transcript, October 30, 1908. Also "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," November 9, 1908.

the necessary property were still in process during the month of January of 1910. In fact, shortly after this time, there appears to have been a question about completing the road, if not abandoning the undertaking. This point of view is taken by the writer in the light of the following announcement which appeared in The Tooele Transcript of March 4:

A daily stage will leave Grantsville at 9:30 a.m. and meet the noon train at Tooele [italics mine] station, arrive at Grantsville at 2:00 p.m.29

This would indicate the expectation of a rather permanent business on the part of the proprietor, W. M. Rydalch, who commenced the service to Tooele on February 28. In addition to this, the writer feels substantiated in his assumption that differences existed between the railroad and Grantsville citizens by the following entry in the city records on May 28:

Report of the Mayor and Recorder with respect to conferring with the R.R. Co. to ascertain whether or not they will run a line to Grantsville. Letter was sent to company but no reply was received.30

Both this and the preceding quotation indicate unresolved differences between the people of Grantsville and the Western Pacific Railroad which, perhaps, account for the fact that the construction of the road to Grant Station was at a standstill during the early months of 1910. Also, why would the city desire to again open negotiations with the railroad on extending a branch line to Grantsville, when the question had been definitely resolved two years before, if it were not for the fact that the city desired to force favorable action on the part of the


29The Tooele Transcript, March 4, 1910.

railroad by not completing the wagon road then in process? The attitude of the Western Pacific was plainly clear in their failure to reply to the letter sent by the Mayor.

Thus, activity was resumed on the wagon road project in the fall of 1910, as renewed encouragement to complete it came from the railroad, which again promised all the free gravel needed. A road grader was purchased by the city and put to work in May of 1911. Just how soon after this the road was completed, records do not declare. However, on July 12, 1912, it was announced in The Tooele Transcript that, "Charles Anderson has purchased an automobile which he makes trips to Grant Station every day carrying passengers to and from the train."  

The problem of transportation to Salt Lake City, however, was not resolved by the completion of the road to Grant Station and the subsequent public conveyance of passengers to the station by automobile. It was still an inconvenience to go so far to catch a train, especially when such did not arrive on schedule. Also, it was a major task to keep the road in repair across some of the more marshy sections approaching the station, and city officials were reluctant to appropriate money for maintenance when the railroad had protested payment of a "special road tax levied in 1913."  

In view of this situation, the day of the automobile wrote a sudden finis to the use of the Western Pacific facilities when in May of

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31 The Tooele Transcript, September 2, 1910.
32 Ibid., May 5, 1911.
33 Ibid., July 12, 1912.
1915, a type of bus service was provided for travelers going east to Salt Lake City. It was announced at this time that two automobiles would "leave the drug store every morning at 8 o'clock for Salt Lake City carrying passengers to and from the city each day." The cost was $2.50 for the round trip.35

When transcontinental buses became a mode of travel, Grantsville desired that such service be extended to its citizens, the city being on the main highway to San Francisco. Like the fight for a railroad spur, so also did it prove a real problem to obtain the right to ride the Greyhound Buses between Grantsville and Salt Lake City. The situation resulted in a long series of negotiations with the Public Service Commission and the bus company. These efforts began in 1936 and resulted in several adverse decisions on the part of the commission, the first of which was rendered on September 6.36

Subsequently, the Tooele Bus Company began bus service operations in connection with carrying the mail to Grantsville. This with the unfavorable actions of the Public Service Commission caused a relaxing of endeavors to obtain the Greyhound Bus service. However, the limited and inopportune schedules of the Tooele line were not the most accommodating, and transportation west was not a possibility. Negotiations on the part of the City Council were, therefore, resumed in January of 1942.37 Finally a postponed hearing by the Public Service Commission

35 The Tooele Transcript, May 14, 1915.
37 Ibid., January 8, April 9, 1942, Book E, pp. 298, 301.
on a petition for a franchise to be granted to the Greyhound Bus Company was held in June. Resultantly, Grantsville was made a stopping place for the buses on their schedules between Salt Lake City and points west to the Pacific Coast.\footnote{\textit{Ibid.}, May 13, 1942, Book E, p. 302.}

Air transportation service became available to Grantsville citizens on July 26, 1947, with the opening of the Grantsville City Airport and Air Training School, later the Grantsville Flying Service, on the southwest outskirts of the city. It was owned and operated by Garth and Joseph Eddy, brothers and residents of the city, whose business was initially sustained by providing flight lessons for individuals eligible to receive such training at government expense as a result of the "G.I. Bill" enacted in behalf of ex-servicemen.\footnote{\textit{The Transcript-Bulletin}, July 29, 1947.}

It may be concluded from this story of transportation in Grantsville that there has been a real need for the various offerings of Utah's capital city from pioneer times to the present and that every effort has been expended to provide ways and means by which to obtain these metropolitan advantages through the various mediums of transportation as they have become possibilities through the years. Great honor is due those civic-minded individuals who tenaciously fought for these mediums of transportation in order that growth, development, and wealth might come to their community.

\begin{quotation}
Johnson Hall
\end{quotation}

Recreational, social, cultural, and civic opportunities for Grantsville citizens have not been the concern, alone, of the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the city's municipal authority. Progressive individuals have also shown enterprise and interest in such things and, at the same time, have had an objective for increased business advantages.

Such a person was C. A. Johnson "of the firm of Johnson and sons, Merchants, who began laying the foundation for a new Opera House on the corner of Hale and Main St." in early August of 1898. This two-story structure was begun a full year before the Grantsville Opera House, as previously discussed, was commenced under the direction of local officials of the Mormon Church.

This building, however, was not to serve exactly the same purpose as was the Grantsville Opera House. There were to be no provisions for stage productions of any kind; its main social or recreational attraction was to be its dance floor on the second story, capable of accommodating 120 couples. "Office and other appartments" were to be on the main floor of the building which was to measure "68 X 34 feet on the inside.

A man by the name of James Jensen was the contractor for the structure. He must have worked rapidly for the roof was completed in November, and on the 25th it was announced: "Johnson's new dance hall will be open to the public on the first of December. A grand ball will be given on the evening of that day." Describing this affair, as it occurred, the following article appeared in the Grantsville section of

\[^{10}\text{The Tooele Transcript, August 5, 1898.}\]
\[^{11}\text{Supra, pp. 90-101.}\]
\[^{12}\text{The Tooele Transcript, August 5, 1898, and November 18, 1898.}\]
\[^{13}\text{Ibid., November 18, 25, 1898.}\]
Johnson Hall in Early Days

Johnson Hall today
The Tooele Transcript on December 9:

The opening ball of the Johnson Hall held on the First inst. was a complete success. The only drawback was the absence of Miss Della Anderson the pianist, being indisposed. The Anderson Orchestra furnished the music with Jos. E. Millward, the expert floor manager. Some of the young people from Tooele were present.

Over the years the Johnson Hall, as it was named, served a variety of purposes. The dance hall was used for many community affairs, such as "grand balls," "wedding balls," practice sessions for the "Brass Band," various parties, and special programs. Joseph E. Millward, mentioned above, commenced giving dancing lessons immediately after the "opening ball." The New Year's Eve "grand ball" to usher in "1899" was given in the new building following a theatrical performance at the Social Hall.

The following March The Tooele Transcript announced:

John W. Anderson is getting up a concert to be given in the Johnson Hall, Friday March 31st. Special interest is being taken to make it the best entertainment ever given in the county.

A skating rink was opened in November of 1906 which operated for about two years. Thus a variety of events during the first decade of the building's life took place in the upper floor dance hall of the building.

The lower floor was used for a variety of businesses from its construction to the present time. It housed the general merchandise store operated by the Johnson family for many years. The east side of the building was the home of the Grantsville Deseret Bank from the time

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Ibid., December 9, 1898.

Ibid., various issues during 1898-1900.

Ibid., November 30, 1906.
it was chartered in 1910 until it closed its doors in 1931.\textsuperscript{47} Drug stores, various cafes, the post office, and other enterprises have also utilized the building as renovations and modernization have taken place to adapt the building to various needs.\textsuperscript{48}

The old structure still stands, its upstairs hall and apartments a dusty shambles, its once popular veranda over the sidewalk no longer in evidence, but with its remodeled ground floor housing a modern and well-kept drug store and the community's "United States Post Office."

Patriotism in Times of War

Though records are not definite for complete in this area, it is evident that patriotism and loyalty to state and nation have always characterized the people of Grantsville. It has been previously mentioned that the Fourth of July and other similar patriotic holidays have been celebrated with fitting programs of commemoration since the city was founded. In like manner the young men of the community have answered their country's call and valiantly served in the cause of liberty and freedom in every national conflict. In fact, the city's little cemetery not only contains the headstones marking the graves of men who served in time of war since Grantsville was founded, but there are markers indicating the graves of some who served their country previous to the founding of the community. Thus among the honored dead are to be noted those who served in the Civil War, the war with Mexico, the Spanish-American War, and World War I.

\textsuperscript{47}Ibid., June 3, 1910; also The Transcript-Bulletin, December 4, 1931.

\textsuperscript{48}Note: These statements are made as a result of the writer's personal knowledge of the building.
War, World War I, and World War II, with many a marker stating "Killed in Action."

The Spanish-American War was the first conflict where enlistments were conducted in Grantsville, and only one reference concerning this has been found by the writer. This one account makes clear that a recruiting officer was in Grantsville on May 3, 1898, and that the following men volunteered: Jethro Rydalch, Jr., Percy Wrathall, a Mr. Bebee, Rufus Marsh, and Monto Barrus. These men left Grantsville for Fort Douglas on May 5, where they were mustered into service.

Concerning World War I, records reveal much more information and clearly point out various activities on the part of citizens and the municipal authority in meeting the challenge of a war-time situation. The first World War I challenge to be noted was the initial registration for military service, which occurred on Tuesday, June 5, 1917. It was conducted by a committee composed of G. Morris Matthews, R. D. Halladay, A. Fred Anderson, and Joshua R. Clark. The names of ninety-six young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one were placed on the rolls and taken to Tooele the next day by Mr. Clark. Similar registrations were conducted on June 5, 1918, with ten names being listed, and on September 12, 1918, with a total of one hundred nineteen registrants between the ages of eighteen and forty-five being added to the list.

When these young men began to volunteer and to be called into the service, both the community and many private citizens gave "unforgettable"

49 See Appendix XVI.


51 Ibid., June 5, 6, 1917; June 5, September 12, 1918.
parties and programs in their honor. One group was given a banquet on September 7, 1917, and on Sunday, September 16, "they had a big meeting . . . in the Opera House for the boys who had been called into the army." As part of the program, which drew a capacity attendance, each of the eight young men present received wrist watches. (Those not at the testimonial were sent the same token.) C. A. Orme gave the talk of the evening, and the response in behalf of the enlisted men was made by John W. Clark.

This was the first of a number of such occasions which preceded the leaving of groups of young men for the army training centers. Mayor Frank T. Burmester, for example, called a special meeting of the City Council on April 19, 1918, "to arrange for a fitting farewell for the boys who leave from Grantsville for the training camps of the army next week." The meeting also resulted in a permanent committee being set up with James Williams and Otto Johnson as chairmen and with A. Fred Anderson, Rufus Marsh, and C. R. Rowberry as members who were assigned to plan this party and those that might follow. By May 31 three farewells had been held with appropriate programs and presentations. On this date the committee reported to the City Council that "every boy from Grantsville now in the service had been presented with a wrist watch or a fountain pen."

Conscription, of course, ceased with the armistice on November

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52 The Tooele Transcript, September 14, 1917.


ll, 1918, but the "City Soldier's Committee" was not abandoned in view of
the excited anticipation of the return of the men from the services. By
action of the City Council on February 27, 1919, the committee was re­tained with Mayor Burmester as chairman. On August 21, Leona Eliason, 55
Ila Wrathall, Alice McMichael, Amy Hicks, and Maud K. Cooley were ap­pointed to assist the Mayor in preparing "a celebration in honor of the
homecoming of the soldiers." The sum of fifty dollars was appropriated
by the City Council for this occasion.

Monday, September 1, was the day set for the gala affair, and it
proved to be a credit to its planners and a memorable evening for those
that it honored. The account of the day's activities, as printed in The
Tooele Transcript, follows:

A Welcome Home Coming for our soldier boys was given Monday in
the opera house where a splendid program was arranged. A brief im­
promptu address was given by J. Reuben Clark, followed by an able
address by Capt. Gardiner of Salt Lake City. After the program was
rendered the soldiers, their sweethearts, wives and parents marched
to the gymnasium where they were seated around tables that were loaded
with fruits, vegetables, meats, everything that the appetite could
crave. Great credit is due the city council for furnishing the means
and to the committees who had arranged and prepared everything so
nicely. A grand ball was given in the evening free to all the
soldiers.

It should be pointed out, also, that the citizens of Grantsville
were not alone kind to their own warrior sons during the conflict, but
remembered the needs of others as well. All during the war the community
contributed abundantly in behalf of the Red Cross and supported its drives

55 Ibid., February 27, 1919, Book E, p. 29.
56 Ibid., August 21, 1919, Book E, p. 33.
57 Ibid., August 28, 1919, Book E, p. 33.
58 The Tooele Transcript, September 5, 1919.
for money and clothing. In June of 1917 the Red Cross asked for $500.00 and $755.00 was raised, $655.00 in cash and a pledge that the balance would be forthcoming in four months. This was typical of Grantsville's generosity and support of the various Red Cross drives during World War I. 59

The second World War saw similar activity and like patriotic dedication on the part of the community's citizens as the nation made its demands of youth for military service and of adults for contributions of labor and talent to meet the requirements of a wartime economy.

In compliance with the first government requirement, as war seemed imminent, the initial draft registration took place in the City Hall and the Second Ward Chapel on October 16, 1941, when men from twenty-one through thirty-five years of age were placed on record for subsequent draft calls. 60 Those from eighteen to forty-five, who had not signed up under selective service, were subsequently registered by the time of the third such program as held on February 16, 1942, in the high school. This was under the direction of a committee composed of John T. Flinders, Paul G. Johnson, Richard Jefferies, and Mrs. Clyde Williams. 61 Again, on June 30, there was another "registration for the young men of the nation, 18 to 20 years, for selective service in the armed forces." 62 This was conducted in the City Hall. The sixth draft registration for eighteen year olds was handled in the Blue Bird Confectionery under the direction of Sterling Halladay between December 11 and 31, 1942. 63 Thus Grantsville

59 Ibid., June 29, 1917; February 18, 1918.
60 The Transcript-Bulletin, October 15, 1941.
61 Ibid., February 6, 1942.
62 Ibid., June 26, 1942.
63 Ibid., December 8, 1942.
youth were joined with all the nation in successive registrations in preparation for a call to the armed services, while other citizens voluntarily aided the government in the task of preparing the rolls.

Along with the initial registration of eligible men for military service came the local organization of the Grantsville defense protection association as a division of the Tooele county defense council. This was effected on January 27, 1942, during a meeting with officials from Tooele held in the City Hall. Later, in keeping with this defense program, a war emergency medical station was established in the basement of the Second Ward LDS Chapel.

In rapid succession other preparations incident to the war followed, with Grantsville citizens cooperating in full accord and in many ways. There were the drives for items that were scarce and others that were usable in the national war effort. The first of such was one for scrap aluminum in July of 1941, with James R. Williams as chairman over a committee composed of John T. Flinders, Bert Lawrence, Eva Sandberg, and Libby Worthington, who conducted a house-to-house canvass for the needed metal. In June of 1942, the service stations of Grantsville joined with those of the nation in a drive for old rubber tires as requested by President Roosevelt. The "Junk Drive" of the week of August 20, 1942, directed by chairman Sterling Halladay, saw the community providing iron and other metal items, paper, rags, and other forms of needed "junk" suggested by the government. These and other

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61Ibid., January 27, 1942.  
65Ibid., January 15, 1943.  
66Ibid., July 18, 1941.  
67Ibid., June 16, 1942.  
68Ibid., August 21, 1942.
like events found full cooperation on the part of the people of Grantsville.  

The problems attendant to the rationing of certain commodities made scarce by World War II were also experienced with the rest of the nation, and citizens who were called to serve on various committees of registration and to help in other ways were quick to respond. One of the first items to be rationed was sugar, with initial "sign up" dates of March 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1942, under the direction of D. D. Lamph, principal of the high school.\textsuperscript{69} In September of the same year, Mayor James R. Williams was put on the county rationing board,\textsuperscript{70} and there followed a registration for gasoline on November 18 and 19 at the service stations.\textsuperscript{71} Grantsville joined with the county and the nation in the voluntary rationing of meat which began December 1, 1942, and which limited every adult to two and one-half pounds of beef, pork, mutton, veal, or lamb per week.\textsuperscript{72} From February 23 to 26, 1943, food rationing registration for meat and other processed foods was conducted in the elementary school.\textsuperscript{73}  

As Grantsville people responded to these government appeals, so did they join in the Red Cross and USO drives, both as contributors to and as workers for these causes. Mayor James R. Williams, Sterling Halladay, John W. Clark, and Mrs. John T. Flinders were among those who served on committees.\textsuperscript{74}  

\textsuperscript{69}Ibid., March 10, 1942.  \textsuperscript{70}Ibid., September 22, 1942.  
\textsuperscript{71}Ibid., November 6, 10, 1942.  
\textsuperscript{72}Ibid., November 13, December 1, 1942.  
\textsuperscript{73}Ibid., February 16, 1943.  \textsuperscript{74}Ibid., October 26, 1943.
During the first years of the war, the sprawling Tooele Ordinance Depot, a few miles south of Grantsville, was completed. Its ever-increasing horde of employees swelled the number of county residents, and Grantsville also felt the shortage of housing as did many similar areas in the nation. Every available building was prepared for renting. Some people established living quarters in places ordinarily most objectionable and skyrocketing rents were curtailed only when the government imposed certain ceilings.75

No doubt other events, experiences, and efforts are necessary to complete the picture of Grantsville during World War II, but records fail to reveal them. If there were community programs or parties as in World War I for departing service men, no mention is made in the county newspaper or other records. True there were some privately sponsored parties for numbers of soldiers home on leave, but parties and programs like those that characterized the first World War were lacking.76

In conclusion, it should be noted that no war picture is a pretty one. Even upon the victor, this vehicle of evil leaves deep scars of various kinds. There is always the anguish caused by the receipt of a notice of a loved one killed or missing in action. So Grantsville, also, had its share of war casualties whose sacrifice of life in the cause of liberty and freedom was remembered with fitting memorial services, and

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75 Ibid., January 15, November 5, 1943.

76 Note: These conclusions are the result of the writer's own personal knowledge of wartime situations in Grantsville. There was never an account in The Transcript-Bulletin of any party or the like for servicemen before departing for the various training centers. The "Grantsville" column of the paper had reverted to merely a gossip medium.
the bodies of those returned "home" were interred with homage and reverence.\textsuperscript{77}

\textbf{Drainage of Bottom Lands}

For many years a number of farming operations in the eastern part of Grantsville, the city's bottom land area, were impaired if not completely made impossible because of great amounts of surface water that covered or made swampy many acres of ground. During the spring, especially, the surface water was extensive and inhibited farming projects to a more or less degree, depending upon the water's proximity to the surface. Pasturage was about the limit of the use of these areas until help was obtained from the U.S. Drainage Department. This came as a result of a meeting with interested people on January 11, 1920, in the City Hall, at which time a government representative of this department discussed a proposition to drain some of these bottom lands.\textsuperscript{78} Subsequently, drainage districts were laid out by government engineers,\textsuperscript{79} and in the fall of 1922 operations were started to provide a permanent drainage system.\textsuperscript{80}

By September 22, it was reported by \textit{The Tooele Transcript}, that "a main drainage line has already been run through the farms of Murray Eliason, Leon Inlay, J. Austin Hunter, and C. Ray Rowberry." This was followed by laterals "being cut into the main line" during the succeeding

\textsuperscript{77}See Appendix XVI. Note: Written from the writer's personal knowledge of these events.

\textsuperscript{78}\textit{The Tooele Transcript}, January 16, 1920.

\textsuperscript{79}\textit{Ibid.}, March 12, 1920.

\textsuperscript{80}\textit{Ibid.}, September 22, 1922.
The complete project consisted of two units. "Unit A" comprised the farms of "Murray Eliason, P. P. Matthews, Leon Imlay, J. A. Hunter, and C. P. Rowberry" which totaled sixty-six acres. "Unit B" included the land belonging to "William L. Boothe, Adolph Anderson, R. R. Judd, James R. Ratcliffe, Allen Fraser, and Joshua A. Fawson" which totaled another 135 acres.

Work for the successful undertaking was provided by the property owners involved. Two of them, P. P. Matthews and Paul E. Wrathall—who installed a small drainage system on his own property located in the northwest section of town—purchased a trench digger from Tooele County for $500.00. This machine, originally obtained from a road contractor as a result of his inability to pay certain county taxes, was used to dig the mile long main trench and the two laterals. The size of the drain tile used in these lines varied from four to eight inches in the laterals. Ten-inch tile was laid in the main trench. Depending upon the lay of the land, these trenches varied in depth from a surface position to six feet below ground level, and it was found upon completion that the ten-inch main discharged a capacity flow of water at its northern terminal.

A report on the undertaking given on December 1, 1922, says: "The drainage seems to be successful as there is no water in the ground at a depth of four and one-half feet where on last year at this time it

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81 Ibid.
82 Ibid., December 1, 1922.
83 Ibid., also a letter containing information from James Allen Parkinson of Grantsville, Utah, as sent to the writer in June of 1959.
was within 1/4 inches of the surface." Such successful operation of the drainage system has continued to the present time. However, years of drouth conditions have also contributed to a considerable lowering of the water table.

Community Depression Activities

Grantsville, as other communities across the nation, felt keenly the deprivations of the depression of the 1930's. The gradual curtailing of operations and the ultimate closing of various mills, smelters, and mining operations in the county caused an ever growing list of jobless men. The increasing lack of money throughout the country made it difficult for the farmers and livestock raisers to sell their products. The merchant found his turnover of merchandise growing ever slower while the pleas for credit increased. Thus by the fall of 1931 Grantsville suffered the hunger pangs of these conditions as the needy in the community increased.

It was at this time that a call went throughout the nation for communities to help those of their own who were in distress. Grantsville immediately responded with the organization of the suggested citizens relief committee. Those appointed were John T. Flinders, chairman, G. Noel Anderson, secretary; and John W. Anderson, Frank Knowlton, Maude Cooley, Charlotte Millward, and Parley E. Anderson, members. Those organizations participating in the plan were the bishops and Relief

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84 The Tooele Transcript, December 1, 1922.

85 Note: This conclusion is based upon the writer's own knowledge of the project and of subsequent drouth conditions in Grantsville.

86 The Transcript-Bulletin, September 11, 1931.
Societies of the two LDS wards, the Lions Club, the American Legion, and the City Council. As the first relief committee of the “depression,” the organization went into immediate action in its endeavor to provide work and to distribute clothing, food, garden seed, and so forth to sorely afflicted families as these items were provided by various agencies such as the Red Cross and the local County Relief Commission.

Grantsville commendably entered into all projects directed by the Central Relief Committee. Community members participated in a county-wide “fast day” held March 11, 1932, and contributed to drives for non-perishable foodstuffs such as rice, flour, beans, canned goods, and so forth for the less fortunate. In April of 1932 the local Lions Club began distributing milk in the schools for those children who were unable to obtain it from their homes. The city, itself, instituted small work projects for those to whom they had given temporary relief.

In 1933 the “Make Work Plan” of the federal government provided possibilities for Grantsville to commence larger labor projects. One such potential undertaking was a municipal power plant which, though investigated at length and quite seriously contemplated, was never commenced. Much needed work was done on the city streets and sidewalks, however, with the aid of money furnished by the government through the

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87Ibid.
88Ibid., various issues, 1930-1933.
89Ibid., March 11, 1932, and subsequent issues.
90Ibid., April 15, 1932.
92Ibid., July 5, August 2, 1933, Book E, pp. 198, 199. Also The Transcript-Bulletin, August 11, 1933.
relief program. Repair work on the Grantsville-Tooele road in the extent of $3,000.00 was commenced in September of 1933. Government work in adjacent canyons employed twenty-three men during the same month. One of the more interesting projects was commenced under the direction of the bishoprics of the two LDS wards. It was reported as follows in The Transcript-Bulletin of October 6:

Grantsville has revived the pioneer spirit of community cooperation, and is setting an example to all other communities of our county, if not in the state, in solving the fuel question of the unemployed.

Under the call of the two ward Bishoprics, a large force of men has responded, free of charge, to construct a road up Mack Canyon, west of Grantsville, which contains an untouched supply of wood, sufficient to furnish the whole community, if necessary, with fuel.

When the road, which otherwise would have cost from $600 to $800, is completed, cutting and hauling will be started on a community basis, with everyone who has responded with either hand labor or team, to share equally in the results.

The Grantsville Bishoprics deserve the highest commendation for the initiation of this project.

One of the most needed and valuable make work projects of "depression days" in Grantsville commenced during the winter of 1933-1934 and had to do with the improvement of the elementary and high school grounds. Financed through the Civil Works Administration, the project included a new sodded football field, a cinder track, a sturdy cement and pipe fence around the school grounds, and two fenced tennis courts. Although at times work on these improvements slowed down because of changes in government agencies, uncertainty of continuing financial support, and slowness of government approval for the enlargement of

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93 The Transcript-Bulletin, November 18, 1932; December 15, 1933.
94 Ibid., September 29, 1933. 95 Ibid., September 8, 1933.
96 The Transcript-Bulletin, October 6, 1933.
certain parts of the projects, all work was ultimately completed to the beautification and serviceability of the school grounds. 97

The largest project, previously described in Chapter VIII, was the installation during the later years of the depression of a city culinary water system. Although material costs for this undertaking were met by bonding the city, the costs of labor were provided by the government through the Works Progress Administration (WPA), and it resulted in the employment of a great number of men who were paid $40,000 for their labors. 98

In 1939, added improvements were made on the school grounds. These included the hauling of soil, grading and planting for lawn, the planting of shrubs, and the removal of undesirable trees. These projects meant much in adding to the appearance of the school grounds and the beautification of the community as, at the same time, they provided additional work for those still unemployed. 99

During 1934, even with the initial school projects as previously described, there were fifty-four families compelled to go on government relief. 100 To the credit of the City Council, when that body became aware of the sad dilemma, every effort was made to bring other government sponsored projects to Grantsville. Its initial act was to make application to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) for $3,000.00

97 Ibid., December 15, 1933; February 2, 23, March 23, 30, April 27, May 18, 1934.

98 Supra, pp. 274-286.


100 "Tooele Stake Quarterly Reports," December 31, 1934 (on file in the Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah).
to be used in repairing the city streets. During the successive years other projects were contemplated. For example, the possibility was discussed of leasing the water of the North Willow Irrigation Company in order that funds might be obtained from the FERA to construct a cement ditch for the water to be brought from the mouth of the canyon to the city. The widening of Main Street was another undertaking considered, as was the provision of a city park along with other city improvements. However, most of these contemplated projects never got beyond the stage of consideration, especially the latter ones, for employment situations began to improve in 1936 and Grantsville started to emerge from the throes of the national depression of the 1930's.

Challenge of the Dust Storms

The people of Grantsville since the city's founding have experienced many seasons of drought and searing wind. On occasion, from earliest pioneer times, dust storms have swept into the little community, and its people have known the misery of dust-laden air and the heartbreak that comes from the unproductiveness of dry wind-parched ground. Such were the conditions of the summer of 1854, reported as "an uncommonly dry season." Similar references to drought and wind conditions during the years that followed are to be found in various records, and nearly a half a century later, on July 1, 1896, an entry of Joshua R. Clark in his


diary reads: "This evening a heavy dust storm from the west, wind and dust from the desert." On May 1, 1901, Mr. Clark also wrote: "We had a dust storm about sunset." A few days later these expressive sentences are recorded: "Wind, Wind, again today. It is drying out the ground very fast." Likewise, the following year was but the windy image of its predecessor. Thus the great dust storms of the 1930's were not the first of their kind but, rather, the storied climax of the foreboding chapters before.

These burning, dust-laden winds of the 1930's will never be forgotten by the people of Grantsville. Each successive year they seemed to increase in tempo; their duration was an unanswerable question; and they recognized no season of their own. All that was known was that hundreds of acres of land to the south which had been demud of vegetation by overgrazing, trampling, drouth, and fire were the cradle from which tons of earth were being snatched by terrific and now seemingly prevailing winds and then dumped and ruthlessly swirled in dark and stinging clouds upon a helpless town.

The winter of 1934-1935 and the following spring was the period when conditions in Grantsville reached their peak of misery, and the deepening river of anxiety crested in certain action. To begin with, on December 26 and 27, of 1934, "Grantsville experienced the worst dust

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105 Ibid., May 1, 1901.
106 Ibid., May 3, 1901.
107 Ibid., November 11, 1902.
storm ever experienced by any town during the winter." This was a statement of LeRoy C. Funk, head of the district rehabilitation division of the Forest Service, in a report to his superiors. Concerning this same storm, the county newspaper reported earlier:

Grantsville has been suffering from a severe storm during the past week which has made the lives of the citizens miserable. This annoyance has been growing more intense for the past three or four years until now it has become almost unbearable. The Transcript Bulletin suggests that the people of Grantsville take the question up in a mass meeting, and appoint a committee to work with the County Commissioners in seeking a CCC [Civilian Conservation Corps] camp to reseed the ground from which the dust is coming.

Whether this suggestion of the newspaper had anything to do with the action that followed is questionable. However, in the meeting of the City Council just five days later—January 2, 1935—Ray Hammond, W. E. Matthews, Thomas Palmer, Monto Barrus, and J. Austin Hunter were appointed by Mayor James Williams "to investigate the feasibility of abating the dust storms."

By the middle of the month, government agencies of the city, the county, the state, and the nation had, in a more or less degree, "turned their official attention to the settlement of the Grantsville dust problems." On Saturday, February 2, government agents were out to investigate the problem of dust control and reported that "nothing can be done until the land creating the dust is brought under public lease or ownership." However, they recognized the graveness of the situation and did

111 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," January 2, 1935, Book E, p. 211. Note: Mayor James Williams, mentioned here, is the father of Mayor James R. Williams who has been previously mentioned in this thesis and who became mayor in 1938.
submit a plan for the solution of the problem. This was published in The Transcript-Bulletin as follows:

(1) Absolute stoppage of animal grazing and tramping; (2) seeding the area to hardy grasses; (3) an appeal to Washington representatives for assistance through the office of the chief of soil erosion control in the Department of Interior.

It was obvious to the city officials of Grantsville that the latter appeal would have to be made before progress on the two preceding items could be made. Thus the "Dust Control Committee," previously appointed by the mayor, wrote letters to Utah's congressional delegation in Washington, D.C. The results were most favorable. Senator William H. King requested that the Department of Interior look into the situation with a view of devising some remedial measures. As if in exultation The Transcript-Bulletin summarized the appeal and result as follows:

Grantsville dust storms have now attracted the official attention of the nation and the soil erosion service of the United States Department of the Interior has been placed at the bidding of our county commissioners.

The next problem which the city had to solve, before the government could step in with a program to artificially plant the vast acres where the dust storms were spawned and, also, to eliminate the overgrazing of the land, was to obtain control—by lease, easement, or purchase—of the one hundred parcels of property owned and controlled by individuals. Further, government control of the land would have to be of sufficient tenure to accomplish results—at least a ten-year period. To discuss the ways and means of doing this, a mass meeting was held on March 30 under

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113 Ibid., February 8, 1935.


the direction of Ray Hammond as chairman of the dust storm committee. In attendance were county commissioners John C. De La Mare, Fred Shelton, and R. R. Judd; county attorney, Clarence E. Baker; and county agent, A. G. Kilburn who made reports on all of the information that was then at hand. In addition to these reports, plans were laid to commence the necessary facets of the program.\textsuperscript{116} As the work progressed towards obtaining the desired land and the securing of government aid, so the dust storms intensified and the gravity of the situation increased. The Transcript-Bulletin on April 12 gave the following account and warning even before the storm reached the zenith of its fury:

Grantsville’s dust situation has reached such serious proportions during the past week that the county commissioners are issuing warning to the motorists against taking the short cut road between here and Grantsville during a storm, because of actual danger to their lives. Should a car become stalled or run off the road, it would be impossible to secure aid, or even to get out and help oneself because of the intensity of the dust, which may even cause suffocation and death. It is stated that several persons during the past week have had narrow escapes in getting their cars stalled in the most intense part of the dust, but all were successful in getting started again before serious results occurred.\textsuperscript{117}

It was Monday, April 15, that the unforgettable nightmare of the dust storm reached its height and filled the hearts of townsmen with fear and dread. A staff writer of the Salt Lake Tribune painted the following vivid word picture of conditions as he saw them on his visit to Grantsville on the day that the storm reached its climax:

Choking, blinding dust driven by a heavy gale throughout the day kept the people of this western Utah town in a state of fear and despair all day Monday as it shut them out from the world and smothered them into frantic efforts to protect lives from being smothered out.

\textsuperscript{116}Ibid., March 29, 1935. \textsuperscript{117}Ibid., April 12, 1935.
Residents of the eastern portion of the community went about with wet handkerchiefs over their noses in order to breathe. Dust drifted over floors and tables in ripples a fourth to a half inch thick and there was no possibility of shutting it out.

Cattle, horses and sheep, with heads hung low and tails against the wind, huddled together trying to stem off the suffocating tide. It was feared there would be a heavy toll of property damage, with the possibility of heavy loss of livestock.

Automobiles were being stopped along the road east of Grantsville by patrolmen from the state road commission advising them against attempting to drive on into the town, or, if they continued on, they were told to do so at their own risks.

Lights from the cars were almost useless, as they failed to penetrate the blinding dust farther than five or six feet ahead of the cars. Much concern for traffic mishaps was evidenced all day.

School children were kept in school all day, in spite of the suffocating condition, as it was deemed dangerous to permit them to wander away from the school grounds.

Even clothes hanging in closed closets were gray with the fine silted dust, and there was no nook nor cranny where it did not penetrate.

One traveler who came through the storm about 11 a.m. Monday reported that it took him more than three hours to travel from Marshall, a railroad siding three miles east from here, into the main part of town. He reported his lights were useless, and every foot of the way he drove in fear of collision from some approaching car. 118

On the same day that the blinding storm occurred, efforts were being expended in Salt Lake City to secure options and leases from various owners of the 16,000 acre dust area in order that the desired government help might be obtained. It was reported at this time that control of eighty per cent of the land in a particular 20,000 acre tract had been secured by Dewey Sandberg and H. LeRoy Sutton, the men to whom the task was assigned. During this same day, other heartening news came in the form of a telegram from Senator Elbert D. Thomas that a CCC camp had been tentatively approved for Grantsville and that the Senator had asked for immediate action in combating the menace of the dust storms. 119

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119 Ibid.
Wonderful as these reports were they would not forestall possible future storms, and it would take a number of years to restore vegetation to the denuded area, erect sand fences, and control overgrazing. Some people, therefore, planned to move from Grantsville where they had fought the storms of the past years with wet blankets hung over doorways and wet rags stuffed around windows, and where they had exposed themselves to conditions which the state health commissioner had now described as "injurious to health." 120

However, the dust clouds of April 15 did have a "silver lining." While the whole of Tooele Valley was being stirred up until the sun was darkened, Salt Lake City was itself made the recipient of tons of the unwelcome Grantsville dust, and "an immediate cry arose to handle the situation." A giant step toward official government recognition and action was the result. 121

By early fall, all of the necessary details and paper work had been taken care of, and on September 27 The Transcript-Bulletin made the following announcement:

Twenty local men will report Monday September 30, 1935 for the first official work on the Grantsville dust erosion control project according to G. E. England, ERA county manager.

J. H. Helm of Albuquerque, New Mexico, supervisor of land erosion control, arrived yesterday to take official charge of initial steps in the project.

Howard Elkington and Kenneth Lewis left yesterday at noon for Price, Utah to bring back two large transportation trucks to transport men used on the project to and from work. 122

120 Ibid., pp. 1, 3.
121 The Transcript-Bulletin, April 19, 1935.
122 Ibid., September 27, 1935.
By December 20, one hundred men were working on the dust area preparing seed beds, fencing certain areas, and building a flood control system. The project had become a government demonstration area, to show what could be done to stop soil erosion--how a denuded area could be restored. In fact, in 1938 it was called the "Grantsville-Tooele Demonstration Area," and the measures of both natural and artificial revegetation practiced by the Soil Conservation Service were proving to be highly successful after the fencing was completed and measures were taken to prevent overgrazing, trampling, and fire.\textsuperscript{123}

In August of 1938 Paul Dunn, Dean of the School of Forestry at the Utah State Agricultural College (now Utah State University), who had made the original surveys and given the initial suggestions for reclaiming the land, visited the project and declared that the comeback of the land in two years' time was such as to be astonishing. He gave it as his opinion "that a conservative program of properly managed grazing would be beneficial to the southern and western parts of the fenced area, where the vigor of perennial vegetation is remarkable."\textsuperscript{124}

When December arrived applications for "light grazing" on the Grantsville Demonstration Area were being accepted by the initial "Board of Supervisors of the Grantsville State Soil Conservation District" consisting of Ray Hammond, secretary of the board; Harry Willis, chairman; John W. Anderson, James Williams, and Frank G. Hale, members.\textsuperscript{125} Though this event was a milestone in and of itself, the great achievement was that the menace of the dust storms was forever gone--provided proper

\textsuperscript{123}Ibid., December 20, 1935; July 29, 1938.
\textsuperscript{124}Ibid., August 9, 1938.  \textsuperscript{125}Ibid., December 6, 1938.
control and supervision of the vast dust area were maintained by the board and its successors. Thus, it has so been from the memorable December of 1938 to the present time, and Grantsville is free from the dust storms as they raged in the early 1930's.

**Operation of Service Clubs**

Two or three service clubs along with some mention of a few members connected with them and some references to their organizational accomplishments are glimpsed in quick uncertain flashes in the various records having to do with Grantsville. Dates and details of organization along with accounts of original officers are not to be found. All that is certain is that organizations such as a commercial club or a Chamber of Commerce did, intermittently, exist. Concerning one service organization, only, is there any amount of information. This is the Lions Club.

Organized in Grantsville on two separate occasions, it first began to function on January 30, 1928, as sponsored by the Tooele Lions Club under the direction of Dr. L. A. McBride. On this date about half of the Tooele organization met with proposed charter members in Grantsville and proceeded with an organization. John T. Flinders was elected president. The balance of the officers chosen were Roy T. Brown, vice-president; E. Foss Richards, Jr., secretary; Parley E. Anderson, treasurer; C. D. Brisco, lion tamer; John W. Clark, tail twister; Paul E. Wrathall, P. Pratt Matthews, John W. Anderson and Dewey Sandberg, directors. Other charter members were Claude Sutton, W. E. Matthews, George

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This club was active in many ways. They sponsored city-wide cleanup campaigns and in 1930 were instrumental in getting the City Council to purchase and erect a metal flag pole in front of the City Hall. Commencing in April of 1932 the Lions Club made it possible for needy school children to obtain milk for their lunches. No doubt there were many other commendable activities, but no other mention of the service club is to be found. Indications are that it died for want of funds as the depression of the 1930's progressed.

The second appearance of the Lions Club on the Grantsville scene occurred in December of 1947. On the 13th of the month the Tooele Lions, as the sponsoring group, met with a number of Grantsville men in the Seminary Building who had shown interest in a Lions Club. This evening they perfected an organization, with John W. Clark, president; Lee Frandsen, secretary-treasurer; E. V. (Jack) Millward, tail twister; Sterling Halladay, lion tamer; and Elbert Lawrence, vice-president.

A number of worthy projects and benevolent acts have characterized the Grantsville Lions Club from the time of its second chartering to the present. These have included the rendering of aid to needy children whose eyesight was impaired, decorating the city's main street with strings of colored lights at Christmas time, sponsoring cleanup campaigns, etc. 

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127 The Transcript-Bulletin, February 3, 1928.  
128 "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," April 2, June 4, 18, July 2, 1930, Book E, pp. 159, 162, 163, 164. 
129 The Transcript-Bulletin, April 15, 193.  
130 Ibid., December 19, 1947.
campaigns, and the prosecution of many other commendable undertakings. A most outstanding project began in the fall of 1950 with the erection, at club expense, of metal sign posts and signs to designate the city streets, and the sale of house numbers consisting of black numerals on white procelain set in a metal frame. This satisfied a long standing civic need and created a temporary aspect of pride in community improvement—until vandals made short work of destroying most of the street signs.131

Miscellany—The Lincoln Highway

There were other activities and events pertinent to Grantsville's development as a community which are, of course, needed to fully complete the pattern. Some of these are mentioned in records, but only in a fragmentary way. There are too few of the pieces to some of these puzzles to even hope providing an identifiable historical picture of them.

Such, for instance, was the routing and construction of the Lincoln Highway, today's U.S. 40 and 50, through Grantsville. It is revealed that a celebration was held on October 31, 1913, in "honor of the opening of the Lincoln Highway" project,132 that work first commenced on the road through Grantsville on the west side of town to provide local men some experience on the use of road equipment before working within the city,133 that during 1914 the work west of Grantsville to Dell Station on the Western Pacific Railroad was under the direction of J. U.

131Ibid., November 24, 1950.
Hicks, that James L. Wrathall presented $2,464.28 as a gift to be spent on the road construction between Timpy and Wendover, that Grantsville City appropriated $2,000.00 to be expended on the state road between Grantsville and Wendover, and that there was a battle for many years with Tooele over the routing of the highway—Tooele using every effort to have it come through their city as Grantsville was doing likewise with the aid of some Salt Lake City merchants. As stated, such are a few of the facts about this undertaking, but they do not by any means complete the picture. There are other historical items, but much less material than that given here about the Lincoln Highway is to be found.

In concluding this chapter, the writer desires to point out that Grantsville people have expended commendable efforts in behalf of civic development and in meeting community challenges over the years, as events described in this chapter aver. Some citizens were outstanding in their efforts to keep Grantsville abreast of the times, while others with their indifference, complacency, or lethargy have done much to prevent the realization of some of the city's real potentialities.

CHAPTER X

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

It might be supposed that this subject rightly belongs in the preceding chapter on community development, and it is true that such placement would not be inappropriate. However, schools and education are historically vital items and possibly fill the most prominent niche in a community's growth and development. Too, there is usually a great volume of information concerning this aspect of a city's history. For these reasons, especially true as they pertain to Grantsville, the writer chooses to tell the story of the community's schools and its educational advancement in a separate chapter.

Early Education in Grantsville--
Initial Efforts to Provide Schools

The handful of pioneers who spent the winter of 1851-1852 in Willow Creek, as Grantsville was then called, looked forward to and pled for augmented numbers for several reasons. One of these as expressed in a letter of Benjamin Baker, the president of the little branch, to Brigham Young on August 30, 1852, was:

... We have children here growing up, but not enough to support a school, and unless those who are owning land in this place settle, or cause their land to be settled, we can never have a school.¹

¹"Journal History," August 30, 1852, p. 4.
It is obvious that one of the great desires of the first settlers of Grantsville was a school for their children, and more families would make such an opportunity possible. Various sources aver that increased numbers made a school possible in 1853, at which time a small log structure was built for this purpose as well as for a "meeting house" and amusement hall.

A description of this structure was printed in a family organization newspaper as follows:

This was a double log building, 31 ft long and 16 ft wide with fireplace on the south end. A door at the east side and a window on the west side. Like other buildings this was lighted largely by the fireplace. This building was located just south of the adobe one built in 1861.

Although there is ample agreement as to when the first school was established in Grantsville and as to the fact that a log building was constructed to house it, there is some disagreement as to who the first teacher might have been. Harrison Severe in his autobiography says:

"The first school was taught by Mary Eagan, having about 15 or 20 small children." Being one of the two initial settlers of Grantsville, it

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2 Herbert Howe Bancroft, "Utah Sketches, 1880," copies of histories of thirty-eight communities, compiled chiefly by bishops between June and November 1880, supplied to H. H. Bancroft by the Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City (microfilmed by the University of Southern California from the originals as contained in the Bancroft Library, University of Southern California; copy of microfilm in the Church Historian's Office). Also "A History of Grantsville," The Tooele Transcript, February 2, 1923.

3 "Clark News," June, 1955. Note: This is a family newspaper periodically distributed to members of the Clark Family Association. The article with this description was titled, "Some Further History of Grantsville," and was sent in by William Clark Jefferies who had been furnished the material by Virgie Cooley, who had long been interested in collecting bits of Grantsville history.

4 Howe, op. cit.
would seem that Mr. Severe should know about this historical point, and
the writer is, therefore, inclined to accept the accuracy of his written
personal history rather than the statements of elderly residents of
Grantsville who have pointed out that a Mr. Frost or a lady by the name
of Faust should be accorded the honor. Other sources aver that Freeman
Phippin was the initial pedagogue, though evidence would indicate that
he served at a later date.

Before the day of this first Grantsville school, when the goose-
quill pen and ink of the juice of "alder berries" or copperas black were
the writing mediums, Willow Creek had been made one of three school dis-
tricts in Tooele County. This was done at a special session of the
county court held at Tooele City on July 3, 1852, when its boundaries and
name were designated as follows:

All that tract of land embraced within the following boundaries, to
wit: Commencing at the north-west corner of James McBride's old sur-
vey in Willow Creek precinct, to run thence east four miles, thence
south four miles, thence west four miles, thence north four miles to
the place of beginning, shall be designated as the second school dis-
trict and known by the name of Willow Creek school district.

Within the new district, after its numbers had increased suffi-
ciently, the process of educating the young must have progressed well and
without interruption during the initial years of the town's settlement.

In March of 1860 the Deseret News published a letter from Evan M. Greene

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5 Interview with Frank F. Knowlton, now deceased native of Grants-
ville, August 18, 1955. Also interview with Monto Barrus, a native of
Grantsville, August 16, 1955.


7 Ibid.

8 "Tooele Stake Manuscript History," pp. 29-30.
dated on the 24th. He spoke of the success of the school program as follows:

There has also been about nine months district school, which was well conducted last summer by Mrs. Wm. M. Allred, and during the winter by Mr. A. W. Sabin. The winter school has been so full that private classes had to be formed.\(^9\)

Soon after this, sometime in 1861, the "Adobie School House," as the new structure came to be called, was made ready for school use. It was located inside the old fort walls on the southwest corner of today's intersection of Clark and Cooley Streets and served in the beginning as chapel and recreation hall, as well as the community center of learning.\(^10\)

Just who was the first teacher to use this facility which was to figure so prominently for so many in the educational program of early Grantsville, the writer has not been able to determine with certainty. Without doubt, the most famous teacher, and one who many times whitewashed and further kept the early structure as well equipped as possible for the times, was Joshua R. Clark, father of President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of the First Presidency of the L.D.S. Church. He began his service to the youth of the community on November 10, 1868, with twenty-nine pupils in attendance, and taught for a four-year period before other assignments, primarily Tooele County superintendent of district schools from 1879 to 1889, called him to other fields. He returned to teaching several times during a twenty or more year span, even while he was serving as county school superintendent.\(^{11}\) Speaking of Mr. Clark's


\(^{10}\)Deseret News, October 11, 1950.

\(^{11}\)"Diary of Joshua R. Clark and Mary Louisa Woolley Clark" (copies of the originals made by Brigham Young University Library, 1939-1940, originals in the possession of James R. Clark). Also "Grantsville City City School District No. 1, Minutes of Meeting of Board of Trustees, August 20, 1877-July 13, 1891," pp. 193-256.) Also Deseret News, October 11, 1950. Also "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," October 30, 1879.
school and his work as a teacher, a visitor to Grantsville wrote the follow­ing to the Deseret News on February 18, 1869:

The school is well attended, well conducted, and is supplied with Guyots Wall Maps and Pierces Magnetic Globes and figures; it also possesses a small library. The school is fitted up with every convenience for the teacher and pupil and it speaks well for trustees.12

A comparative picture of the school as viewed from the modern perspective is most interesting at this point:

When first completed, students in the rock foundationed structure sat on slabs cut from logs, with pegs serving as legs to hold the rough benches above the floor. The desks were tables of rough planks. Pupils used slates instead of paper. Candles on wooden brackets provided illumination for night functions.

Reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic were the course of study in the one-room school and the teachers adhered to the maxim "Spare the rod and spoil the child."13

This rustic building was used as a school until 1892, and in 1894 it became the property of Grantsville City and then used as a city hall and jail until 1918. It has since seen service as a garage, also, but was ultimately restored and presented to the Grantsville Stake in October of 1950 by President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., during the Grantsville Centennial Celebration.14

Shortly after the construction of the "Adobie School House," another structure known as the "Log" or "Block School House" was built to serve the young people in the opposite or east end of town. It was located near the southwest corner of what is today known as the

12 "Journal History," March 25, 1868.


14 Ibid. Also "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," August 1, September 1, 29, 1894; January 1, 1895, Book C, pp. 226, 227, 228, 233.
Joshua R. Clark and students in front of the "Adobie School House"
"pavillion grounds" or the Second Ward Welfare Farm on the corner of Main and Race Streets. The exact date of construction is not to be found, but an article appearing in the Deseret News on March 25, 1868, speaks of the "day schools" in Grantsville being well attended. The plural "schools" would indicate a second place of learning being in operation. An entry on May 3, 1873, in the "Minutes of the Grantsville City Council" rather gives the understanding that this school had been constructed for some time previous. Says the record:

On motion of W. C. Martindale $15.00 was appropriated from the treasury to purchase the Military Square Pavillion Grounds on which stands the Block School House.

Constructed of logs, the one-room building was later covered with siding and used until some time after the Grantsville Academy was constructed, that is, until February 12, 1894, when, according to Joshua H. Clark, a school trustee at the time, "We moved Bro. Dibble's school up from the block this morning to the Academy." Some years later, the exact date unknown, the log structure was purchased by Carl Johanson and moved to his property on Quirk Street, where it formed a significant part of the house he subsequently built.

Although action by the City Council provided for funds to be

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\[15\] Deseret News, March 25, 1868.

\[16\] Minutes of the Grantsville City Council, May 3, 1873, Book B, p. 33.

\[17\] Journal of Joshua R. Clark, February 12, 1894.

\[18\] Interview with G. Noel Anderson of Grantsville, Utah, on August 2, 1957. Also interview with G. Morris Matthews of Grantsville, Utah, on August 4, 1955.
raised by taxation to maintain repairs and upkeep of these buildings,¹⁹ no ordinance had been enacted prior to September 10, 1870, concerning the boundaries of the school districts within the city, the election of officers to direct the districts, or the delineation of the duties of such officers. On this date, however, the first ordinance on school government was passed as follows:

An Ordinance in Relation to
Common Schools for
Grantsville City

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Grantsville City, that said City be and is hereby divided into Two School Districts, All that part lying west of Quirk Street shall be the first District, All that part lying east of Said Street shall be the second District.

Sec. 2. Be it further Ordained that the Trustees of the Districts are hereby authorized to call a meeting of their respective districts, at which meeting there shall be Elected Three Trustees for each District whose term of Office shall be for two years and until their successors are Elected and qualified, Said Trustees may appoint their own Clerk, Assessor & Collector, and Treasurer, who may be of their own number or be selected from Citizens of their District, and they are hereby Authorized to call meetings of all legal Voters and Tax Payers in their districts, for the purpose of allowing the voters to determine the nature and extent of the improvements for School purposes & the amount of Tax to be assessed, which shall be governed by the majority of the votes cast at said meeting, and the rate of per cent to be assessed. Notice shall be given at least ten days before the time appointed, by posting up notices in three of the most publick places in the District of the time, place, & object of the meeting.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to Employ Teachers & Superintend the Schools in their Districts, and they shall take & subscribe an Oath of Office and give Bonds with such security as the Recorder may approve, and their Bonds shall be filed in the recorders Office,

Sec. 4. And the Trustees of the Districts shall make an anuel report to the City Council, the amount of improvements, buildings & repairs, and the amount paid Teachers, And the amount of Tax assessed, and collected and expended thereon.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained that there shall be a Board of Inspectors appointed by the City Council, consisting of three competent persons, whose duty it shall be to hire and determine the qualifications of School Teachers, and all considered competent shall
receive a Certificate to that effect signed by the Board.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to interfere with any assessment heretofore made.

Passed Dec. 10, 1870

This ordinance as passed failed to provide for the election of designated officers and on February 17, 1871, it was amended as follows so as to include this omission:

An Ordinance Amending an Act in Relation to Common Schools

Be it Ordained by the City Council of Grantsville City that the First Election under this Act shall be on the First Monday in March to Elect Trustees and every Two years Thereafter.

Approved Feb. 17/71

Elections were held and these two districts operated in Grantsville for a number of years, although more than one school operated at times within each district at other places such as Anderson Hall, private homes, and at the City Hall or Social Hall, as it became known. The necessity for these other places of instruction came about because of one reason in particular. This was the fact that the two one-room schools, providing for students on many levels of progress and of all ages, became crowded beyond capacity in the 1880's. In a Tooele County school report of superintendent Joshua R. Clark, published in the Salt Lake Herald on January 15, 1881, these conditions in Grantsville were first detailed and pertinent school needs made known as follows:

We have two small school houses of inferior quality. One will accommodate seventy-five pupils, and the other about fifty, and the school population amounts to over 300. The larger of the two houses is occupied by Thomas Nix, as teacher, and has 109 scholars. He has an assistant, but all have got to study and recite in the same room.

20 Ibid., December 10, 1870, Book A, p. 161. Note: Spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and so forth have been maintained as in the original.

21 Ibid., February 17, 1871, Book A, p. 61.
The other house is occupied by Jas. Stoddart, and has about seventy scholars, so that both schools are packed, and still 100 more children of school age on the outside. Grantsville should at least have one more large building, large enough to accommodate at least 150 pupils, and it should be so arranged that the school could be a graded one. With the present school facilities in Tooele and Grantsville, no teacher, I do not care how well he may be qualified, can do much in the way of advancing the students.\textsuperscript{22}

These figures and accommodations of these one-room "ungraded" schools would be alarming, to say the least, to the modern school teacher. Yet, such conditions as these challenged the ability of the early Grantsville pedagogues for a number of years as attempts to increase facilities met with consistent opposition. These initial endeavors, under Superintendent Clark, commenced on January 28, 1881, as indicated by Mr. Clark in his diary. He wrote as follows:

I appointed a committee of 3 in Tooele City & 2 in Grantsville to get up a plan & make an estimate of the approximate cost of building to have a graded school. I appointed F. M. Lyman, W. C. Foster, & Thos. Atkin from Tooele City & S. W. Woolley, A. H. Hale, & at the suggestion of S. W. Woolley, agreed to act on the committee myself.\textsuperscript{23}

This meeting was followed by another on Saturday, March 5, 1881. Summarizing its proceedings, Mr. Clark wrote:

Tonight the Tooele Co. Education Assoc. met in the vestry of the Grantsville Ward meeting house. Pres Grant /Heber J., president of Tooele Stake/ & counselor Lee were present with us. We had a very good meeting. The main subject discussed was the erection of a new school house in Grantsville & of the consolidation of the two school districts into one, & all present approved of the plan that we the committee got up & also favored the consolidation scheme & concluded to call a mass meeting of the tax payers of both school districts.\textsuperscript{24}

The preceding two quotations definitely make known three desired goals of the educators of the day: (1) a "graded" school, (2) consolidation—

\textsuperscript{22}Salt Lake Herald, January 15, 1881.


\textsuperscript{24}Ibid., March 5, 1881.
tion of the two school districts, and (3) the construction of a new school building in Grantsville. The mass meeting, as decided upon, to consider these suggestions was held March 8. Out of it came an instrument petitioning the county court to consolidate the two city school districts, with all but two or three signing it. Further, the erection of "a new school house was strongly advocated."25

As per the petition, the two Grantsville school districts were consolidated under one board of trustees, but no progress was ever made toward the construction of a new district school building, even though the numbers of school children continued to increase, causing other poorly equipped facilities to be used and necessitating the return of Joshua R. Clark to teaching during 1882 and other subsequent periods through 1885.26

Efforts, however, to somehow increase school facilities did not stop, even though taxpayers in a public meeting held in the chapel on June 20, 1881, refused to go on record for a new building but favored making additions to the structures already in use. These recommendations never reached even a remote point of materialization.27 What did occur was that the long-awaited City Hall construction was finally completed in 1880, at which time the city's financial dilemma encouraged the building's use, for a fee, by most anyone and for most any purpose. Thus on February 5,

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25Ibid., March 8, 1881.

26Ibid., January 2, 16, 1882; December 15, 1884; January 13, 14, 15, February 26, 29, 1885.

27"Diary of Joshua R. Clark and Mary Louisa Woolley Clark" (copies of the originals made by Brigham Young University Library 1939-1940, originals in the possession of James R. Clark). "Grantsville City School District No. 1, Minutes of Meeting of Board of Trustees, August 20, 1877-July 13, 1891," pp. 204-205.
1883, for a short time, the new City Hall became the third institution of learning in Grantsville. 28

With the crowded school conditions becoming more crammed, something definitely had to be done about finding such facilities that could be used exclusively and permanently for school purposes. In the eyes of the school trustees, the new City Hall seemed to provide this need. Consequently, at a meeting of the trustees at the Block School House on February 21, 1884, it was decided to put up notices for a "School meeting to take into consideration the buying of the City Hall for a school house." "According to law," notices were thus posted stating the desire of the trustees to make an assessment against property owners at the rate of two per cent of the property's assessed valuation for the purpose of purchasing the City Hall—now in the hands of James L. Wrathall—for $2,000.00 and for providing seats and other furniture costing $500.00 for a total amount of $2,500.00. This the people voted down, thirty-six to thirty-four, at a meeting in the "Adobie School House" on March 4, 1884. 29

The trustees felt that the purchase of the City Hall was the only practical thing to do and they felt that the price was right. The added room was an absolute necessity, what with the ever-increasing numbers of young people. Thus the procedure was again repeated, with notices being posted advising property owners of a school meeting to be held July 14, 1884. The assembled people were reminded of the urgent need. Also the very fair price for the property was stressed. A vote was not taken at this time but was reserved for a meeting called for August 16. To the majority of people, the two per cent tax seemed too much and they

28 Ibid., pp. 206-207.  
29 Ibid., pp. 223-233.
vigorously opposed the proposition a second time by a margin of forty-seven to sixteen.\textsuperscript{30}

Room had to be found, however, for the present schools could not accommodate the 352 children of school age. There was only room, as felt at this time, to take care of 100 pupils—forty in the Block School House and sixty in the "Adobie School House." It was decided by the board of trustees to make "one more trial to buy the City Hall, as it was considered the best and cheapest under the circumstances." Notices were posted for a school meeting on September 20, 1884, in the "Grantsville Meeting house." This time the proposition, after much explanation and pleading, carried at forty-seven to forty-one.\textsuperscript{31}

School commenced in the City Hall, now belonging to the Grantsville school district, in October of 1885. The building had been equipped with desks and chairs shipped from Chicago in September. All three schools were now in operation, with students on certain readers meeting in the "Adobie School House" and those on certain others meeting in the City Hall.\textsuperscript{32}

Through these early years of the evolution of Grantsville schools and the related educational processes, financing was a major problem as indicated above. Outside of a tax levy there were two other sources of revenue. One was legislative appropriation or appropriation by the territorial superintendent, and there was very little derived from this source. The other was a tuition fee which ranged from $1.00 to $2.00 during the 1870's and 1880's. Teachers' salaries for the one-room "ungraded" instructor ranged from $20.00 to $85.00 per month. This was

\textsuperscript{30}Ibid. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{31}Ibid. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{32}Ibid.
paid from these three mediums of revenue, with much of the salary for each teacher coming from the tuitions which, like the tax assessment, were paid in produce and which, according to Joshua R. Clark, were "always hard to collect."  

With the consolidation of the two school districts and with the subsequent acquisition of the City Hall, education became greatly improved in Grantsville. Some division of students according to their achievement was made possible and, definitely, greater numbers were accommodated. Further, the work of an effective teacher who had great interest in youth was another great asset to the educational program at this particular time. This understanding tutor of young people was William G. Collett who, at a meeting of the board of trustees on July 30, 1888, was made the first principal of the Grantsville District Schools.

The Grantsville Academy

Another great stride toward educational advancement in Grantsville came in 1887 with the leaders of the LDS Church considering the possibility of establishing a denominational school having accommodations of "first class" and providing for a "graded" situation. The initial meeting of these Church leaders occurred on May 1, with decided approval of such a project being manifest. This was followed by a general mass meeting on May 4, at which time "the necessary arrangements for the organization of the 'Grantsville Educational Association'" were made, and preliminary steps were taken towards the erection of an improved


34Tbid., p. 251.
school building.\textsuperscript{35}

Negotiations for suitable property were immediately started. In response, the City Council in their meeting of April 30 unanimously agreed to "tender the Citizens the west half of the Public Square to erect a graded School House for the consideration of $25,00."\textsuperscript{36} No doubt other offers were made, but all were rejected with the presentation of a gift from one of the city's most philanthropic citizens. James Wrathall, who many times had unselfishly supported the Church and community in a variety of undertakings, "purchased the land [the northeast corner of the intersection of Main and Center Streets] and donated it for the academy ... and gave $2500 towards the building."\textsuperscript{37}

Concerted efforts definitely resulted in hastening the day when work would commence on what later became known as the "Grantsville Academy." On September 13 the "articles of association" which had been previously formulated were presented and unanimously adopted at a public meeting, and on the following evening a board of seven directors were elected—the same group which had acted as a committee in making the preliminary arrangements. By the 26th of the same month the stone foundation had progressed sufficiently far enough to lay the cornerstone, and on this day at 6:00 p.m. these ceremonies, together with dedicating the

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\textsuperscript{35}"Tooele Stake Manuscript History," p. 265. Also "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," May 4, 1887.

\textsuperscript{36}"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," April 30, 1887, Book C, p. 58.

\textsuperscript{37}"A Biography of James Wrathall," The Tooele Transcript, September 21, 1923.
\end{flushright}
ground, auspiciously and reverently consummated. 38

A small vault had been cut in the cornerstone, and a tin box placed within to receive a manuscript written by the secretary of the board of directors giving a historical account of events leading up to the erection of the building and a message for "a future generation."

The content of the document follows:

Dedication Ceremonies, at 6 P.M., Monday, Sept. 26, A.D. 1887

At 4:30 P.M. of the above date, the Secretary of the Grantsville Educational Association was called upon to write a statement, to be placed in a cavity of the south west corner stone of the New School House Building, and he has hurriedly prepared the following:

Grantsville City, Tooele Co.
Utah Territory, Sept. 26, A.D., 1887.

To the living of a future generation, who may be fortunate or unfortunate enough to find and read this Manuscript, Greeting:

At a priesthood meeting in this stake of Zion, the President of the Stake, Hugh S. Gowans, urged the propriety and necessity of establishing home enterprises to furnish labor for those who depend upon it for a living.

About this time, or last spring, the Latter-day Saints living in the Grantsville Ward, agitated the subject of providing more school room, as we had only about room enough to accommodate half of our children who were of school age, or from 6 to 18 years old.

The authorities of the Stake and of this Ward, assisted by apostle John W. Taylor, talked the matter up; meetings were held; a committee of seven was appointed to get the matter in running order; and they attended to their duties.

Plans were partly prepared. It was designed to erect a building 45 ft. wide and 70 ft. long. Quarrying and hauling Rock were commenced. An adobe contract was let. A building lot was bargained for. Articles of association were drawn up and presented at a public meeting, and they were unanimously adopted—Sept. 13, 1887. On the next evening a Board of seven Directors were elected, and they were the same who had acted as committee men in the preliminary arrangements. They accepted a bid from Mr. George Curley, of Salt Lake City, to erect the building, 45 ft. wide and 70 ft. long, with basement, ground floor, and upper story, all to be heated by steam, for

38 William Jefferies, "New School House Dedication Ceremonies" (handwritten original copy of document as prepared and placed in cornerstone on September 26, 1887, copy in possession of G. Noel Anderson, Grantsville, Utah, actual original in possession of Eva Flinders, Grantsville, Utah). Also "Tooele Stake Manuscript History," p. 265.
the sum of fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000.00) Up to this time the leading brethren of the place have promised liberally towards the erection of the building, and it is confidently expected that all will enter into the spirit of the enterprise, and contribute according to their means. It is to be built by voluntary donations or subscriptions. It is to be an adobe building, with Rock basement. The Latter is to be built this fall, and the building to be completed next year; for we need the use of it as soon as we can possibly have it, as our youth of both sexes are increasing rapidly, and merging into manhood and womanhood without that degree of graded school education, which the age in which we live, and circumstances in which we are at present placed, can furnish them.

We desire good materials to be used in every part of this building, and honest labor to be performed in the erection of it, from the first rock laid in the foundation to the Last finishing touch of the painter's brush.

Our special request is, that every person who shall be engaged in the erection of this building, shall labor without sinning, so that they may be entitled to the blessings and protection of the Almighty, and be able to complete it without serious accident.

We crave the blessings of God to rest upon all who contribute of their means towards the erection of this building, and also upon their posterity throughout all their generations forever.

We desire the wisdom and intelligence which God alone can give, to guide and qualify the Directors of this association in all their duties, till they have completed this important work which their brethren and sisters have authorized them to direct, manage, and complete.

And, finally, we pray that the blessings of God may rest down upon the building itself, so that it may stand when the Heavens shall shake, and the Earth shall quake, while the necessary convulsions are in progress to restore the Earth to its primeval form and beauty, and gather the waters thereof to their own place; and afterwards, may it receive a millennial sanctification; and the labor of education, soon to be commenced in it, be continued when peace shall reign, when Satan shall be bound, when sin shall be no more, and when the angels of God shall ascend and descend among the children of men, and our Elder Brother, King Emanuel, shall reign in glory among His people, and His glorious face shall not be hid from the pure in Heart. Amen.

Board of Directors of the "Grantsville Educational Association":

Chas. L. Anderson Director and President.
Wm. C. Rydalch " Vice-President.
Wm. Jefferies " Secretary and Treasurer.
James Wrathall "
A. G. Johnson "
James Ratcliffe "
Gustave Anderson "

Bishopric of Grantsville Ward:
Wm. C. Rydalch First Counselor.
John T. Rich Second Counselor.
Presidency of Tooele Stake of Zion:
Hugh S. Gowans President.
Chas. L. Anderson First Counselor
Thos. W. Lee Second Counselor

The above quotation gives much important historical background of the Grantsville Academy that need not be repeated. However, it should be noted that the seven members of the board of directors were prominent men in the community who not only gave their time but much means to the construction of the building. It should also be noted that John W. Taylor of the Church's Quorum of the Twelve Apostles did much to stimulate initial activities and to perfect the organization that directed the undertaking from its beginning to its completion.

After the laying of the cornerstone, work on the foundation continued rapidly until its completion by the middle of December, at which time operations were suspended until spring to give footings and masonry an opportunity to cure and settle before commencing the upper stories.

Work was resumed in the early spring of 1888 with Church members generally donating labor and some materials for the building, even as the well-to-do and Church leaders gave money and the devotion of their hands and hearts. An example of such efforts, with the challenge and work entailed, is found in two consecutive entries of Joshua R. Clark in his day-by-day diary. On July 10, 1888, he recorded:

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39 Jefferies, op. cit. Note: When the building was razed in the summer of 1956, this tin box, rusted through in many places, was obtained together with its manuscript, which was difficult to read. The box and contents were given to Eva Flinders as an officer of the Grantsville Chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers ("Grantsville Stake Quarterly Historical Report," September 30, 1956, Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah).

40 The Salt Lake Herald, December 15, 1887.
I got ready as soon as I could & started for Skull Valley, to get a load of lumber for the new school house. I drove on to Muskrat springs before I stopped to bate the horses. I overtook Bro. Bevan & another man there—they were going to the mill also. We took the fence down and watered our animals & then put it up again, before starting from there. Bro. Robt. Orr's sons Wm. & George drove up—they were going to the Saw Mill to get lumber for the new School house. They watered their horses & fed them a little & then followed after me. I stopped at the ranch & got a drink, then drove up to the Saw-Mill, it is about 4 miles east of the ranch nearly opposite the No. Willow pass. Bro. Orr's boys went up with me, we got our load on & started back down about sunset. We got down to the ranch about 9 o'clock all safe & stopped for the night.

On July 11th there follows:

We got up & started a little after sunrise & got to Timpa Springs about noon. We stopped & watered & fed the horses & ate lunch & then rode out again. Bro. Collett came along with a load of lumber for the school house. When we got to the warm springs field we were caught in the wind & rain storm. It rained very hard for a little while, which made it hard pulling the rest of the way... My load came to $840 which I gave to the school house.

The last sentence, above, is of particular interest for it tells the story of others whose contributions made possible the needed house of learning.

In spite of such commendable efforts on the part of some, the building was not completed by the winter of 1888 as it had been originally planned and looked for. Nor was it ready for dedication in 1889. Not until the summer of 1892 did this event occur. Money was not too plentiful and at times the means was not forthcoming in sufficient amounts to continue the project. That Church members had to be encouraged and even psychologically prodded at times into doing their duty is evidenced in the following account of a session of the Tooele Stake Conference held in Grantsville on Monday, April 29, 1889:

42Ibid., July 11, 1888.
Bro. Moses Thatcher spoke first, he spoke at some length on education & spoke in terms of great praise of the new school Bldg. that we have partly finished & urged the people to get it completed. ... Just before the meeting closed Apostle Thatcher arose & said that he would give a check for $100.00 to help complete the house & called on all those who felt like helping what they could to hold up their hands--I think that nearly all voted.\(^43\)

The building, when it had progressed far enough, was used for some time before it was dedicated. The children of about the third and fourth grades were being taught in the basement rooms while the upper grades were still crowded into the Block School House and the "Adobie School House." These congested conditions prevailed during the winter of 1890-1891 and up until the time the building was dedicated, and it should be noted that these classes, as held in the new building at this time, were not directed by the Church but were under the jurisdiction of the district school officials who had rented the facilities.\(^44\)

Finishing touches were completed in the new adobe structure during the early months of 1892, with finish lumber and hardware being brought from Salt Lake City by team and wagon during the preceding winter. One such trip, on January 4, is described by Joshua R. Clark. He tells of how his overloaded wagon became bogged down in mud at one place, how snowdrifts detained him at another, and how other men and teams in kindness rendered assistance. He arrived home after spending nearly two days on the road.\(^45\)

On July 23, 1892, a meeting of the priesthood holders in the Church was held in the newly completed structure. President George Q.

\(^43\)Ibid., April 29, 1889.

\(^44\)Ibid., January 12, February 6, 1891. Also interview with G. M. Matthews, native of Grantsville, Utah, August 4, 1955.

\(^45\)"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," January 1, 4, 1892.
Cannon and President Joseph F. Smith, first and second counselors in the presidency of the Church, had come out from Salt Lake to be in attendance. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the use of the new Grantsville Academy and the establishment of a Church school. Nothing definite came out of the meeting, however, other than the assignment of the stake board of education to ascertain the number of pupils who would attend the new denominational institution.\(^6\)

The following August 29, a Monday, the Grantsville Academy building was dedicated. The large upstairs room had been prepared for the occasion and was filled with guests from Salt Lake City and with Church members from all of Tooele County.\(^7\) The full event with details of the building's construction, a description of its facilities, and a full account of the dedicatory rites is best told by the following account as published in the Deseret News:

The people of Tooele Stake assembled in the new school premises just completed in Grantsville, at 10 a.m. yesterday, to dedicate that building for the purposes for which it was designed. After music by the Grantsville brass band, the audience was called to order by President H. S. Gowans of Tooele Stake. The choir then sang a hymn and Elder William Lee offered prayer. After singing by the choir, Counselor Charles L. Anderson explained the object of the building and the circumstances connected with its erection.

It has been erected almost exclusively by the people of Grantsville Ward, who have been very liberal in their donations. The first meeting in connection with the building was held on May 1st, 1887, when the following were selected as a building committee and had continued to the completion: Charles L. Anderson, James Wrathall,

\(^6\)Ibid., July 23, 1892. Note: This stake board of education, as mentioned here, had been created in the Tooele Stake on July 29, 1888, at a stake quarterly conference as the result of a directive to all stakes from the General Authorities of the Church. The purpose of such boards was to erect school houses and open schools, using the same plan by which the Brigham Young Academy at Provo was operated ("Journal of Joshua R. Clark," July 29, 1888).

\(^7\)"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," August 29, 1892.
William Jefferies, W. C. Rydalch, James Ratcliffe, Gustave Anderson and A. G. Johnson. They have shown great energy and determination, and have thus far completed the building in the face of many discouragements. The cost of the new structure is $14,000, and probably another $4,000 will be required to put in heaters and furnishings.

The building is a two-story and basement. The outside measurement is 45 by 75 feet. Down stairs there are two rooms with a 9 foot ceiling, 17 by 36 feet, well lighted with windows on both sides. To the front of these are two other rooms, one for the heater and the other for coal.

The second floor is divided into four apartments by a hallway 10 by 18 feet. In the front are two rooms, one on each side 13 by 18 feet designed as offices. To the rear are two more rooms 18 by 37 feet, with a 14-foot ceiling, well lighted. The third floor is reached from the second by two flights of stairs, one to the right and one to the left. The main room on this floor is 39 by 42 feet, and the other 17 by 40. The house is admirably adapted for school purposes.

President H. S. Gowans said that Tooele Stake was in harmony with the movement in favor of Church schools. The desire of the people is to encourage the education of our children in true theology as well as in the elements of a secular education.

James Wrathall, one of the building committee, said that this house has not been built particularly for benefit the aged, but to help the young, who he hoped would appreciate it.

W. C. Rydalch said the building committee could not have done much without the united efforts of the people, who had been liberal in their voluntary donations.

President Joseph F. Smith felt gratified to be with the people on this interesting occasion. It has been said that this house had been built for the benefit of the children. This was true in one sense, but the children are not the only ones benefited, as it was a help to us to have our faith, works, and charity represented, that our children may be taught to represent us and our hopes in the God-given religion. Faith and God are excluded from our common schools. This is wise to the nation, but as individuals we have accepted the Gospel, which enforces us to teach our children its precepts. We want to choose the instructors for our children--those who have high moral tendancies and a love of God and truth, as these have a great impression on the youthful mind for good or evil.

After singing by the choir and music by the band, President Smith offered the dedicatory prayer.

It is expected that school will be started in a short time. The Deseret News, August 30, 1892.
Block School House

Grantsville Academy Building prior to its being razed
ready the school as a Church-operated institution, was not immediately available. Further, the almost 100 per cent LDS population of the city would never present the problem that the Church was experiencing in the large centers of population of the state where criticism of after-school religion classes, together with other related antagonistic endeavors, had prompted the rise of stake academies such as this one. Hence it was not surprising that the district school trustees, soon after the dedication, began negotiations with the academy board of directors for the renting of the newly completed structure, and succeeded in so doing by the first of October.  

Thus a district school was conducted in the Grantsville Academy during the school year of 1892-1893. This was again true for 1893-1894, when arrangements were made to rent the building for $400.00 for the academic year.

During these two school years the district operated a strange program of education. Though some classes were moved into the Grantsville Academy they were not characterized by a completely "graded" situation, and the teachers operated independently with their own separate "schools" of several "reader grades" known as Mr. Christensen's school, Miss Bloomdoll's school, or Mr. Abel's school—all in the same building. The Block School House continued operation with its several grades and many ages in its one little room. It is doubtful that school was held in the "Adobie School House" or the City Hall at this time, for such reference is not made to them by Joshua R. Clark, chairman of the board of

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49 "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," October 2, 1892.

50 Ibid., October 2, 1892; September 2, 3, 1893.
trustees at this time.  

Reference is made to the City Hall by Mr. Clark, but not as a school. It seems that the district needed some additional money and the idea of operating the City Hall during the winter of 1893-1894 for dances and the selling of refreshments at its concession stand seemed a good idea. There was some opposition to the trustees doing this but it must have been overcome or ignored, for on December 22, 1893, Mr. Clark wrote in his diary concerning the project: "I went up again this morning & have been working at the seats, we got them all arranged ready for use. We will have nine on each side 12 feet long." Thus the City Hall was not used again as a school house and became in reality the "Social Hall."

In 1894 further significant changes took place in educational facilities as school trustees prepared for the coming academic year of 1893-1895. Again the academy was the only place to continue school activities, and it was still the property of the Grantsville Ward who owed an indebtedness on the building of over $1100.00. Negotiations for a lease by the school trustees began on July 25, 1894, and later resulted in school officials agreeing to assume the debt in return for a four-year use of the building. This was approved at a meeting of the taxpayers of the community held in the "pavilion" at the close of the final session of the Tooele Stake quarterly conference, as held there on Monday, July 30. Also, it was at this same meeting that approval was given to the trustees to sell the "Adobie School House" to the city of Grantsville.

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51 Ibid., March 3, October 30, 1893; January 9, 1894.
52 Ibid., December 8, 22, 1893.
53 Ibid., July 25, 27, 30, 1894.
should the City Council approve. 54

After the four-year lease of the Grantsville Academy had expired in the summer of 1894, the board of directors of the building presented a proposition to the district school trustees to sell the Grantsville Academy to them for the sum of $7,500.00 and they would in turn accept as part payment the City Hall (Social Hall) and grounds plus the Block School House and grounds, which would be totally valued at $15,000.00. Of the balance of $6,000.00 the academy board required $1,000.00 to be paid that fall with a yearly payment for the next four years of $1,250.00 at an interest rate of 6%. This offer was unanimously accepted by the taxpayers at a meeting called by the school trustees on August 25, 1898. It was on this wise that the Grantsville Academy passed into the hands of the Grantsville District School Board of Trustees, with it having never served the Mormon Church as denominational institution of learning.55

A Second District School for the East End of Town

The Grantsville Academy building, housing the community's district school from 1892 to 1913, was a great distance from those homes in the eastern section of town. For the first number of years of the school's existence the parents apparently brought their small children from home in horse drawn conveyances. Some of the older youngsters rode bicycles.

54 Supra, p. 237.

55 "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," August 21, 25, 1899. Also "Minutes of a Social Meeting, April 29, 1899, of the Academy Board and School Trustees, Grantsville, Utah" (in possession of Paul E. Wrathall, Grantsville, Utah). Note: The money obtained by the Grantsville Ward through this transaction was used to start the financing for the construction of the Grantsville Opera House (Interview with G. M. Matthews, Grantsville, Utah, August 4, 1955).
or came on horse back, while walking was the vogue for the majority. However, this was never accepted as quite fair by the people of "stringtown," as this section was called. According to records, the first concerted reaction to this condition on the part of the taxpayers of the eastern part of the city came in September of 1905. On the 11th of the month they presented a petition for a school house to be built in their section of the city. The taxpayers present at the meeting voted this down, "owing to the financial conditions of the treasury of the district." A motion to repair the Block School House "was also voted down for the same reason." In view of this condition, it was finally decided to have school commence at 9:30 a.m. rather than at 9:00 a.m. from November 1st to March 1st.56

This apparently did not satisfy the parents of the eastern section of the community and, ultimately, their demands for a school house were met. Though records do not reveal what was done about it or how the money was raised, a small yellow brick building was commenced in the fall of 1909. Martin Barrus, a local builder, contracted the job. Upon completion, school was held for beginners in the new structure commencing on January 3, 1910.57

Just how long this school operated is a question. Residents aver that it was a very "short time," as parents of the lower end of the community recognized how much their children were missing "by not coming to school up town."58

57 The Tooele Transcript, November 5, 1909; January 7, 1910.
58 Ibid., November 5, 1909; January 7, 1910.
Erection of a New District School Building--
Establishment of a High School

School population continued to increase in Grantsville, and a number of years after the erection of the academy building it began to be obvious that facilities were not adequate. Especially was this true in the light of the fact that the trustees began to realize that the increasing number of graduates from the district school were being deprived of further education in a high school or, else, were having to leave home to continue their academic training—and only a few could do this. Thinking in the direction of providing a new high school building began to take definite shape in March of 1911 during meetings of the school trustees. By April, plans to erect a new $20,000.00 high school on the academy grounds were in the hands of the trustees, and it was contemplated to have the structure completed by October 1, 1911.59

This apparently never did materialize. No further mention is made in various records, and in 1912 a new program was launched giving definite assurance that the former plan was not pursued. The new plan and undertaking, taking shape at this time, involved the building of a district school house and the utilization of the Grantsville Academy for high school classes. These plans were sparked by the appearance at a public meeting on January 26 of the State Superintendent of Public Schools and Professor Howard R. Driggs from the University of Utah. The talks of these two men must have been effective, for the taxpayers present voted to authorize the trustees to call an election to determine whether the school district should be bonded to build a school house.60 This

59Ibid., March 17, April 21, 1911.
election was held on March 2, at which time the voters approved, 104 to 5, the bonding of the district for $25,000.00 for the erection of a new school building. The following observation concerning the favorable election gives the general attitude of the community at this time:

... Now we will have the full four year course of high school in Grantsville, so that our children can get a good education at home. It will be the means of saving many thousands of dollars to the people of Grantsville, besides have the boys and girls at home.

Two and a half acres of land across the road south of the academy building were consequently purchased in April as the site for the new school. This building, to be constructed of brick and to have a gymnasium and swimming pool, was begun in May as a number of teams commenced the work of excavating for the foundation and footings. It was planned to have the structure ready for use the following September.

Work did move rather rapidly, with workmen pouring concrete for the foundation during the month of June. The brick for the walls commenced to arrive by August 1. Such successful operations, however, were not sufficient to prepare the large building for the coming September. It was obvious from the very beginning that such early completion was more wishful thinking than anything else.

The long awaited day for utilizing the new school building came the following year. On September 19, 1913, the following informative announcement appeared in the "Grantsville" section of The Tooele Transcript:

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61Ibid., March 12, 1912.

62The Tooele Transcript, May 3, April 28, 1912.

63Ibid., April 28, May 17, 1912.

64Ibid., May 31, July 5, 26, August 30, October 11, November 1, December 20, 1912.
Our high school opened in the Grantsville Academy building on Monday the 15th with sixty pupils and with the prospect of an increase to sixty-five in the near future and the district school opened on the morning of the 16th with a large attendance in each grade. Eight rooms in the new school building are finished and furnished and occupied by the district school.65

It is to be noted that the above news item not only announced the first use of the district school building but referred to the high school being in operation as well. That the year 1913 commenced the initial classes in secondary education is questionable, however. This doubt is raised in consideration of the two facts that on April 30, 1912, an election was held in Grantsville to vote on the institution of high-school classes, and the election showed all voters to be unanimously in favor of the proposition.66 In view of this the writer takes the position that some classes must have been taught in the academy during the following September. More credence is given to this stand in view of the fact that the first high school graduation was held in the spring of 1914.67 The thirteen graduates, therefore, must have had more classes to qualify them for graduation than those obtainable during the one academic year of 1913-1914.

Completion of the new district school building occurred soon after classes, as announced in the above news item, commenced in the fall of 1913; and dedication services were held on January 13, 1914. The following program prepared by the Tooele County Board of Education, under whose direction all of the county schools then operated, was presented: selection, High School Band; prayer, C. LeRoy Anderson; solo, Miss

65Ibid., September 19, 1913. 66Ibid., May 3, 1912.

67Interview with James Allen Parkinson, Grantsville, Utah, August 2, 1955.
Magdalene Anderson; speech, County Superintendent J. U. Hicks; quartet—"Last Rose of Summer," four high school boys; short talk on sanitation in the school by Dr. Beatty; speech, State Superintendent A. C. Mathewson; violin solo, Prof. Holt; speech, Governor William Spry; dedicatory prayer, O. H. Barrus. At the conclusion of this program the gymnasium floor was cleared for dancing. 68

Thus, with the completion of the district school building, Grantsville entered into a modern education program for its elementary school children and, at the same time, provided a secondary schedule for youth of high school age in the Grantsville Academy building.

Other School Activities 1912-1925

In the above account of the district school dedication exercises, it is noted that at that time the schools of Tooele County had been consolidated into one district with a county superintendent of schools as the executive officer. Initial efforts to achieve this step towards better and more economical educational practices failed due to county-wide opposition—mostly on the part of Grantsville citizens. When it was a certainty that the county commissioners planned to do this, the people of Grantsville called a mass meeting to oppose the move. At this public gathering, held March 19, 1912, a "Prof. Black explained the proposition of consolidation and of the disadvantage it would be to Grantsville." All present, after other derogatory speeches, voted against the proposal and proceeded to prepare and sign a petition in opposition to the move. This instrument circulated throughout the city for other


Note:
These pictures were assembled and made available by James Allen Parkinson, Grantsville, Utah.
signatures to be affixed and was then presented to the county commissioners. This body at its meeting of April 1 decided that with only three districts favoring consolidation, there was entirely too much opposition. Records fail to show when this matter again came up for consideration, but certainly all Tooele County schools were consolidated prior to the dedication of the Grantsville District School, two years later, which the county superintendent conducted.\(^69\)

The first Grantsville Teachers Association came into being on February 4, 1924. Teachers of the elementary school met with those of the high school in the academy building and perfected an organization "for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the teachers and the schools." Officers elected at this time were Adren Aitken, president; James R. Williams, secretary; T. R. Johnson, publicity director; and Lillian H. Anderson, Rae Anderson, and Lee Frandsen, executive committee.\(^70\)

The following Tuesday, February 5, at 7:30 p.m., a meeting of a number of parents and teachers was held in the high school for the purpose of making plans to effect a parent-teachers organization in Grantsville. A public meeting for Wednesday, February 13, was decided upon, and committees were formed to arrange "a good program" and provide for "refreshments at the conclusion of the meeting." Commenting upon this movement the local reporter for The Transcript-Bulletin had the following to say in the issue of February 8:

> We have long felt the need for such an organization in our community. It goes without question that closer cooperation between

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\(^70\)The Transcript-Bulletin, February 8, 1924.
home and school would work wonders in the development of the young­
sters attending the schools, and give a better appreciation to all
concerned of the problems of the home and the school. With such
cooperation we should undoubtedly be able to solve many of these
problems as they come up.\textsuperscript{71}

This was apparently the feeling of the community in general, for
172 parents were to the meeting and manifested a genuine interest in a
parent-teacher association. Preceding a well arranged program and ample
refreshments, an organization was perfected with John T. Flinders, presi­
dent; A. P. Murphy, vice president; Mrs. Carrie Wrathall, secretary;
Mrs. Amy Hicks, Mrs. Erna Stromberg, and James R. Williams, program com­
mittee.\textsuperscript{72}

Without doubt this was the first Parent-Teacher Association so
organized in Grantsville, though it was not the first meeting of parents
and school personnel for a similar purpose. Joshua R. Clark on October
24, 1902, speaks of taking his wife "to what is called the Parents Meet­
ing at the School" which was called "for the purpose of bringing home and
School closer together."\textsuperscript{73}

Records indicate that there has always been genuine interest on
the part of parents in the work and activities of their children in
school. The school has ever been the center of activity in the community
and great concern for its quality and success has always characterized
its patrons.

Both school authorities and parents have also evidenced a deep
concern for the health of boys and girls. Programs for physical examina­
tions and immunization against various diseases were provided on many

\textsuperscript{71}Ibid. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{72}Ibid., February 15, 1924.

\textsuperscript{73}"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," October 24, 1902.
occasions. The first general vaccination for smallpox, as a school project, occurred during the first week of February 1913. It is also of interest to note that an examination for goiter was conducted in February of 1924 which revealed that at this time "the highest percentage of goiter among girls in the state was discovered in Grantsville," with 85% of the high-school girls being affected. Only 24% of the boys had signs of goiter.

A final historical item of this period was the provision of the first school bus. For a number of years the old band wagon was used to provide transportation for those children living in the east end of town. This cold and slow ride came to an end in November of 1925 when Gordon W. Clark arrived in Grantsville on Tuesday the 17th with a new forty-five passenger Chevrolet bus with which to fulfill the contract awarded to him and W. Clark Jefferies to haul the children from the eastern part of the city.

Erection of the Grantsville High School Building

The most important project in Grantsville school development also had its beginning during the period just contemplated, but it took a number of years to reach complete realization as it was periled by dissensions, selfishness, misunderstandings, and a lack of cooperation. Its launching is best described by the following excerpt from The Transcript-Bulletin of October 3, 1924:

74 The Tooele Transcript, February 7, 1913.
75 The Transcript-Bulletin, February 22, 1925.
76 Ibid., November 20, 1925.
The request of a committee from the Lions Club of Tooele that a bond election be called immediately for the purpose of raising funds for a new gym building in Tooele as well as a new high school building in Grantsville was acted upon favorably by the county school board while in session Tuesday [September 30].

The high school building at Grantsville is a disgrace to any school district which can raise sufficient funds to build a new structure, and besides it is crowded beyond capacity at the present writing.\textsuperscript{77}

The final statement, above, is most revealing. The old adobe constructed academy building was apparently showing its age; its facilities for instruction were no longer up to date; its lack of rest rooms and other modern appurtenances stamped it as a "disgrace"; and again, in Grantsville's educational history, conditions of overcrowding were acute. The erection of a new building was almost an absolute necessity, but time--for many reasons--was to take its toll of months and years before such was to be a realization.

To begin with, however, it looked as if things would move along quite rapidly. On October 7, less than a week after the Lions Club had made its plea to the board of education, Superintendent P. M. Nielsen in company with an architect made a visit to Grantsville to study "the needs of a new high school."\textsuperscript{78} At a special meeting of the school board on October 15, a $150,000.00 bond election was called for November 15,\textsuperscript{79} but due to an error in the wording of the "Bond Election Notice" this had to be called off for two weeks to allow for proper length of publication of the corrected notice.\textsuperscript{80}

At this point is where the program began to slow down, but these

\textsuperscript{77}Ibid., October 3, 1924. \textsuperscript{78}Ibid., October 10, 1924. \textsuperscript{79}Ibid., October 17, 1924. \textsuperscript{80}Ibid., November 7, 11, 1924.
small, time-consuming errors proved to be a great economic benefit. They gave someone an opportunity to use his thinking powers and thus provide a gigantic saving of thousands of dollars, in interest and other charges, for the people. The result was that on November 20, preceding the second scheduled bond election on November 29, the Tooele County Taxpayers Association met in special session with the school board and were successful in having the board accept their suggestion that the bond election be called off in favor of a special tax levy. At this time, also, there was a committee of taxpayers and board members appointed to look into the matter of a proper levy to provide the needed $150,000.00. 81

On Saturday, December 6, the board met in regular session and accepted the proposal of this joint committee, 82 and at its meeting of January 5, 1925, a resolution was passed to call an election on Saturday, January 31, for the purpose of levying a special tax. 83

The question of the tax levy and the statement outlining the building program and the means of obtaining the needed amount of money follows as it was placed on the ballot for the acceptance or rejection of the voters:

Shall the Board of Education of the Tooele County School District, Tooele County, Utah, for the purpose of raising money for building added buildings and classrooms at Tooele, a high school at Grantsville, and other needed construction in Ophir, and other parts of Tooele County, and supplying the same with furniture and other necessary apparatus, and for improving the buildings and groups be empowered to levy and collect a special tax of eight mills, four mills to be collected in 1925 and four mills to be collected in 1926, for the purpose of raising an amount aggregating $75,000 in 1925 and $75,000 in 1926 for a total of $150,000? 84

81 Ibid., November 21, 1924. 82 Ibid., December 12, 1924. 83 Ibid., January 9, 1925. 84 Ibid.
After the publication of the notice of this special election, there apparently ensued some bitter sectional differences over the matter. Evidence is that the people of Tooele resented the tax situation because they felt Grantsville was receiving undue advantage because of the larger land area involved and the greater assessed valuation of Tooele property. Other outlying communities, feeling that inasmuch as they were not deriving any benefits, were particularly bitter.  

Consequently the editor of The Transcript-Bulletin felt it necessary to try to stem the tide of opposition. The following excerpts from his news article published on January 23, 1925, tell the story of the then existing conditions and give the stand of the county newspaper at that time:

Should we not accord to others the same privileges we would like for ourselves.

Let's all forget about our sectional differences and get together on this important question that has such a bearing on the development of our youth. Let's show our young people that we are willing to provide the facilities that have for their purpose the building of good character, and strong manhood and womanhood. We shall then find that our boys and girls will respond readily to these influences, will be guided by principals of right and fair play, which will carry over into the game of life and they will be both happy and proud of being strong and clean, intellectually and physically.

Although it was fairly certain that the citizens of Grantsville favored the proposed tax levy and very much desired a new high school building, a mass meeting was held on January 27, "to discuss the special election to be held" on Saturday the 31st. James L. Wrathall, a member of the Tooele County Board of Education and a resident of Grantsville, acted as chairman of the meeting. In attendance were Superintendent P. M. Nielsen and other members of the board, including Charles A. Kuchs,  

85 Ibid., January 23, 1925.  
86 Ibid.
Willard G. Atkins, and John William Anderson. That every fear to the contrary might be allayed, all these board members spoke and "pledged themselves to carry out the program provided the tax levy carried." 87

The day before the special county-wide tax election, The Transcript-Bulletin carried a four inch headline, "VOTE FOR TAX." The attending article presented a plea for unity in the face of numbers of anonymous letters that had been received. Facts, figures, and benefits were then detailed in the balance of the article. 88

To what extent this newspaper support influenced the voters will, of course, never be known, but final returns showed that the proposal was approved by the safe majority of 119 votes. In Grantsville there was a solid vote, 237 to 1, in favor of the tax, and it was definitely this majority that put the election over and thus assured the city a new and fully equipped high-school building. The other communities of the county either voted against the issue or gave but slight majorities to its favor. 89

Work on the new Grantsville High School building could not be commenced until 1926, inasmuch as funds for its construction were to come out of the county tax levy for that year. No doubt the announcement of initial activities was, thus, awaited with much anticipation. Such came in the January 15 issue of the county newspaper, which related:

Plans for the new high school to be constructed in Grantsville are now being discussed, and Cannon and Fetzer, architects for the new structure, submitted tentative plans of what may be expected. 90

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87 Ibid., January 30, 1925.  
88 Ibid.  
89 Ibid., February 6, 1925.  
90 Ibid., January 15, 1926.
A sad situation, however, evidenced the fact that Grantsville citizens, themselves, were not ready to have the project begin. No decision had been made as to a site for the new building, and a bitter quarrelsome argument between the people of the east end of town and those of the west over the location was the reason. This persisted with increasing displays of temper and with mounting tension until March 6, "when the School Board by a vote of two for the East and three for the West Side decided that the building should be located on the West Side, or the present location of the old building [Grantsville Academy]." In this vote W. G. Atkin and John W. Anderson were in favor of the east side location while James L. Wrathall, Charles A. Kuchs, and George W. Bryant indicated their favor of the west side location.91

This decision seemed only to further agitate the already seething tempers of the proponents for an east side location for the new high-school building. Though news articles did not proclaim it, the dissenters apparently felt that the decision on a location did not properly rest with the board, and its vote was denounced. The result was that a special meeting of the school board was called on March 23, and "the members passed a resolution to postpone the building of the Grantsville High School until 1927." The board, further, rescinded their former decision regarding the school's location and "the question of a site was once more an open issue to be decided later."92

It was Wednesday, January 5, 1927, before the Tooele County Board of Education again made the building of the Grantsville High School the major item of its agenda. Much of the evening was spent concerning the

91Ibid., February 5, 12, 19, 26, March 12, 1926.
92Ibid., March 26, 1926.
resolution of the problem having to do with the selection of a building site. The resultant action was to call a special meeting of the board for the latter part of the month to make final decision on the matter.\textsuperscript{93}

Apparently it was impossible for members of the school board to come to a decision in and of themselves. Consequently they abided by a motion made by C. A. Kuchs, seconded by James L. Wrathall, to ask the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to appoint a committee to investigate all phases relative to the problem and then give its report to the board, which would consider the recommendations made.\textsuperscript{94} The resultant action, as later announced by The Transcript-Bulletin, was as follows:

The recommendations of the committee of three appointed by the state school superintendent, Dr. C. N. Jensen, on the location of the Grantsville High School was received and adopted Monday, March 28, 1927 by the Tooele County Board of Education, and the Grantsville High School will be located on the Erickson property adjacent to the district school site in the west part of town.\textsuperscript{95}

The unanimous approval of the committee's report by the board members was inevitable in the light of the thoroughness of the investigation, the obvious values of choosing the recommended site to the east of the elementary school, and the reasonable objections to other locations under consideration. That all this might be clearly understood the report of the committee follows in full:

\begin{quote}
March 21st, 1927

Dr. C. N. Jensen  
Supt. of Public Instruction  
State Capitol  
Salt Lake City, Utah
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{93}Ibid., January 7, 1927. \textsuperscript{94}Ibid., February 25, 1927. \textsuperscript{95}Ibid., April 1, 1927.
Dear Sir:

In the selection of a high school site at Grantsville, it appears to your committee that four propositions are to be considered:

1. The demolishing of the present high school building and the construction of a new building on that site.
2. The exchange of that site for the Erickson property adjoining the grade school site and the construction of a new high school building on this enlarged campus near the grade building.
3. The purchase of the Fawson 5-acre plat for the high school building.
4. The purchase of the Jibson 5-acre plat or the exchange of the old high school building and ground for this property at the new location.

We are unable to find any merit in the first proposition and (3) and (4) virtually resolve themselves into one.

In its simplest and most complete form it becomes a choice between placing the new high school on the grade building site with the Erickson property added thereto and locating it on one of the five acre plats several blocks east. And this in turn means a choice between a centralized plant and two separate plants.

It is estimated that the initial saving of a centralized heating plant over a separate plant for each building would be about $3500. The operating cost of a centralized plant would be at least 25 per cent less than it would be for two separate plants. This saving takes into consideration fuel consumption and firing costs.

At the upper or grade school site, surface water is about ten feet lower than it is on either of the lower eastern sites. To build on the former site, therefore, would safeguard the plant from the enormous cost of satisfactorily maintaining a damp-proof boiler room and such other rooms as may be built below the grade.

The cost of furnishing potable water to the centralized plant would be very little, if any, more than the cost of supplying this water to two separate plants, even though the eastern site is in the Artesian Well district.

The present junior-senior, or 6-3-3 plan of school organization could not be conveniently carried on in two widely separated plants. The present grade building can accommodate all grades up through the eighth. The ninth grade is held in the high school building. If the new high school building is erected on the extended grade school site, a full realization of the junior high school plan of organization may be effected in an ideal way. For example, one gymnasium, one assembly hall, one shop, one kitchen, one sewing room, one athletic field, etc., would serve all the purposes of the two schools in these directions, in fact the number of pupils in each school taken by itself would hardly justify the expenditure involved in furnishing each school separately with these accessories.

In a centralized plant not only would the cost of teaching in the special subjects which overlap in the junior and senior high school be reduced but the character of the teaching would be measurably improved since one teacher in each of these subjects would suffice for the two schools for some time to come. Such subjects are cooking, sewing, shopwork, art, physical education, music, and athletics.
The same rule applies to general supervision which could be more economically and efficiently carried on under one administrative head.

The main point at issue seems to be that of geographical location in which an advantage is claimed for the eastern site, as being nearer the center of population. But this advantage, if it be such, does not appear to your committee to be a matter of great consequence since the two sites are only about a quarter of a mile apart.

The upper site is also close to the city recreation grounds which are now used for a football and athletic field. Adjacent to the upper site in the rear is an area of five acres which could be used as an athletic field if the board should see fit to purchase this property. With this additional acreage it would be hard to find anywhere a more ideal site for a combined grade and high school plant.

We find ourselves unanimous in our conclusion and recommendation, namely, that the Erickson property be purchased for the purpose of enlarging the present grade building site and that the new high school be conveniently located near this building for the following reasons, to-wit:

1. The original cost of construction would be reduced in view of the fact that one heating plant, one gymnasium, one assembly hall, and other features serving a common purpose, would not be duplicated.
2. The cost of maintenance for one large plant would be less than for two small ones.
3. The placing of the entire school organization under one administrative head on one school site would simplify supervision, lessen its cost and add appreciably to the general efficiency of all school work.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE
Raymond J. Ashton, Chairman
D. H. Christensen
Geo. A. Eaton

With the problem of location finally resolved, other preliminaries were soon taken care of. The architectural firm of Cannon and Fetzer prepared the final plans and specifications which were approved by the Tooele County Board of Education at their meeting of May 2. On May 6, the "Notice to Contractors" was published. The digging of the well to supply ample water was also commenced in May. And on June 10 it was noted in the "Grantsville" column of The Transcript-Bulletin: "Work on a new

\[96\text{Ibid.} \quad 97\text{Ibid., April 8, May 6, 1927.} \quad 98\text{Ibid., May 6, 1927.} \quad 99\text{Ibid.}\]
Grantsville High School is now in full swing and it looks as though the dream of the past three years is to become a reality.\textsuperscript{100}

The fact that this twelve-room brick structure with its auditorium and well-equipped "domestic science" and other departments was finished by November of the same year, 1927, indicates that a dedicated and zealous contractor with a sizeable corps of laborers and skilled artisans must have worked on the building. Whatever the reason for early completion, the high school was anxious to make their long awaited move, and this they did on Thursday, November 3. Regular classwork was dispensed with, and students and faculty joined in carrying books, supplies, furniture, and other items the short diagonal stretch southeast across the street.\textsuperscript{101}

The following day—Friday, November 4—classes were held for the first time in the new building. So also was the initial assembly held in the attractive auditorium. The freshmen were in charge, and a very enthusiastic pep rally was the order of the hour. "The team was on the stand and captain Johnson made a few remarks. Mr. Frandsen gave a pep talk, Miss Libbert read a football story, and this with selections from the band and school songs and yells made a real live assembly." Such, however, was not the end of the display of the new school spirit and enthusiasm. Led by the school band, there followed a parade of yelling students down Main Street and then over to the athletic field where the memorable day was climaxed by a football game.\textsuperscript{102}

Dedicatory services for the new Grantsville High School building were held Wednesday, February 15 at 8:00 p.m. Preceded by a band concert

\textsuperscript{100}Ibid., June 10, 1927.
\textsuperscript{101}Ibid., November 11, 1927. \textsuperscript{102}Ibid.
in front of the building, the program--conducted by Superintendent P. M. Nielsen--further consisted of the following:

Selection .......................... High School Orchestra
Invocation .......................... Richard Jefferies
Selection .......................... High School Orchestra
Remarks .............................. George W. Bryan
Representing the Tooele County Board of Education
Vocal Duet .......................... Mrs. Ernest Stromberg, Paul E. Wrathall
Remarks .............................. Superintendent P. M. Nielsen
Xylophone Solo ........................ Lowell Hicks
Remarks .............................. State Superintendent C. N. Jensen
Saxophone Solo ........................ Ila Jefferies
Dedicatory Prayer ........................ Bishop John W. Anderson
Selection .......................... High School Orchestra
Benediction .......................... James L. Wrathall

Following this service, light refreshments were served in the "Domestic Science Department" and an inspection tour of the building was conducted.\(^{103}\)

Subsequent School Events
1927-1950

To what extent the new high school facilities promoted better administration, engendered quality teaching methods, prompted more effective educational policies, encouraged interest in learning on the part of the students, and brought about a closer community-school relationship is an unanswerable question. Certainly, all of these should have occurred with marked evidence. The records of the preceding era tell of

\(^{103}\)Ibid., February 10, 17, 1928.
genuine efforts and reveal progress in these areas; such have been con-
sidered. In a like manner, a number of educational projects and school
events have occurred since 1927 which evidence continued progress under
creditable administration.

One of the outstanding educational projects is evidenced by the
fact that Grantsville High School has one of the most unique school mu-
seums in the state. Today, two wall-length glass cases display a wonder-
ful collection of pioneer and Indian relics and artifacts, some of which
are priceless. Most of these items are peculiar to the Grantsville area
and mutely speak of its pioneer ancestry. This commendable collection
had its beginning in November of 1931 during the principalship of Mr. Lee
Frandsen. At this time two students, Wendell Bell and Vern Hammond,
turned over an assortment of Indian relics which they had spent the summer
collecting. Other students added pioneer items and other articles of in-
terest. This was the beginning of a remarkable collection which has con-
tinued to grow through student and some other contributors. \(^{104}\)

In the fall of 1941 Grantsville High School, in addition to its
well operated shop and industrial arts program directed by Eddie A.
Anderson, set up a vocational agricultural department. Alvin D. Kinsey
was the advisor of the new program and taught the several classes in agri-
culture. These classes proved to be very popular with the boys, and they
looked forward to the early establishment of a Grantsville chapter of the
Future Farmers of America. This organization took place at a meeting on
Thursday, October 3. Forty-five boys who were registered in "Ag" classes
participated and elected the first Grantsville FFA officers. These

\(^{104}\) Ibid., November 13, 1931.
included George A. Hunter, president; Allan Parkinson, vice president; Clyde Jefferies, secretary; Wayne Nelson, treasurer; Ronald Rydalch, reporter; and Martel Hale, watch dog. 105

Also in the fall of 1941 there occurred an event that had some adverse bearing on the stature of Grantsville’s representation on the Tooele County Board of Education. This was the redistricting of the board with new representative districts. Since the consolidation of all county schools previous to 1915, districts had remained the same; and in 1941 significant population changes were in evidence which necessitated a more representative redistricting. At this time the five school districts of Tooele County, from which one member each was elected, were listed in The Transcript-Bulletin with their school population as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total School Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>East Grantsville, Lake Point and Erda</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>North Tooele and Lincoln</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>South Tooele and Stockton</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rush Valley</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>West Grantsville, Ibapah, Wendover and Gold Hill</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is to be seen from this that Grantsville, in a way, had a double representation on the board which its own particular population did not warrant, and it was the feeling of many that adjustments should be made in the districts so that the smaller communities of the county might have a chance at representation on the school board, each in their turn, so that domination by any one locality because of population would not be possible. The idea was to separate the smaller communities from the larger ones to which they were attached, and thus resolve a situation

105 Ibid., October 3, 1941; January 30, 1942.

106 Ibid., October 10, 1941.
where it had almost been impossible for them to ever elect representatives to the board.  

The authority to do this rested with the county commissioners who considered the problems at great length. A meeting, open to the public, was held on October 24 at the Tooele County Court House to hear the pros and cons. The resultant redistricting was accomplished at the meeting of the county commissioners on Friday, October 31, which left Grantsville with but one member on the board, gave Tooele a two member representation, and gave the county outside of these districts two board members. Although this restricted Grantsville's position of influence, the final lineup of the districts was much more equitable.

Grantsville High School is among the smaller secondary schools of the state but, as in academic achievement, they have also added their name to those of the great in the field of sports. Though participating in most of all high school athletic programs, basketball was the area of their greatest success. Especially was this true in 1946 when their team put the little high school right in the center of the basketball picture by winning the Class "B" Championship. This was accomplished on Saturday evening, March 16, at the expense of American Fork High School in a thrilling 38-37 final game. The whole of Tooele County paid honor to coach J. Sterling Anderson and his previously unsung heroes as not only champions, but also as the first team to go to the state tournament in twenty years. The team which represented ten per cent of the school enrollment consisted of Farrell Sandberg, Richard Johnston, William Ray

107 Ibid., November 4, 1941.
108 Ibid., October 24, 31, November 4, 1941.
Jefferies, Don Ed Sandberg, Stanley Stromberg, J. Russell Lawrence, James Sutton, DeLoy Fawson, Farrell Butler and Randall May.\textsuperscript{109}

As if the winning of the 1946 Class "B" Championship was not sufficiently convincing to the state devotees of the sport, Coach Anderson and his team repeated their feat the following year. The final game was again with American Fork High School, who bowed to a 29-37 defeat. The 1947 Champions included William Ray Jefferies, Don Ed Sandberg, Randall May, Farrell Butler, J. Russell Lawrence, DeLoy Fawson, Jerry Johnson, Frank Durfee, and Kent Callister.\textsuperscript{110}

Grantsville as a community has continued to grow in numbers, especially since the construction of the Tooele Ordnance Depot in 1942. Likewise the school population has continued to increase year after year, necessitating the enlargement of both the elementary and high school plants along with the improvement of many facilities. The local and county school administrators have been alert to their responsibilities in this regard and have responded with an improvement and building program to meet the needs as particular years and funds have warranted it.

\textsuperscript{109}Ibid., March 29, 1946.
\textsuperscript{110}Ibid., March 5, 1947.
Grantsville people today are found to be as interested in their schools as ever, and lend their support as patrons even as their ancestors of years gone by. \[\text{Note: This is written out of the writer's own knowledge and experience as a resident of Grantsville from 1947 to 1955, and due to the 1950 delimitation of this thesis the history of the mentioned building projects is not given in the body of this work for they occurred subsequent to that year. The writer feels, however, that the two main enlargement projects should be given mention.} \]

First was a large addition to the high school building. Built onto the west side of the old structure, the new unit consists of "106 new lockers, two classrooms, library, shop, kitchen, and dining room," and was dedicated Sunday, March 21, 1954, under the direction of Sterling R. Harris, Tooele County school superintendent, and James R. Williams, principal of the Grantsville High School (Transcript-Bulletin, March 2, 1954).

Under the same administration, a large addition was made to the rear of the elementary school building. This was a very modern plant consisting of five well-lighted classrooms and a library. Open house for showing of the new structure was Thursday, November 15, 1956 (The Transcript-Bulletin, November 6, 1956).
CHAPTER XI

INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Agriculture

From the time of the founding of Grantsville, farming and other phases of agriculture have been the sustaining industry of the community. It was for this purpose that the first settlers chose the grassy environs of "Willow Creek" and the surrounding many springs which indicated sufficient water to grow farm products and to provide forage for sheep and cattle. In fact, a herd of cattle was feeding in the area prior to the coming of James McBride and Harrison Severe, who were the first to turn the sod and fence the land in the community's initial farming project. These beginnings were the foreshadowing of future wealth as a community of productive farms and successful herds of cattle and sheep.¹

Although the initial years in soil preparation and the turning of the virgin territory into productive farm land were challenging, especially in the face of adverse weather conditions and plagues of grasshoppers, Grantsville soon became known as a place of beautiful farms and outstanding farm products. To promote such enterprising accomplishments a branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was organized in March of 1860—-the first such group to be organized in the

¹"Tooele Stake Manuscript History," p. 281. Also Tullidge, op. cit., II, 86.
community. The president of the society was William G. Young. Evan M. Greene was secretary. Just how well or how long this territory-wide organization functioned in Grantsville is debatable, but there is evidence of a number of years of activity and of much enthusiasm and accomplishment in the initial period of its operation. Annual exhibitions or fairs were held with great success. The first one occurred on September 25, the year the agricultural society was organized. Four classes of exhibits were arranged: (1) animals; (2) garden products; (3) cultivated gardens, farming tools, and men's handmade products; (4) women's sewing and handmade articles. These exhibitions were also conducted the following year, at which time premiums were awarded for worthy exhibits.

There is no question but that Grantsville progressed in the development of its farm lands and in the growing of a variety of crops—mostly hay and grain. In an account of some missionary travels of Bishop Lorenzo D. Young and Edward Stevenson of the LDS Church in 1867, the following is of particular interest concerning some of Grantsville's early farm products:

On Sunday, April 28th, the visiting brethren passed on to Grantsville. . . . Elder Stevenson remarks that Bishop Rowberry raised 300 lbs. of grapes from a few vines last year, and that Bro. John W. Cooley took from a field of wheat an average of $87\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. A. Wm. Sabin said that 5,850 lbs. or 99\(\frac{1}{2}\) bushels of wheat came from one acre of his farm, while the average was 40 bushels per acre. John W. Cooley took from a 35-acre meadow 150 tons of good hay.

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4 "Tooele Stake Manuscript History," p. 73.
Such indicates both the fertility of the land and the industry of the community's early residents. Further, such crops were not just characteristic of the one year. In a letter to the *Deseret News*, dated October 11, 1871, a man by the name of P. W. Wilson wrote:

Industry, peace and plenty are here. The produce of the fields, orchards and vintage is abundant. The general average of the wheat crop this year is forty bushels per acre. Choice variety of apples are grown of large size, seldom equalled. I measured one from Brother James McBride's orchard that was 17½ inches in circumference and weighed 21½ ounces. Others may have been as large, it seems as if we might have selected bushels every apple weighing over a pound. We also weighed one of his potatoes—it was 3½ lbs. Others have similar growth of vegetables and fruits of different kinds.

Father weighed one of his beets, over 1½ lbs. He also had large and choice varieties of peaches, plums, apricots, and nectarines, hanging in bright colors, with the blushes of exquisite hues, and low bending on the parent branches, to invite and please the most refined taste.  

Such glimpses out of the past will no doubt prove nostalgic to some of Grantsville's older living residents, but at the same time it should convince a modern generation that Grantsville's lands can produce in abundance where industry is employed and soil fertility maintained.

It is true that drought years and other adverse weather conditions have challenged the farmer ever since the community's first crops were harvested. Some of the drought conditions have been mentioned elsewhere in this work, but on the other hand many floods have played havoc also. Even terrific hail storms have caused much damage. On July 7, 1874, the first of such storms occurred and was reported by the *Deseret News* as follows:

Last Tuesday the City of Grantsville was visited by the most terrific hail storm ever experienced in that locality. Some idea of the size of the frozen chunks may be obtained when it is stated that a gentleman there picked up three of them, which he put upon

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*Deseret News, October 25, 1871.*
scales and found that they actually weighed a quarter of a pound, combined. The storm lasted from 11 till 2 o'clock and was preceded by a tremendous loud peal of thunder. A large number of chickens were killed, windows smashed and tree foliage and corn stripped and torn.

Concerning the floods, they seemed to occur quite often. Flash floods would roar out of the canyons to the west, and numerous times left tremendous damage to crops and farms in their wake. A particularly ruinous one struck the ranch of Samuel H. House in July of 1881 when a wall of water "9 feet by 36 in dimensions" spread out over his farm land "taking everything with it, tearing up cottonwoods two feet through, destroying wheat, potatoes, and gardens." Speaking of the resultant destruction, a newspaper article said: "Where all was beautiful and green, it was now covered with piles of wood, brush, and rocks which will require an immense amount of labor to remove. In some places the soil was entirely washed away." The storm caused less severe damage within the city itself.

Later in the 1880's and into the 1890's these floods continued to occur. Joshua R. Clark speaks of them quite often in his diary. On July 14, 1887, he records one of them in this manner:

Abt. 1 half hour after I got home we heard a roaring sound which told us the flood was coming & it did come with force & volume. It proved to be the largest flood we have had for many years. It ran all over the country, we could do nothing but look at it. It finally ran all around the house & before we were aware it commenced to run in the cellar & before we got the water stopped it was over three feet deep in the cellar. I went into the cellar and fished things out, the water was waist deep. The day I went away (July 12 --Tuesday) there was a flood, but not so large as the one today. The two have done us considerable damage, washed a lot of gravel & rock into the wheat.

6Ibid., July 10, 1876.  7Ibid., July 21, 26, 1881.

That such storms and such crop damage were not rare, but occurred frequently in those early days, is indicated in another significant entry of Joshua R. Clark in his journal of August 15, 1891. He says:

We have been using the plow and scrapper to make dams today, trying to protect ourselves against the floods. We did not get them finished, but so that they will keep some water off of us. I intend to keep on until we can feel secure from the floods.

It should be made clear that these floods did not cover all of Grantsville and spread equal damage throughout the city when they came. Different parts of the community's large area were struck at different times, and always there seemed to be an abundance of crops, especially hay and grain. Newspaper articles are numerous in acclaim of Grantsville's increasing productivity and wealth.

Particular mention should be made of one of the crops grown in early days that no longer is produced nor has it been for some time. This was sugar cane. Most all people raised it and took it to various mills to have the juice extracted and then made into molasses to be used for sweetening and the making of molasses candy.

In 1918 Grantsville farmers experimented with a crop entirely new to them but which during the 1920's brought added wealth to those who dared to try its cultivation. This was sugar beets. The story of the reluctant introduction of this new product on Grantsville farms is best told by a news article of February 2, 1923, as follows:


10Deseret News, October 2, 1875; July 29, 1881.

11"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," October 14, 1902, and numerous entries during the fall months of the 1870's, 1880's and 1890's. Also Hale, op. cit., p. 149.
Only a few years ago our farmers were more than skeptical as to using the heretofore waste alkali land for any purpose other than poor pasture. Then the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. came to us and almost pleaded with us to raise sugar beets. Against the pessimistic prophecies of many of the best agriculturalists the new crop became a success, and despite the idea that it was not a paying crop those who engaged in beet raising have received more cash from their beet crops than they had made off from their lands in years past.\footnote{The Tooele Transcript, February 2, 1923.}

Newspaper reports of the 1920's are most indicative of this. It is pointed out that from twenty-five cars of beets shipped in 1918 the number jumped to 161 cars in 1921, which seems to have been the year of greatest yield. These shipments were made from Marshall, three miles east of Grantsville, through which place runs a spur of the Western Pacific Railroad. Today no such shipments are made nor have they been for a number of years.\footnote{\textit{Tbid.}, November 14, 1919; December 30, 1921; November 24, 1922.}

Grantsville has been basically a farming community. Since 1942, however, some changes have occurred in its economy with the building of the Tooele Ordnance Depot. Many local people now have employment at this government installation, and for them farming has taken a secondary place. This has resulted in the reduction in the size of farms in order that both work at the Depot and farming might be continued. Of course there are still those whose whole time is given to the business of farming, and as in the years gone by, hay and grain are still the principal crops.\footnote{\textit{Note:} This is the writer's own observation as a resident of Grantsville from 1942 to 1955.}

A second aspect of agriculture in which Grantsville excelled for many years was that of stock raising, particularly sheep and cattle.
Wool, mutton, and beef were commodities for which the community gained state-wide recognition from the beginning of the 1870's on through the 1890's. As one news article averred in 1873:

There is one branch of industry in which Grantsville appears to be ahead of probably any other settlement in Utah, that is, in the matter of improved stock. At every turn on the streets animals possessing unmistakable indications of "superior blood" can be seen.\(^\text{15}\)

This improved stock of sheep and cattle was largely the result of the efforts of the early settlers, James Wrathall and William C. Rydalch. Both of these men emigrated from England, and were practically penniless when they arrived in Grantsville in the early 1850's. Mr. Rydalch arrived in the settlement with two head of cattle and a couple of sheep dogs. Mr. Wrathall had but one steer. Through strict economy, good business methods, and continued industry these men became the wealthiest men in the county. One writer observed in 1885 that Mr. Rydalch "has become the leading stock man in the territory,"\(^\text{16}\) through importing blooded stock from Canada. Mr. Wrathall, while raising some cattle, was principally interested in sheep and became "the most successful wool grower in the country" according to an interested biographer.\(^\text{17}\) Rich, Cooley, and Worthington were other names prominent in sheep and cattle raising in the 1880's.

Grantsville ultimately became a center for sheep shearing and dipping for the great number of herds that ranged the western part of the state during the winters. During the late 1800's and early 1900's

\(^{15}\)Deseret News, June 23, 1873.

\(^{16}\)Salt Lake Herald, January 6, 1885.

\(^{17}\)The Tooele Transcript, February 16, 1923.
a shearing corral was operated west of the city, which took care of most all the large herds that wintered in that area.\textsuperscript{18} Moved to Grant Station north of Grantsville in 1911, the business of shearing sheep continued there until 1924, when the corral was dismantled.\textsuperscript{19} The dipping corral started its operations about 1909.\textsuperscript{20}

The raising of cattle and sheep has always figured prominently in the economy of Grantsville. Records of the 1920's continued to show good size car loadings of both varieties of animals for eastern markets. Relative to these cattle shipments appear the names of producers including Paul E. Wrathall, Charles Worthington, R. T. Brown, and Johnson Brothers. R. R. Judd, Stanley Stromberg, and Anderson Brothers are among the names of those shipping lambs at this time.\textsuperscript{21}

Continued interest in livestock has been evidenced through the formation of various clubs and associations of individuals interested in animal husbandry. Particularly has the older generation tried to stimulate the younger people in the production of quality stock. The initial organization set up for this purpose was the "Boys Hampshire Sheep Club of Grantsville." With James L. Wrathall, G. M. Matthews, and John T. Flinders as advisors this club under the leadership of its president, J. DeNoil Johnson, held its first annual show on September 4, 1926. Thirty-three members were represented by sixty-one ewes and seventy-five lambs. Prizes, including cash and four pure bred hampshire ewe

\begin{enumerate}
\item[Ibid.,] May 12, 1905; April 1, 1910.
\item[Ibid.,] February 24, 1911; April 11, 1924.
\item[Ibid.,] October 8, 1909.
\item[Ibid.,] April 15, 1921; January 22, 1926.
\end{enumerate}
lambs, were awarded. Present were representatives from the Salt Lake Stock Yards, the National Copper Bank, the U.S. Bureau of Agriculture and Animal Industry, and the Salt Lake Tribune. 22

This was the first stock show ever held in Tooele County but it certainly was not the last. Greater interest later resulted in the formation of the Tooele County Livestock Association. This group of men, primarily stimulated by Grantsville raisers, began to hold annual county livestock shows at the old "pavillion" grounds at the east end of the city. Keen interest is today manifest in this yearly affair, with some of the best blooded stock in the state being shown. Thus, though not the leaders in the state today, Grantsville stock raisers still produce great numbers of quality cattle and some sheep. 23

Other agricultural ventures than farming and stock raising have been tried in Grantsville, but with much less or no success. For instance a creamery operated for six or seven years on the property of Gustave Anderson. Commencing in June of 1902, after several years of agitation on the part of the county newspaper and others, it gradually failed, with Mr. Anderson having to buy the stock in order to liquidate the concern. 24

In a like manner the raising of chickens and turkeys flourished for a season, especially during the late 1920's and early 1930's. There was a very active poultry organization initially set up on November 27, 1923, with Charles J. Anderson as president. This enterprise too was

22 The Transcript-Bulletin, September 11, 1926.
23 Note: These are the writer's own observations as a resident of Grantsville from 1942 to 1955.
24 The Tooele Transcript, September 16, 1898; January 27, 1899. Also "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," November 25, 1901; June 8, 1902. Also interview with G. Noel Anderson, Grantsville, Utah, August 2, 1957.
eventually curtailed with no mention of activities after the shipment of a large number of turkeys to eastern markets in November of 1931.\(^\text{25}\)

Dairying on a small scale has been in operation in Grantsville for a number of years. Its period of greatest activity was in 1924 when a "Grantsville Guernsey Association" was organized in April with George M. Matthews as president. During this year two top grade Guernsey bulls were imported from Wisconsin. A number of heifers were apparently shipped in from the same state at a later date. Since this time several producers have continued to improve their herds and to add modern milking facilities to their farms. Today such are represented by a number of Grantsville men, most prominent of whom are Paul E. Wrathall, the sons of Jasper D. Brown, P. P. Matthews and sons, and a few others on a lesser scale.\(^\text{26}\)

**Early Business Ventures**

Though most are not in operation today, there were a number of early business ventures and contemplated enterprises that have historical interest and importance, for they reveal the enthusiastic plans and hopes of the first generation of Grantsville pioneers. The first one of these was the Grantsville Woolen Factory, and though it was not built within the city itself but twelve miles to the east, it was financed and operated by leading citizens of the community and, therefore, comes within the scope of this work.

As background to this business venture it is interesting to note

\(^{25}\)The Transcript-Bulletin, November 30, 1923; November 20, 1925; November 13, 1931.

\(^{26}\)Ibid., April 4, 11, 1924; November 20, 1925.
that President Brigham Young, Daniel H. Wells, and other notables of the
Mormon Church visited the membership in Grantsville in March of 1867.
On the 23rd and 24th meetings were held of the "Saints" which were de-
scribed as "most valuable," and at which time "they were counseled to
import machinery for the purpose of working wool into cloth, etc.; to
take care of their sheep and improve their breeds, that they might obtain
a better quality of wool. . . ."27

Records do not say so but this, no doubt, was the beginning of a
home industry project that resulted in the construction of the "Grants-
ville Woolen Factory" during the year of 1868. Situated on what was
known as "Adobe Rock Creek" the building and its facilities were a credit
to the stockholders who built and financed the substantial structure as
constructed "of blue lime stone, laid up in a lime mortar and well
pointed." Heavy timber columns supported the upper floor, which was
constructed so as to sustain another story should further expansion be
required. The eighty-nine by forty-nine foot building with its fourteen
foot walls was well plastered and provided for the operation of 360
spindles. Twenty-five large windows admitted light for the workmen of
the plant. Power to operate the machinery was provided by waters held
back by a dam across the above mentioned spring fed creek. Such could
be augmented, if required, by the stream from Richville, a little com-
community to the south. This dam, alone, reportedly cost $4,000.00 in labor
to build. "The machinery, of the very best, was purchased from Brigham
Young," but no price is to be found.28

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27"Tooele Stake Manuscript History," p. 250.
This great undertaking was directed by a Mr. A. O. Williams, who with "Messers Rydalch and Barrus constituted the building committee." A cooperative concern, it was financed by Bishop John Rowberry, William Rydalch and ten other leading citizens of Grantsville and Tooele County. John Rowberry was president of the concern, while James Wrathall was the manager and superintendent.  

Brigham Young was very pleased with the construction of the building, which he inspected, along with other Church officials, while en route to Grantsville on September 4, 1868, to hold a conference. The walls were up to the square at this time, and work was being crowded ahead as fast as possible. 

Nearly a year later, on August 20, 1869, the citizens of the county celebrated the completion of the building with a banquet, speeches by local Church officials, and a dance that lasted "until daybreak the following morning." Both the Grantsville and the Tooele brass bands furnished the music. 

At about 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 29, 1870, Daniel H. Wells of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church and his party of Church dignitaries including John Taylor, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, Joseph F. Smith, and others, arrived at the Grantsville Woolen Factory for the purpose of dedicating the structure. A sumptuous dinner was waiting for the group in the upper part of the building, reached by two sets of stairs on the outside. After dinner the party witnessed the operation of the carding and spinning machinery, and then a meeting was held in the north end.

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29Ibid. 30Ibid. 31Deseret News, August 30, 1869.
Exterior of the Grantsville Woolen Factory as it appears today.

Interior of the Grantsville Woolen Factory as it appears today.
of the building. Talks of commendation, along with advice on home manu-
ufacture, were given by President Wells and John Taylor, who was the one
who dedicated the "building, its interior and surroundings to God." The
factory operated more or less successfully for about a year, and then tragedy struck in November of 1870. This was, coincidentally, witnessed by the First Presidency of the L.D.S. Church, several of the Church's Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, and other officials who were on a visit to the county and who had stopped at the mill to feed their horses and refresh themselves. Suddenly, without warning, the dam gave way and they beheld "the subsequent avalanche of water, seething, boiling, foaming and lashing with terrible fury either bank of the yielding dam, in its rapid passage down the heavy grade." The only explanation of the tragedy was that the dam was located on a bed of quicksand, which evidence later showed existed "to a greater or less extent up and down the stream" upon which the factory was located.

Whatever the explanation, a number of years of work was destroyed and a fully fitted factory stood useless in the wake of a devastation not its own, and thus it was to continue to stand, for though a dam was contemplated further upstream such was never accomplished. Later the machinery was moved to Provo, where water power was more secure. The investors lost their money, and today the shell of stone and mortar with its gutted interior strewn with a match stick array of heavy timber stands as a crumbling monument to stalwart men who tried.

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32 "Journal History," May 2, 1870, p. 2.
33 Salt Lake Herald, November 6, 1870.
34 Interview with Mrs. Hilda Erickson, Grantsville, Utah, August 2, 1957.
In connection with the construction of the Grantsville Woolen Factory, these enthusiastic pioneers of industry became aware of another business potential. They noted that the stream of water on which the factory was erected, and which had as its source a fresh water stream, became brackish from salt water springs along its banks before it reached the site of the dam. Its waters were clear and fish (not trout) were noted to be darting about. The observation was immediately made that "if oysters can be produced in the country this stream, we should think, presents advantages for their successful cultivation possessed by few in the territory." This enterprise was never attempted, however. At least no record as found indicates anything more than the mere idea of the production of oysters.35

"Silk culture" was also tried in Grantsville—the outgrowth of the early pleas from the authorities of the Mormon Church to establish home industries. The idea that silk could be produced in the community might have stemmed from an article on the subject as written in the Deseret News on December 22, 1868, by one Louis A. Bertrand, which stated that Grantsville's soil was particularly suitable for raising mulberry trees.36 Numbers of these trees were planted in the vicinity of the Co-op store about ten years later as a project of the women of the Relief Society of the Church.37 Subsequently, during the 1880's, a number of women did produce cocoons for a time. These were taken to

36Deseret News, December 22, 1868.
37"Grantsville Ward, Tooele Stake, Relief Society Minute Book, 1869-1880" (Ms. Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah), March 7, 1878.
Salt Lake City and sold, but because remuneration was small the "sisters" lost interest, and the business of "silk culture" in Grantsville was soon forgotten.  

Also in 1880 there was apparently an attempt to produce salmon as a home industry. At this time a large pond had been constructed with county help, and on January 14, Mr. S. S. Worthington went to Salt Lake City to obtain 4,000 of the salmon with which to stock the pond. Nothing further concerning this venture is to be found.

The keeping of bees also became of interest to several people during the 1890's. Joshua R. Clark was one of the more active citizens in the county in this venture. By 1892 he had over thirty hives and was a member of the territorial association of beekeepers. He was later responsible for organizing a group in Tooele County and sponsored the first petition for a bee inspector. Interest in bees has continued to the present time on the part of a few Grantsville citizens.

Some of the business leaders of the community were also operators and owners of a number of enterprises outside of Grantsville. Such a one was a county tannery which functioned for a time subsequent to 1875. Another was a large grist mill at Richville, ten miles east of Grantsville on what today is known as the "mill pond," which operated during

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38 Interview with Mrs. Hilda Erickson, Grantsville, Utah, August 2, 1957.


40 "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," April 7, 25, July 25, 1892, plus many other entries during the 1890's and 1900's. Also The Tooele Transcript, March 17, 1911.

41 "Journal History," December 28, 1875, p. 3.
the 1890's and for some time into the 1900's. ²⁴

Definitely the people of the Mormon community of Grantsville did put forth every effort to comply with the request of their Church authorities to create home industries. As it has been pointed out, a number of ventures were made into a variety of enterprises.

Grantsville Mercantile and Manufacturing Society

Because the Grantsville Mercantile and Manufacturing Society was more of a business institution rather than an industrial venture and because it was for many years the very center of the town's mercantile activity, the writer feels that a separate treatment of its history is justifiable.

Though this concern was not the initial mercantile establishment in Grantsville, it was the outgrowth of the first such business to operate—a store run by Alma and Aroet Hale. ³⁵ Its organization was reported in a letter to the Deseret News dated April 4, 1869, as follows:

I pen you a few lines in regards to our Co-operative Mercantile and Manufacturing Society. A meeting was called and the following officers were elected: Bishop John Rowberry, President; Thomas H. Clark, Wm. Jeffries, James Wrathall, Joseph Martin, Directors; Wm. Jeffries, Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors then met to take into consideration the best course to pursue in regard to starting business; they bought the firm of Hale Brothers, which firm took it all in shares in the Institution; the shares being $25 each so as to give the poor man a chance with the rest. We have now on hand a large assortment of goods, and most of which were bought at the Parent Store in Salt Lake City, and the regulations and by-laws of the Parent Institution had been adopted as far as practicable. We are doing a good business, upwards of 100 shares have been taken. ⁴⁶

²⁴"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," various entries of the early 1900's. Also The Tooele Transcript, September 16, 1898.

³⁵Hale, op. cit., p. 119.

This Mormon enterprise, typical of many throughout the Utah Territory, was called the "Grantsville Co-op" or just "Co-op" by everyone. It was for many years the chief shopping center, having as its board of directors and officers the leading business men of the town.\(^{45}\)

The small quarters obtained from the Hale brothers proved to be inadequate within ten years time, and in April of 1880 a new building was commenced on Clark Street under the superintendency of Richard Jefferies. On May 19, as was customary, the cornerstone was laid and dedicated, and on December 23, 1881, "the building was completed, goods placed in it, opened for business and dedicated."\(^{46}\)

Just before the building of this new place of business, the Co-op faced some of its keenest and bitterest competition. H. P. Kimball had purchased the "Old Cooley Hotel" and had remodeled it for a store which he opened July 18, 1879, under the name of "Kimball and Clark Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise." Joshua R. Clark was the other partner, and ran the establishment until April 29, 1881, when the firm was dissolved due to the more enviable position of the Co-op within the community after the opening of its new store.\(^{47}\)

Other competition in the appearance of "Sutton Brothers and Robinson Store" in the later 1880's was also no deterrent to the Co-op, which again added onto their store building in 1898 because of a

\(^{45}\)Ibid.

\(^{46}\)"Diary of Richard Jefferies, 1831-1895" (copy of the original made by Brigham Young University Library, 1939-1940, through the courtesy of James R. Clark).

\(^{47}\)"Journal of Joshua R. Clark," April 13, June 17, July 18, November 5, 1879; April 20, 1881.
substantial "increase of business demands."\(^{48}\)

The store suffered a fire in its basement on December 6, 1907, due to faulty electrical wiring and was closed for repairs until December 18. It was fortunate that the fire occurred in the cellar for "if it had been in the upper story it would have been impossible to save the building."\(^{49}\)

A number of other stores opened their doors on Main Street at various times during the late 1880's and early 1900's. These included the Peoples Trading Company, operated by William Soelberg; a mercantile establishment, managed by John T. Flinders; and the Deseret Mercantile with John Jibson as manager.\(^{50}\)

To what extent these competitors affected the business of the Co-op store is conjecture, of course, but near Christmas of 1912 Grantsville's pioneer store closed its doors. It was "broke" with "too much credit" on the books. At the time this amounted to $20,000.00, while the company owed $17,000.00 and had a stock of about $20,000.00.\(^{51}\) A credit association from Salt Lake City took over the store and its goods until such were finally sold to J. W. Bell the following February. This man opened up the establishment during the month and did "a good business selling at cost."\(^{52}\) The old building has since served a variety of

\(^{48}\) The Tooele Transcript, December 23, 1898. Also "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," December 12, 1891.

\(^{49}\) "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," December 6, 14, 18, 1907.

\(^{50}\) The Tooele Transcript, July 2, 1909; October 14, 1910; April 5, 1912.

\(^{51}\) "Journal of Joshua R. Clark," December 18, 1912.

\(^{52}\) Ibid., January 15, February 8, 1913. Also The Tooele Transcript, February 7, 14, 1913.
"Grantsville Co-op"
businesses. Garages on different occasions were operated. It has been used for storage, and remained for years a dilapidated eyesore in the community. It was finally obtained by Golden A. Stromberg, who remodeled it inside and out into a structure housing several modern apartments. Thus it stands today, unrecognizable except to the older generation and its rich history undreamed of by the young.

Mining - Oil - Salt

Dating from the 1890's, there have always been a number of Grantsville people greatly interested in the mining for metals, the drilling for oil, or the refining of salt. More than a few times, enthusiasm has run high with the possibility of unlimited wealth being in Grantsville's back yard, so to speak, as promoters have fired people with high hopes, especially over the prospects of oil or high grade ores. The venture of individuals into these enterprises, however, was not exactly the same as with those efforts connected with the home industries just considered. The influence of the Mormon Church played no part in promoting these three fields of endeavor. Further, activities in these businesses were prominent on the community scene at generally a much later date than the pioneer undertakings just contemplated. For this reason, the items of mining, oil, and salt are considered separately.

Concerning the mining activities or the establishment of various mines, there is little information to be found. First notice of such an enterprise in Grantsville appeared in the Deseret News on August 16,


54 Note: This is from the writer's own knowledge as a resident of Grantsville from 1942 to 1955.
1892, with the announcement that articles of incorporation of the Grantsville Mining and Milling Company had been filed in the office of the county clerk. A week later such articles had also been filed with the territorial secretary. The company was capitalized with $300,000.00, with 300,000 shares to be issued at a par value of $1.00 each. The five incorporators of the company were Joel J. Hitt, Willard Carter, William A. Kinney, Jackson Bolton, and Wilford F. Hudson, by whom all but 50,000 of the shares were held. The company owned the "Bonanza" and "Mayflower" mining claims in the mountains west of Grantsville, and business operations were conducted out of Salt Lake City, where company offices were located.55

Other companies mentioned during the 1890's and early 1900's were the "Free Coinage Mining Company" with holdings in "Timpay Canyon,"56 the "Goldberg group" in "mining canyon,"57 the "Long Tree" mine in the "west mountains,"58 and the "Third Term" mine in South Willow Canyon.59 Most of these claims were owned by Grantsville people with the exception of the latter, in which a Mr. Thomas Jennings of Salt Lake City owned the controlling interest.

The success of these mining operations is not attested in any record, and how long they operated is also a question. Suffice it to say that there was apparently much interest in mining on the part of a number of Grantsville people, with the greatest enthusiasm being manifested

55 Deseret News, August 16, 2d, 1892.
56 The Tooele Transcript, April 28, 1899.
57 Ibid.
58 Ibid., November 2d, 1911.
59 Ibid., also various other issues from 1902 to 1910.
in August of 1911 as indicated in the following expressive news item: "Gold discovered in Hickman Canyon, prospectors are taking up claims all over the place."60 This must have proven to have been but a bit of over­zealous wishful thinking, for no further mention of the event or of subsequent activities is to be found. Likewise, little has ever come of any of the mining operations in the hills west of Grantsville.

Along with interest in striking mineral wealth in the mountain range to the west, Grantsville citizens also entertained hopes for the construction of a smelter eight miles north of the city. When it was learned that a company was looking for a smelter site in the vicinity of Tooele County, a mass meeting was called during the first week of January of 1907 for the purpose of influencing company officials to locate the new smelter near Grantsville. A committee of prominent citizens were chosen to look into the possibility. This resulted in another public meeting, held the last of the month, to consider a proposition made by the smelting company. This the citizens rejected when it was learned that the people would have to sign an "easement against all damages that might result from smoke and fumes," and that they would have to be "willing to sell their property if necessity required for the present cash valuation." So it was that the dream of industrial wealth from a nearby smelter faded, as did the hopes for great mining operations.61

The prospects of great oil wells in the vicinity of Grantsville have also caused enthusiastic interest and high hopes of wealth, at

60Ibid., August 11, 1911.

61Ibid., January 11, February 1, 1907.
least since 1904. Three different parties at this time were making sur-
veys and had leased several thousand acres and had taken up all available
land along the lake front north of Grantsville. Most active at this
time was a Mr. J. R. Morris, representing a Salt Lake City syndicate
whose engineers had excited the people of Grantsville with the announce-
ment that the party had "discovered a number of springs on a portion of
the ground, which bubbles gas and seemingly some oil." This led to the
point of view that "Grantsville is in the very heart of the most prom-
ising petroleum fields in the state; and if such be the case our city
will shortly become the metropolis of Tooele County."\footnote{62}

How long this excitement lasted, or to what extent drilling oper-
ations progressed at this time are questions left unanswered. If hopes
dimmed, however, they were revived to great heights in 1914 with the
following article published in the county paper on October 2:

It is reported that the oil company who have been getting
leases on the people's land here will commence driving soon. The
promoters of the company are sanguine that there is a large body of
oil underlying the land north of town. They have secured leases
on nearly all the land in two townships.\footnote{63}

Several wells were attempted during the next few years—all to
no avail.\footnote{64} In 1927, however, efforts were increased to reach oil by
drilling to greater depths than before were possible.\footnote{65} These and sev-
eral other attempts continued to fire the citizens of Grantsville with
the "certain prospect of oil." Hopes really soared in 1947 when another
well was commenced three miles northwest of the city on August 12. This
time it was a project of the newly organized "Bonneville Gas and Oil

\footnotesize{
\begin{itemize}
  \item \footnote{62}{Ibid., April 1, 1904.}
  \item \footnote{63}{Ibid., October 2, 1914.}
  \item \footnote{64}{Ibid., January 8, 1915.}
  \item \footnote{65}{Ibid., April 8, 1927.}
\end{itemize}}
Exploration Company," which was financed by Tooele County people and was under the direction of J. Q. Griffith, "trustee of the company." Once again, however, the investors lost their money, and the hopes of seeing the headlines, "Grantsville Oil Boom Town" were dashed as foot by foot of drilling failed to yield a trace of the "Black Gold." 66

Thus, as with the mines and the smelter, each passing year has served to further dim the dreamed of prosperity from the discovery of oil. Yet from time to time new prospectors and other gullible investors kindle new hopes with renewed activity, only to have Mother Nature testify again that no oil lies below the surface of the alkali flats north of Grantsville. 67

The production of salt was the only one of the three enterprises that became a reality and for a while favored the people of Grantsville financially. This came about as a result of the needs engendered by World War I and which resulted in the building of a potash plant at Grant Station on the Western Pacific Railroad five miles north of Grantsville. This happened in 1916, and in July a number of Grantsville men were employed and moved to the area, which then became known as Burmester. 68

In 1918 the refining of salt was seen to be a natural "side-industry" to the production of potash, and an initial expenditure of $20,000.00 was spent in the building of dykes and the providing of


67Note: Such was again true in 1954 when a Texas oil company, represented by a Mr. Clark Woodward, commenced to obtain property leases and to drill test holes in the area (The Transcript-Bulletin, December 14, 21, 1954).

68The Tooele Transcript, July 14, 1916.
evaporation ponds. Many more Grantsville men were then hired and the refining of salt became the only survivor of the wartime industry. This venture grew rapidly and the Morton Salt Plant at Burmester continued to employ more of Grantsville citizens for a number of years.\textsuperscript{69}

The industry, however, did not continue to thrive, and the company as an economy measure began to move its facilities to its Salt Air Plant further east during the 1930's. The little town of Burmester, resulting, deteriorated and little remains today to remind the visitor of a once thriving industry which had poured hundreds of dollars in salary into Grantsville's economy.\textsuperscript{70}

\section*{Grantsville Newspapers}

The medium for the publication of Grantsville news has most always been The Tooele Transcript or The Transcript-Bulletin as it became known upon the acquisition of the facilities and circulation of the Tooele Bulletin. From the early editions of this paper to the present time there has appeared, with the exception of some short periods, a "Grantsville" column in this county newspaper.

True it was not all that Grantsville looked for, and there were times when relations were not the most compatible. One such evidence is to be found in a letter of Abram Fawson, the Grantsville representative for the Transcript, to James Dunn, the paper's editor and publisher. This correspondence Mr. Dunn published in full on February 14, 1908. In

\textsuperscript{69}Ibid., February 15, 1918; November 7, 1919; February 2, 1923; March 28, 1924.

\textsuperscript{70}Note: This is from the writer's own knowledge as a resident of Grantsville from 1942 to 1955.
it the perturbed Mr. Fawson condemned Dunn for his many errors and for cutting down the submitted articles which, Fawson claimed, resulted in changed meanings. No articles from Grantsville then appeared until August 7. Apparently it took several months for Mr. Fawson to "cool off" or for Mr. Dunn to secure another correspondent. 71

This latter reason would perhaps be one explanation why there were periods when the "Grantsville" column would fail to appear. There were, no doubt, other reasons for these several periods, some of short and others of long duration when there was no news of Grantsville activities.

Whether this condition, the contemplation of a profitable business enterprise, or something else led to the publication of a Grantsville newspaper is an open question. The fact of note is that Grantsville began its own publication in January of 1912. This news organ was edited by Robert D. Halladay, a prominent citizen of the community, and was known as the Grantsville Reflex. It was printed in Tooele on the presses of L. E. Kramer and circulated in Grantsville as a weekly. 72

On March 3, 1917, Mr. Halladay changed the name of his publication and issued the first number of the Grantsville News. This was a larger paper which continued to be distributed every Friday. It also continued to be printed by L. E. Kramer, who at this time was publisher of the Tooele Bulletin. 73

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71 The Tooele Transcript, February 14, 1908.

72 Ibid., December 29, 1911; May 30, 1913. Also interview with Esther A. Halladay, Grantsville, Utah, August 2, 1955.

The Grantsville News continued for a few years, but exactly how many is a question that remains unanswered. It definitely was not in circulation when the Grantsville Observer made its initial appearance on January 5, 1923. Edited by John T. Flinders, this new publication was a greatly augmented newspaper. It consisted of eight pages rather than the four of its predecessor and contained a number of added features. Mr. Flinders continued his publications for less than a year's time, as it proved to be a losing proposition financially.74

With this event, The Tooele Transcript assumed its usual role of publishing Grantsville news. It had previously printed the Grantsville Observer for Mr. Flinders, and with this paper's demise was again soon circulating in Grantsville. It has continued to do so with a larger "Grantsville" section appearing in recent years.

Grantsville Deseret Bank

As Grantsville's only financial institution, the Grantsville Deseret Bank deserves special attention. Too, it was rather significant that so small a city, considerably under 1,000, could support banking facilities as a profitable enterprise. Truly this is certain evidence of the wealth of the community at the time the bank was chartered.

Machinery for creating a banking institution to serve the people of Grantsville was first put into operation on February 8, 1910. On this evening a meeting of the business men of the community was held at the "city hall for the purpose of starting a bank." Present also were officials of the Tooele bank who had been asked to assist in setting up

74Interview with Eva W. Flinders, Grantsville, Utah, August 12, 1955.
a proper organization. The business of the meeting, at which $3,300.00
was subscribed, was to appoint committees to canvass the county to se­
cure other subscribers and to make plans for perfecting a permanent
organization. 75

Apparently committee efforts were highly successful, for all of
the initially stated $10,000.00 capital stock of the bank was almost im­
mmediately subscribed for, as announced in the February 18 issue of The
Tooele Transcript. 76 People were very excited over a bank in Grants­
ville and were anxious to become stockholders. 77

With the required paid up capital in, the organization meeting
was held on March 16 at the home of Leo Johnson, with E. T. Woolley act­
ing as chairman. A resolution to start a banking business was first
adopted followed by a decision to place the capitalization of the company
at $25,000.00 with a paid up capital of $10,000.00. "Grantsville Deseret
Bank" was the name decided upon, and the following were elected as a
board of directors and officers: E. T. Woolley, president; Leo Johnson,
vice-president; and C. LeRoy Anderson, J. A. Eliason, W. J. Clark, and
R. T. Brown, directors. 78

At another meeting the location of the bank was decided upon as
the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Hale streets in the
two-story brick building known as Johnson Hall. This, no doubt, was

75 The Tooele Transcript, February 11, 1910. Also "Journal of
Joshua R. Clark," February 8, 1910.

76 Ibid., February 18, 1910.


78 The Tooele Transcript, March 16, 1910.
resolved—after some bickering as to location—as a result of the "generous gift" of the above building by its owner, Leo Johnson. At the same meeting Leo Johnson was "appointed to go to Salt Lake to make arrangements for a corresponding bank, and to arrange and put the building in proper shape, purchase a safe and place everything in position for business by the first of April."79

This opening date was not realized as it took a great amount of time to ready the building and to train a man as a cashier. Monte Barrus, a local contractor, took care of the initial item when the safe and fixtures arrived about the middle of April.80 Archie Eliason, soon after the first of the month, was the individual selected to be trained to fill the position of cashier. This he accomplished at the State Bank of Utah at Salt Lake City, which bank was the "correspondent" of the local institution and whose president visited Grantsville on April 27 and gave approval of facilities and of business progress being made.81

It was June 3 when the Grantsville Deseret Bank opened its doors for business, and with a greater and continually increasing capitalization than the original $25,000.00.82 Business was exceptionally good, with an ever increasing list of depositors including the district school and others outside of Grantsville itself.83 Good loans were also made, and when stockholders met in January of 1911 the report of the cashier for the preceding six months period showed "a profit of 8% during that time." Leo Johnson, who was now president of the bank, stated that the

79 Ibid., April 22, 1910.
80 Ibid., April 22, 1910.
81 Ibid., April 29, 1910.
82 Ibid., June 10, 1910.
83 Ibid., July 15, 1910.
institution was in a very prosperous condition. Business, apparently, not only kept up but continued to increase, and in December of 1919 all new fixtures were installed. The Grantsville Deseret Bank was made to "look quite up-to-date." Monday, February 21, 1921, proved a day of great excitement for the bank officials and the people of the community. Their financial institution had been robbed during the night of $4,000.00. Professionals had done a first class job in blowing the safe with nitroglycerine after insuring their safety by cutting all six telephone wires leading into Grantsville.

When the financial panic caused by the previous crash of the stock market reached its stride in 1931, hundreds of banks failed as patrons in droves demanded their deposits. The Tooele County Bank closed its doors on January 14, 1931, as people demanded payment of their accounts. This, no doubt, had its effects upon the depositors of the bank in Grantsville, and as the year waned and the "depression" became more of a grim reality, runs were made upon the Grantsville Deseret Bank. The result was that Tooele County's only remaining financial institution, at that time, failed to open its doors for business on Wednesday morning, December 2, 1931. The following statement and resolution by bank officials was published in The Transcript-Bulletin on December 4:

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Grantsville Deseret Bank, Grantsville, Utah, held this 1st day of December, 1931, the following resolution was offered, seconded and carried:

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84 Ibid., January 20, 1911. 85 Ibid., December 12, 1919.
86 Ibid., February 25, 1921. Also "Journal History," February 21, 1921, p. 4.
Whereas, the Board of Directors feel that the affairs of the Bank have got into an unsound condition due to a heavy withdrawal of deposits, and in order to protect the best interest of the depositors, it is hereby resolved, that the affairs of the Bank be placed in the hands of the State Bank Commissioner for liquidation.

All members present voted in favor of said resolution.

Signed
Murray A. Eliason, President
Parley E. Anderson, Cashier.

Concerning the affairs of the bank, The Tooele Transcript further announced:

The bank has total assets of $165,000 with liabilities as follows:

- Capital Stock: $20,000
- Surplus: $16,000
- Demand Deposits: $80,000
- Time Deposits: $29,000
- Bills Payable: $20,000

Total: $165,000

The assets are listed as:

- Loans: $120,000
- Bonds: $22,000
- Banking House and Fix: $4,000
- Real Estate: $15,000
- Cash: $4,000

Total: $165,000

Mr. Street, bank examiner reports that a preliminary survey at the bank shows that everything is regular, and that the bank should pay out in full in a period of time.

The financial security of the Grantsville Deseret Bank proved to be outstanding. The difficulty causing the closing was that the run on the institution wiped out all of the ready cash before it closed. The subsequent check on assets and liabilities disclosed the following:

... When offsets are made and public moneys paid there will practically be $2.00 in assets in every $1.00 of liabilities.

With offsets and public funds taken care of there will be a total liability left of $75,000.00. To pay this there will be $125,000.00 in assets and an additional $20,000.00 from stockholders liabilities.

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87 The Transcript-Bulletin, December 4, 1931.

88 Ibid.

89 Ibid., December 11, 1931.
Though the bank eventually paid off every depositor in full, it never again opened its doors. The economy of the community had definitely changed due to the "depression." Also, cattle and sheep never again held their once prominent place of production by Grantsville stockmen. Thus the Grantsville Deseret Bank, like so many other business ventures sponsored by the people of Grantsville, belongs to the limbo of the past.
CHAPTER XII

CONCLUSION

THE GRANTSVILLE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

A hundred anniversaires of any continuing event is a notable achievement, and in this respect Grantsville joined the ranks of a great number of other century-old American cities when its citizens celebrated the centennial of its founding on Saturday and Sunday, October 7 and 8, 1950. It was a quiet celebration, for Grantsville was not among the nation's great cities--far from it. Further, it seems probable that due to the limitations of its desert-like location, the lack of nature's resources, and the remoteness of the possibility of trade or commerce, that it never will become great in the sense of having a teeming population or of sponsoring big business and industry. On the other hand, there is a rich heritage left for the present generation as may be learned from the founding of Grantsville by its tenacious and undaunted pioneer settlers; its perpetuation through a code of simple faith, hard work, and genuine love of fellow men as lived by its people; and its strengthening by the diligence of its citizens in adhering to the tenets of their religious faith. If for no other reason, Grantsville may well take pride in a centennial of continuous living and example which has left for its present and future citizens a legacy that provides the foundation for and challengingly points the way toward individual greatness.
No greater example of this salient fact can be found than that supplied by its foremost native citizen—President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., who has served his country in some of its most responsible assignments of trust and leadership and who has been favored by his Church in being called to its highest council where he has served with true greatness ever since April 6, 1933.

President Clark, in person, was the central figure of the Grantsville Centennial Celebration. He added memorable significance to the occasion in the presentation to the Grantsville Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints the meticulously restored little "Adobie School House" that had for years housed Grantsville school children beginning in 1861,¹ and had subsequently—among other things—served as "City Hall" from 1894 to 1917.²

This presentation occurred on Sunday, October 8. The small building overflowed with hundreds of residents and visitors. Chairs were placed on the grounds, and others listened in cars as the service was broadcast over a public address system. President Clark conducted this special service in which he presented the deed and the key to the building to Paul E. Wrathall, President of the Grantsville Stake. The significant remarks of the high Church official, as made at the presentation and dedicatory service, were summarized by the Deseret News as follows:

Praising the diligence of the early settlers of Grantsville, President Clark urged the present generation to develop the same characteristics of faith and strength shown by their forefathers.

President Clark recounted many of the hardships of privation

¹Supra, p. 333. ²Supra, pp. 237-238.
and starvation endured by the early settlers and warned the congregation that similar conditions may come again.

"God grant that hard times do not come again," the Church leader declared. "But they may."

"If they do, may God grant us the power to withstand them as well as our forefathers did," he added.

Recalling some of his experiences as a pupil at the school, President Clark said he had restored the building because of personal memories and because he felt a great love for the memory and efforts put forth by the pioneers.3

In making the gift of the rejuvenated building to the Stake, President Clark urged the Church members to place other historic buildings and monuments on the grounds and to beautify the site. It was further understood that the hall would be used for women's civic and religious organizations in Grantsville, including the Relief Society, Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, and Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.4 In officially accepting the historic structure, President Paul E. Wrathall pledged that the hall would be used as President Clark intended.5

Elder Harold B. Lee of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles of the Church offered the dedicatory prayer. Preceding it he voiced high praise of President Clark, and "stated that the building would become 'not only a memorial to the pioneers but also to one of the greatest sons ever born in Grantsville.'" He, further, "admonished the congregation to place their trust in God and to have faith in the future, even as the pioneers who had built the structure had done."6

More than thirty former students of the school were in attendance at the ceremonies. Several participated on the program in relating

4Ibid.
5Ibid., October 9, 1950.
6Ibid., October 11, 1950.
Old "Adobie School House"

Old "Adobie School House" as remodeled by Pres. J. Reuben Clark, Jr.
anecdotes of their school life. The oldest pioneers in the city of Grantsville at the time were Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, ninety-nine, and Mrs. Hilda Erickson, ninety-one, who were present. The invocation at this memorable service was offered by Wallace Severe, grandson of Harrison Severe, one of the two first settlers of the community; and the benediction was pronounced by Arthur Barrus, grandson of Edward Hunter who was sustained as bishop when Grantsville was established as a ward rather than a branch.7

The two-day celebration, which commenced on Saturday afternoon, October 7, with a free motion picture show held in the town's Opera House followed by an old-time pioneer dance held in the building's dance hall, was concluded Sunday evening with a special Sacrament service following the highlight of President Clark's presentation of the old "Adobie School House."8

Both of the Grantsville LDS wards participated in this service, held in the Second Ward Chapel, at which more than four hundred people were in attendance. The Transcript-Bulletin reported this well-planned service as follows:

A short history of Grantsville was presented by Mrs. Rae Frandsen and experiences of early Grantsville pioneers were related by Mrs. Alice Knowlton and J. Austin Hunter. Music for this service was provided by the combined choirs of the two wards, the Grantsville Centennial Quartet consisting of Kenneth Lindsay, Dale Nelson, John Dunn, and Maurice Marshall, and the Ratcliffe sisters who rendered a vocal duet.9

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7The Transcript-Bulletin, October 10, 1950. Also The Salt Lake Tribune, October 9, 1950.

8The Transcript-Bulletin, October 10, 1950.

9Ibid.
Thus, as this Sacrament service fittingly closed the memorable Sabbath day so does this chapter, containing the complete drama of the Grantsville Centennial Celebration, become the climactic ending of the account of the founding and development of Grantsville, Utah—1850-1950.
APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF SPEECHES GIVEN AT DEDICATION
OF THE GRANTSVILLE WARD MEETING HOUSE
JULY 14 AND 15, 1866

Morning Session—July 14, 1866:

President Kimball felt to dedicate his will to God, and if that be subservient to Him, all else will be. He felt like blessing all the land, and dedicating it to the Lord, with everything we possess, and our bodies and spirits, which should be pure and holy. He reproved the practice of finding fault with others, instead of seeking to correct our own faults; and showed that God designs that we should increase in the possession of all useful knowledge, to make the elements of life around subservient to our wants.

Elder George A. Smith felt comfortable in meeting with the Saints in such a comfortable house. Was pleased to hear Elder Kimball bear testimony that for thirty-five years he had prayed every day. Realized that many could bear the same testimony, although there were others who could not because of their remissness. Exhorted the brethren to keep the Sabbath holy. Referred to the history of the settlement of the southern country, and the instructions given to the settlers to live in forts, and said that President Brigham Young preached in 1853, that if the settlers did not fort up in twenty years they would be driven out of the mountains. Reviewed briefly the sad effects resulting from non-obedience to counsel.

Benediction by Bishop Lorenzo D. Young.

Afternoon Session—July 14, 1866:

Elder Wilford Woodruff said he was pleased to have the privilege of meeting the Saints in so good a house in Grantsville, and felt thankful to see them surrounded with such heavy fields of grain. All the improvements we make in adorning the earth, cultivating fields, planting gardens and orchards, building dwellings and meeting houses, tabernacles or temples, we do for ourselves, for our own benefit, and not particularly to add to the glory of God. If we obey the laws of God and keep his ordinances we do it for our own salvation, and not for the salvation of the Lord, for he is already saved and exalted to thrones, dominions,
power and glory. Elder Woodruff showed the difference between the Saints of God and the world,—those who had the gospel of Christ and walked in the light of it, and were looking for the fulfillment of the promises of God and the coming of the Messiah, and the others who knew not the signs nor the day of their visitation. He exhorted the Saints to obey the Priesthood and live their religion.

Elder Taylor reasoned upon the mutability of man, and showed that all his works partook of his character; that man had not the power to make and organize aught which could perpetuate itself. The ancients in their desires to perpetuate themselves were embalmed, yet we read accounts of mummies being sold by the cord for fuel. He referred to the kingdom of God, the greatness and immutability associated therewith, illustrating the same by the ordinances administered by the eternal Priesthood of the Son of God which administers for time and eternity.

Benediction by Elder Jesse N. Smith.

Morning Session—July 15, 1866:

Elder George Q. Cannon realized that in this probation we are in a school to be trained and educated. Felt how necessary it was for the Saints to learn to cultivate and beautify the earth, to build public edifices and cities. Truth in and of itself, however much admired, can only accomplish the purposes of God when incorporated with men and women who love it and live by it. Disobedience is the prevailing vice with the children of men; it begins in the family circle, and permeates the whole society. When Israel were obedient, success and prosperity attended them; but when disobedient, they were chastened and scourged. Power will be given the Saints when they are sufficiently wise to wield it to the glory of God.

Elder Joseph F. Smith felt that the time of prosperity and peace is the time when the Saints should double their diligence, their prayers and watchfulness. When the Saints were driven from Missouri and Illinois, it was not difficult for them to live near unto God, their minds were not heavily burthened with the things of this earth. The time we most need counsel, instruction and admonition is in prosperity, and when we were more liable to be off our guard. The things of this world should not be uppermost in our hearts. The earth was designed for the inheritance of the children of men; the gold, the silver and precious metals were designed for man's use and enjoyment; but we find it otherwise at present. Some think they are not made to be pious. All the piety he endorsed was to do right. We cannot do right without intelligence from God, for darkness and wickedness predominate, and to enable us to do right we should know God and serve him with our whole soul.

Afternoon Session—July 15, 1866:

In the afternoon President Young occupied the time, treating, in a very interesting and favourable manner, upon the necessity of education
and home manufactures.

Benediction by Elder Geo. A. Smith; after which the President blessed the Saints in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and requested that there should be no dancing permitted in the new meeting house.¹

¹These are given as summarized by Robert L. Campbell, reporter for the Deseret News, and published in the Deseret News, 15:261.
APPENDIX II

MEN ENROLLED IN THE GRANTSVILLE
SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS

John Rowberry Tres
Thomas H. Clark
Edward Hunter
William Jefferies
C. Rydalch
William Lee
S. W. Wooley
Alma H. Hale
Arvet L. Hale
John W. Clark
Wm C. Martindale
John Gibson
Cyrus Bates
James Wrathall
A. W. Sabin (Sen)
S. T. McIntosh
J. M. McBride
Aaron Seeva
Wm Matthews
T. Quirk
R. Hanson
A. Kearl
Andreas Eleason
Erick Eleason
Chas. Eleason
Benj. Baker
J. L. Biddlecome
C. G. Parkinson
A. O. Williams
S. R. Worthington
G. T. Watson
W. M. Rydalch
O. E. Barrus
Andrew Eleason (Jun)
A. M. McBride
J. Ratcliffe
J. Hongslam

J. R. Clark
John Felt
S. Sandberg
S. Erickson
Erick Erickson
J. Anderson (Btk)
A. G. Johnson
J. Anderson (Sen)
A. F. Anderson
T. M. Anderson Jun.
Gustace Eleason
A. Neilson
B. F. Barrus
Wm Burton
S. Martin
Peter Peterson
Chas. Johnson
Thos. Williams
R. Orr (pun)
W. M. Pope
A. Eleason (Sen)
H. A. Smith
T. F. Sjholm
A. H. Anderson
E. R. Dayley
J. W. House
R. W. Green
E. Millward
T. Poulton
W. R. Judd
P. W. Cooley
W. P. Wilson
Andrew Millward
Charles Bailey
Charles McMurray
Marshal Grover
Fred Peterson
Ho Boothe
R. Orr (Sen)
C. W. Olsen
J. A. Reese
M. Fairchild
E. J. Bagley
J. Craner
W. Hudson
Andrew Johnson
Lyman Severe
E. F. Hubbard
Robert Preston
James W. Worthington

John Johnson
John Eastham
Amos McBride
Harrison Severe
James Dayley
Abraham Ganson
George Whittle
Ruel Barrus
Emery Barrus
James Prescott
E. G. Westover
Gustane Stromberg
W. Hudson

1"Diaries of Joshua R. Clark and Mary Louisa Wooley Clark, 1840-1938," pp. 138-139.
# TABLE 1

## BISHOPRICS OF GRANTSVILLE WARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bishop</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>First Counselor</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Second Counselor</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Baker</td>
<td>1851-1853</td>
<td>(None)</td>
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<td>(None)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Presiding Elder)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas H. Clark</td>
<td>1853-1858</td>
<td>John B. Walker</td>
<td>1853-1856</td>
<td>Wm. C. Martindale</td>
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<td>(Presiding Elder)</td>
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<td>Timothy Parkinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>William G. Young</td>
<td>1858-1864</td>
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<td>(None)</td>
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<td>(Presiding Elder)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Presiding Elder)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Hunter</td>
<td>1871-1873</td>
<td>William Jefferies</td>
<td>1869-1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Jefferies</td>
<td>1873-1877</td>
<td>Edward Hunter</td>
<td>1873-1877</td>
<td>John W. Clark</td>
<td>1873-1877</td>
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<td>(Presiding Elder)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Edward Hunter</td>
<td>1877-1888</td>
<td>Wm. C. Rydalch</td>
<td>1877-(?)</td>
<td>John T. Rich</td>
<td>1877-(?)</td>
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<td>(First Bishop)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles L. Anderson</td>
<td>........</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>James L. Wrathall</td>
<td>1890-1906</td>
<td>Gustave Anderson</td>
<td>1890-1906</td>
<td>John W. Clark, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. LeRoy Anderson</td>
<td>1910-1914</td>
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*This was the name of the original ward. Upon its division in 1914, the Grantsville First Ward and the Grantsville Second Ward came into being. Similar information for these wards is given in separate charts.*
Although the men who presided in Grantsville prior to Edward Hunter have been referred to in some Church records and publications as "Bishops" they did not so function. Tooele Stake and Grantsville Ward, as such, did not come into existence until this time. Therefore, Hunter was in reality the first bishop in Grantsville, and the preceding men were "presiding elders."

No dates can be found for the release of these brethren. Wm. 0. Rydalch was called on a mission August 23, 1880, and John T. Rich in 1881. Bishop Hunter was released from his office on February 4 or 5 of 1888. Certainly, his counselors were released at this time, if not at the time of their calls to the mission field.

Anderson was given temporary charge (not as a Bishop) of the ward when Bishop Hunter was released in February of 1888. He so served until the following July 8, when William G. Collett was ordained a High Priest and Bishop.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bishop</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>First Counselor</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Second Counselor</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James R. Williams</td>
<td>1936-1941</td>
<td>James R. Williams</td>
<td>1934-1936</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paul E. Wrathall</td>
<td>1941-1942</td>
<td>Milan C. Johnson</td>
<td>1936-1942</td>
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<td>Paul E. Wrathall</td>
<td>1942-1944</td>
<td>Milan C. Johnson</td>
<td>1942-1944</td>
<td>R. Sterling Halladay</td>
<td>1942-1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. McKay Johnson</td>
<td>1952-</td>
<td>Ray W. Geldmacher</td>
<td>1952-</td>
<td>Wayne A. Anderson</td>
<td>1952-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>First Counselor</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Second Counselor</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>John Wm. Anderson</td>
<td>1914-1933</td>
<td>Parley Pratt Matthews</td>
<td>1914-1933</td>
<td>Joseph L. Brown</td>
<td>1914-1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clyde Williams</td>
<td>1939-1943</td>
<td>Paul G. Johnson</td>
<td>1939-1943</td>
<td>Bert Barrus</td>
<td>1939-1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul G. Johnson</td>
<td>1943-1949</td>
<td>G. Noel Anderson</td>
<td>1943-1944</td>
<td>Alma A. Gardiner</td>
<td>1943-1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alma A. Gardiner</td>
<td>1944-1949</td>
<td>Victor W. Lawrence</td>
<td>1944-1949</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>James M. Fraser</td>
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<td></td>
<td>G. Harold Matthews</td>
<td>1955-</td>
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APPENDIX IV

TABLE I

PRINCIPALS OF GRANTSVILLE SEMINARY
YEAR AND PLACE OF SERVICE

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Building Served In</th>
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<tr>
<td>1926-1927</td>
<td>D. Stanley Adams</td>
<td>Old Relief Society Hall</td>
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<td>1927-1928</td>
<td>D. Stanley Adams</td>
<td>Old Relief Society Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928-1929</td>
<td>D. Stanley Adams</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929-1930a</td>
<td>J. W. Moss</td>
<td>Old Relief Society Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930-1931</td>
<td>D. Stanley Adams</td>
<td>Old Relief Society Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-1932</td>
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<td>1932-1933</td>
<td>D. Stanley Adams</td>
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<td>1933-1934</td>
<td>Heber D. Clark</td>
<td>Old Relief Society Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934-1935</td>
<td>Heber D. Clark</td>
<td>Old Grantsville Academy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935-1936</td>
<td>Nicholas Van Alfen</td>
<td>Grantsville High School</td>
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<td>1936-1937</td>
<td>Nicholas Van Alfen</td>
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<td>1938-1939</td>
<td>William C. Carr</td>
<td>Grantsville Seminary</td>
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<td>1939-1940</td>
<td>Ralph B. Keeler</td>
<td>Grantsville Seminary</td>
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<td>1940-1941</td>
<td>Ralph B. Keeler</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941-1942</td>
<td>Howard A. Bird</td>
<td>Grantsville Seminary</td>
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<td>1942-1943</td>
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<td>1945-1946</td>
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<td>1946-1947</td>
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<td>1947-1948</td>
<td>Alma A. Gardiner</td>
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<td>1948-1949</td>
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<td>1949-1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>Alma A. Gardiner</td>
<td>Grantsville Seminary</td>
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aFor the first six weeks of this year Anthon S. Cannon was principal.
APPENDIX V

FIRST OFFICERS OF GRANTSVILLE STAKE
ORGANIZED JANUARY 6, 1944

Stake Presidency.—Paul E. Wrathall, President; James R. Williams, First Counselor; G. Noel Anderson, Second Counselor.


Patriarch.—William K. Soelberg.

High Priests Quorum.—John T. Flinders, President; Leland S. Tate, First Counselor; Edwin M. Clark, Second Counselor; A. Fred Anderson, Secretary.

Thirty-First Quorum of Seventy.—Presidents: Vernon A. Fawson, Charles Ivan Worthington, Burton D. Brown, Marvin E. Barrus, C. Harold Matthews, Maxwell Johnson, George Lee Millward; Marvin E. Barrus, Secretary.

First Quorum of Elders.—Claude Clark, President; Claude Roberts, First Counselor; Albert Barrus, Second Counselor; Donald Brown, Secretary.

Second Quorum of Elders.—J. Sterling Anderson, President; John L. Frandsen, First Counselor; Reed Johanson, Second Counselor; George M. Rydalch, Secretary.

Stake Melchizedek Priesthood Committee.—Paul E. Wrathall, President; Lawrence T. Liddell, First Counselor; John T. Flinders, Second Counselor; H. Wallace Severe, Secretary; C. Harold Matthews, Seventy Member; Claude Roberts, Elder Member.

Stake Committee for Adult Aaronic Priesthood.—Arthur L. Barrus, Chairman; Thomas Williams, Secretary; Willard Sagers, Samuel W. Clark, Members.

Stake Aaronic Priesthood Committee.—Marcellus R. Clark, Chairman; Rex E. Hayes, Secretary; Milan C. Johnson, Kenneth Johnson, William C. Jefferies, Members.
Stake Board of Education.--Paul E. Wrathall, James R. Williams, G. Noel Anderson, Alma A. Gardiner, Onan Mecham.

Stake Mission.--George Lee Millward, President; Lowell S. Watson, Secretary; George E. Smith, Thomas Rydalch, Sr., Charlotte P. Seeegmiller, Mamie R. Brown, Lorena N. Smith, Bert Barrus, Lenore J. Johnson, Ellen M. Anderson, William M. Brim, Missionaries.

Relief Society.--Carrie Wrathall, President; Charlotte Fawson, First Counselor; Annie J. Williams, Second Counselor; Emma Clark, Secretary; Annie Millward, Alice Knowlton, Rachel Stromberg, Eva Flinders, Laura Johnson, Bessie Judd, Board Members.

Stake Sunday School.--John H. Gillette, Superintendent; Dale M. Bleazard, First Assistant; Joseph Eckman, Second Assistant; Cora Eckman, Secretary.

Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.--Ratcliffe Williams, Superintendent; Jack Millward, First Assistant; Walter F. Arbon, Second Assistant; Gerald C. Stromberg, Secretary.

Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association.--Mary L. Millward, President; Lucille G. Anderson, First Counselor; Mabel Anderson, Second Counselor; Jean Williams, Secretary; Ellen Anderson, Leah Green, Bessie Wade, Evva Gardiner, Mary Johnson, Raneé Harder, Emma Warr, Mignon Palmer, Mary Alice Knowlton, Board Members.

Primary Association. Mabel H. Sagers, President; Gertrude J. Marfield, First Counselor; Ella S. Bracken, Second Counselor; Gwenievere A. Stookey, Secretary; Faith N. Sagers, Violet Bush, Board Members.

Genealogical Committee.--Herman O. Coray, Chairman; Edgar Warner, First Assistant; Francis H. Broadbent, Second Assistant; Virginia K. Coray, Secretary.

Stake Welfare Committee.--Paul E. Wrathall, Chairman; Sidney G. Clark, Work Director; G. Noel Anderson, Agricultural Products; Carrie Wrathall, Relief Society; Annie J. Williams, Ladies Work Director; Paul G. Johnson, Bishop's Executive Council.

Beautification Committee.--Edwin M. Clark, Chairman; Rachel Stromberg, Secretary; Carrie Wrathall, Member.

Old Folks Committee.--Joseph E. Millward, Chairman; Emma Sutton, Nettie H. Anderson, Members.

Music Committee.--Hilda L. Clark, Chairman; Golden K. Hanson, Chorister; Ada F. Higginson, Organist.

Stake Campaign Committee.--George McCoy Johnson, Chairman.

Junior Seminary.--Alma A. Gardiner, Superintendent. 1

1The Transcript-Bulletin, January 18, March 31, 1944.
AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF GRANTSVILLE

SEC. 1. — Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That all that district of country embraced in the following boundaries in Tooele County, to wit: commencing two and a half miles due east from a point known as the lumber bridge situated on the county road running through Grantsville, in Tooele County, thence south two miles, thence west four and a half miles, thence north four and a half miles, thence east four and a half miles, thence south two and one half miles to the place of beginning, shall be known and designated under the name and style of Grantsville City; and the inhabitants thereof are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name aforesaid, and shall have perpetual succession; and may have and use a common seal, which they may change and alter at pleasure.

SEC. 2. — The inhabitants of said city, by the name and style aforesaid, shall have power to sue and be sued, plead and be implored, defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity and in all actions whatsoever; to purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, convey and dispose of property, real and personal, for the benefit of said city, both within and without its corporate boundaries; to improve and protect such property, and to do all other things in relation thereto as natural persons.

SEC. 3. — The municipal government of said city is hereby vested in a City Council to be composed of a Mayor, three Aldermen, one from each Ward, and five Councilors, who shall have the qualifications of electors of said city, and shall be chosen by the qualified voters thereof, and shall hold their office for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. — An election shall be held on the first Monday of March next, and every two years thereafter on said day, at which there shall be elected one Mayor, three Aldermen, five Councilors and one Justice of the Peace; and the persons respectively receiving the highest number of votes cast in the city for said officers shall be declared elected. When two or more candidates shall have an equal number of votes for the same office, the election shall be determined by the City Council.

SEC. 5. — The first election under this Act shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit: the County Clerk of Tooele County shall cause notice of the time and place, and the number and kind of officers to be chosen, to be posted up in four public places in said city at least ten days previous to said election. Two Judges shall be selected by the Probate Judge of Tooele County at least one week previous to the day of election. Said Judges shall choose two Clerks, and the Judges and Clerks,
before entering upon their duties, shall take and subscribe an oath or
affirmation, before the County Court, for the faithful performance of
said duties. The polls shall be open at 8 o'clock a.m., and shall close
at 6 o'clock p.m. At the close of the election the Judges shall seal up
the ballot box and the list of names of the electors, and transmit the
same, within two days from the time of holding such election, to the
County Clerk of Tooele County. As soon as the returns are received, the
County Clerk, in the presence of the Probate Judge, shall unseal and ex-
amine them, and furnish, within five days, to each person having the
highest number of votes, a certificate of his election. In case of a
tie, it shall be decided by lot drawn by the County Clerk in presence
of the Probate Judge.

SEC. 6. — All subsequent elections held under this Act shall be
held, conducted and returns thereof made as may be provided for by
ordinance of the City Council.

SEC. 7. — The City Council shall be judge of the qualifications,
elections and returns of their own members, and a majority of them shall
form a quorum to do business, shall determine the rules of their own
proceedings, and shall meet at such time and place as they may direct;
and the Mayor shall preside, when present, and have a casting vote; and,
in the absence of the Mayor, any Alderman present may be appointed to
preside over said meeting.

SEC. 8. — The City Council may hold stated meetings, and special
meetings may be called by the Mayor or any two Aldermen, by notice to
each of the members of said Council, served personally or left at his
usual place of abode.

SEC. 9. — The City Council shall have power to appoint a Marshal,
Recorder, who shall be the Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, As-
sessor and Collector, Supervisor of Streets, Surveyor, an Attorney, a
Sexton, a Sealer of Weights and Measures, and such other officers as
may be necessary, define their duties, remove them from office at pleas-
ure, and fix and establish the fees of all city officers.

SEC. 10. — All officers, elected in accordance with the fourth
section of this Act, may be removed for cause from such office by a
vote of two-thirds of the City Council, and shall be furnished with the
charges and have an opportunity to be heard in their defence; and the
Council shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the
production of papers when necessary.

SEC. 11. — When any vacancy shall happen by the death, resigna-
tion or removal of any officer, such vacancy may be filled by the City
Council; and every person elected or appointed to any office under this
Act shall, before he enters upon the duties thereof, take and subscribe
an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the
United States, the laws of this Territory and the ordinances of the
city, and that he will well and truly perform all the duties of his
office to the best of his knowledge and ability; and he shall be re-
quired to give bonds as shall be prescribed by the city ordinances,
which oath and bonds shall be filed with the city Recorder.

SEC. 12. — The City Council shall have power to divide the city
into Wards and specify the boundaries thereof, and, when necessary,
create additional Wards, and add to the number of Aldermen and Coun-
ciliors, and proportion them among the several Wards as may be just and
most conducive to the welfare of said city.
SEC. 13.—The Justice of the Peace shall be a Conservator of the Peace within the limits of the city, and shall give bonds and qualify as other Justices of the Peace; and when so qualified shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory, and may be commissioned by the Governor as a Justice of the Peace in and for said city. He shall account for and pay over all fines and forfeitures, arising under the ordinances of the city, into the city Treasury, and all fines and forfeitures, arising under the laws of the Territory, into the county Treasury, and shall issue such process as may be necessary to carry into effect all ordinances of said city. Appeals may be had, from any decision, or judgment of a Justice's Court, in the same manner as are or may be provided by statute for appeals from Justice's Courts; and he shall account for and pay over to the city Treasury, within three months, all fines or forfeitures received by him by virtue of his office; and he shall keep a docket, subject at all times to the inspection of the City Council and all other parties interested.

SEC. 14.—All process issued by the Justice of the Peace shall be directed to the Marshal or other legal officer; and in execution thereof, he shall be governed by such rules and regulations as may be provided by city ordinance.

SEC. 15.—It shall be the duty of the Recorder to make and keep accurate records of all the ordinances made by the City Council and all their proceedings in a Corporate capacity, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the electors of said city and all other parties interested; and shall audit all accounts of said incorporation. He shall have and keep a plat of all surveys within the city; and he is hereby authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds, transfers and other instruments of writing, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by city ordinance.

SEC. 16.—The Treasurer shall receive all money or funds belonging to the city, and shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures in such manner as the City Council shall direct. He shall pay all funds, that may come into his hands by virtue of his office, upon orders signed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and shall report to the City Council a true account of his receipts and disbursements, as they may require.

SEC. 17.—The City Council shall have power within the city, by ordinance, to annually levy and collect taxes on the assessed value of all property in the city made taxable by the laws of the Territory, for the following named purposes, to wit: not to exceed five mills on the dollar for contingent expenses, nor to exceed five mills on the dollar to open, improve and keep in repair the streets of the city. The City Council is further empowered to divide the city into School Districts, provide for the election of Trustees, appoint a Board of School Inspectors, annually assess and collect and expend the necessary tax for school purposes, and for furnishing the city with water for irrigating and other purposes, and regulate and control the same; and furthermore, so far as may be necessary, to control the water courses leading thereto.

SEC. 18.—The City Council shall have the management and control of the finances and property of said city.

SEC. 19.—To require, and it is hereby made the duty of every able male resident of the city, over the age of eighteen and under the
age of fifty years, to labor not to exceed two days in each year upon the streets; but every person may, at his option, pay two dollars for the day he shall be so bound to labor, provided it be paid within five days from the time he shall be notified by the Street Supervisor. In default of payment as aforesaid, the same may be collected as other taxes.

SEC. 20.—The City Council shall have power to borrow money for city purposes, the interest of which shall not exceed one-fourth of the city revenue arising from taxes of the previous year.

SEC. 21.—The City Council shall have power, by ordinance, to regulate the form of the assessment rolls. The annual assessment roll shall be returned by the Assessor on or before the first Monday in June of each year, but the time may be extended or additions made thereto by order of the City Council. On the return thereof, the City Council shall fix a day for hearing objections thereto; and any person feeling aggrieved by the assessment of his property may appear at the time specified and make his objections, which shall be heard and determined upon by the City Council; and they shall have power to alter, add to, take from and otherwise correct and revise said assessment roll.

SEC. 22.—The Collector shall be furnished, within thirty days after the assessment rolls are corrected, with a list of taxes to be collected; and, if not paid when demanded, the Collector shall have power to collect said taxes with interest and cost, by suit in the Corporate name, as may be provided by ordinance. The assessment roll shall in all cases be evidence on the part of the Corporation.

SEC. 23.—To appropriate and provide for the payment of the expenses and debts of the city.

SEC. 24.—To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the city; to make quarantine laws and enforce the same within the city and around it, not exceeding ten miles next beyond the boundaries thereof.

SEC. 25.—To examine, license and regulate the practice of surgeons and physicians; to prohibit, prevent and punish, by fine and imprisonment, the imposition of quacks and other medical pretendents; to establish hospitals and infirmaries, and make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants; to declare what shall be nuisances and prevent and remove the same.

SEC. 26.—To provide the city with water; to dig wells, lay pump logs and pipes and erect pumps in the streets for the extinguishment of fires and the convenience of the inhabitants.

SEC. 27.—To direct or prohibit the location and management of houses for the storing of gunpowder, tar, pitch, resin or other combustible and dangerous materials within the city, and to regulate the conveying of gunpowder.

SEC. 28.—To exclusively control, regulate, repair, amend and clear the streets, alleys, bridges, sidewalks or crosswalks, and open, widen, straighten or vacate streets and alleys, and put drains or ditches and sewers therein, and prevent the encumbering of the streets in any manner, and protect the same from any encroachment and injury.

SEC. 29.—To provide for the lighting of the streets and erecting lamp posts; to erect market houses and establish markets and market places, and to provide for the government and regulation thereof.

SEC. 30.—To provide for the erection of all needful buildings for the use of the city, and for enclosing, improving and regulating all public grounds belonging to the city.
SEC. 31.—To license, regulate, prohibit or restrain the manufacturers, sellers, or venders of spirituous or fermented liquors, tavern keepers, drum, or tippling-shop keepers, boarding, victualing or coffee houses, resturants, saloons or other houses or places for the selling or giving away of wines or other liquors, whether ardent, vinous or fermented.

SEC. 32.—To license, tax and regulate auctioneers, merchants, retailers, groceries, ordinaries, hawkers, peddlers, brokers, pawn-brokers and money changers.

SEC. 33.—To regulate the selling or giving away of any ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors by any shopkeeper, grocer or trader, to be drank in any shop, store, grocery, out house, yard, garden, or other place within the city, except by persons or at places duly licensed; to forbid the selling or giving away of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors to any child, apprentice or servant, without the consent of his or her parent, guardian, master or mistress, or to any Indian.

SEC. 34.—To regulate and license or prohibit butchers, and to revoke their license for malconduct in the course of trade, and to regulate, license and restrain the sale of fresh meat and vegetables in the city.

SEC. 35.—To license, tax, regulate, suppress or prohibit billiard tables, pin alleys, nine or ten pin alleys, or table and ball alleys; to suppress or restrain all disorderly houses and groceries; to authorize the destruction and demolition of instruments and devices used for the purpose of gaming, and all kinds of gambling; to prevent any riot, noise, disturbance, or disorderly assemblages; and to restrain and punish vagrants, mendicants, street beggars and prostitutes.

SEC. 36.—To regulate, suppress or prohibit all exhibitions of common showmen, shows of every kind, concerts or other musical entertainments, exhibitions of natural or artificial curiosities, caravans, circuses, theatrical performances, ball rooms and all other exhibitions and amusements.

SEC. 37.—To license, tax and regulate hacking, carriages, wagons, carts and drays, and fix the rates to be charged for the carriage of persons and for wagonage, cartage and drayage of property; as also to license and regulate porters and fix the rate of porterage.

SEC. 38.—To provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, to regulate the fixing of chimneys and flues thereof and stove pipes; and to organize and establish fire companies.

SEC. 39.—To regulate and order parapet walls and other partition fences.

SEC. 40.—To establish standard weights and measures, and regulate the weights and measures to be used in the city, in all cases not provided for by law.

SEC. 41.—To provide for the inspecting and measuring of lumber and other building materials, and for the measurement of all kinds of mechanical work.

SEC. 42.—To provide for the inspection and weighing of hay, lime and stone coal, and the measuring of charcoal, firewood and other fuel to be sold or used within the city.

SEC. 43.—To provide for and regulate the inspection of tobacco,
beef, pork, flour and meal, also beer, whisky and brandy, and all other
spirits or fermented liquors.

SEC. 44.—To regulate the weight and quality of bread sold and
used in the city.

SEC. 45.—The City Council shall have exclusive power within the
city, by ordinance, to license, regulate or restrain the keeping of
ferries and toll bridges.

SEC. 46.—To provide for taking the enumeration of the inhabi­tants of the city; to regulate the burial of the dead, and registration
of births and deaths; to direct the returning and keeping of bills of
mortality, and to impose penalties on physicians, sextons and others for
any default in the premises.

SEC. 47.—To prevent horse racing, immoderate riding or driving
in the streets, and to authorize their being stopped by any person; to
punish or prohibit the abuse of animals; to provide for the putting up
of posts in the front of city lots, to which to fasten horses and other
animals; to compel the fastening of horses, mules, oxen or other animals
attached to vehicles, while standing or remaining in the streets.

SEC. 48.—To prevent the encumbering of the streets or sidewalks,
lanes, alleys or public grounds with carriages, tents, wagons, carts,
sleighs, horses or other animals, sleds, wheelbarrows, boxes, lumber,
timber, firewood, posts, awnings, signs, acrobies or any material or sub­
stance whatever.

SEC. 49.—To restrain, regulate or prohibit the running at large
of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine, goats and all kinds of poultry;
and to tax, prevent or regulate the keeping of dogs, and to authorize
the destruction of the same when at large contrary to city ordinance.

SEC. 50.—To compel the owner or occupant of any grocery, cellar,
tallow chandler shop, soap factory, tannery, stable barn, privy, sewer,
or any unwholesome place to cleanse, remove or abate the same from time
to time, as often as may be necessary for the health, comfort, and con­
venience of the inhabitants of said city.

SEC. 51.—To direct the location and management of and regulate
breweries and tanneries; and to direct the location, management and con­
struction of and restrain or prohibit within the city, distilleries,
slaughtering establishments and all establishments or places where
nauseous, offensive or unwholesome business may be carried on.

SEC. 52.—To prevent any person from bringing, depositing or hav­ing
within the limits of the city any dead carcass or any unwholesome
substance, and to require the removal or destruction of the same by any
person who shall have placed or caused to be placed upon or near his
premises or near any of the streams of this city any such substance, or
any putrid or unsound beef, pork, for fish, hides or skins of any kind;
and, on his default, to authorize the removal or destruction of the same
by any officer of said city.

SEC. 53.—To direct and regulate the planting and preserving of
trees in the streets and public grounds; and regulate the fencing of lots
within the boundaries of the city.

SEC. 54.—To prevent the ringing of bells, the blowing of horns
and bugles, the crying of goods and all other noises, performances and
devices tending to disturb the peace and quiet of the city.

SEC. 55.—To grant and issue licenses, and direct the manner of
issuing and registering thereof. Bonds may be taken on the granting of
licenses, for the due observance of the ordinances of the City Council.

SEC. 56.—To require every merchant, retailer, trader and dealer in merchandise or property of every description, which is sold by measure or weight, to cause their weights and measures to be sealed by the City Sealer, and to be subject to his inspection; the standard of which weights and measures shall be conformable to those established by law.

SEC. 57.—The City Council shall have power to make such ordinances and resolutions, not contrary to nor conflicting with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of this Territory, as may be necessary and expedient to carry into effect the powers vested in the City Council or any officer of said city by this Act; and enforce observance of all ordinances and resolutions made in pursuance of this Act, by penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

SEC. 58.—The City Council shall have exclusive authority and power to establish and regulate the Police of the city; to impose fines, forfeitures and penalties for the breach of any ordinances; to provide for the recovery of such fines and forfeitures and the enforcement of such penalties, and to pass, make, ordain, establish and execute all such ordinances, not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States or the laws of this Territory, as they may deem necessary for carrying into effect and execution the powers specified in this Act, and for the peace, good order, regulation, convenience and cleanliness of the city, for the protection of property therein from destruction by fire or otherwise, and for the health, safety and happiness of the inhabitants thereof.

SEC. 59.—To provide for the punishment of offenders and vagrants by imprisonment in the county or city jail, or by compelling them to labor on the streets or other public works until the same shall be fully paid, in all cases where such offenders or vagrants shall fail or refuse to pay the fines and forfeitures which may be awarded against them.

SEC. 60.—All ordinances passed by the City Council shall, within one month after they have been passed, be published in some newspaper printed in said city, or certified copies thereof be posted up in three of the most public places in said city.

SEC. 61.—All ordinances of the city may be proven by the seal of the Corporation; and, when printed or published in book form, purporting to be printed or published by authority of the City Council, the same shall be received in evidence in all courts or places without further proof.

SEC. 62.—When it shall be necessary to take private property for opening, widening or altering any public street, lane, avenue or alley, the Corporation shall make a just compensation therefor to the person whose property is so taken; and if the amount of such compensation cannot be agreed upon, a Justice of the Peace shall cause the same to be ascertained by a jury of six disinterested men, who shall be inhabitants of the city.

SEC. 63.—All jurors, empanelled to inquire into the amount of benefit or damage that shall happen to the owners of property so proposed to be taken, shall first be sworn to that effect; and shall return to the Mayor or presiding officer of the City Council their inquest in writing, signed by each juror.
SEC. 64.—All officers of the city, created conservators of the peace by this Act, shall have power to arrest or cause to be arrested, with or without process, all persons who shall break the peace, commit for examination and, if necessary, detain such persons in custody, not exceeding forty-eight hours, in the city prison or other safe place; and shall have and exercise such other powers, as conservators of the peace, as the City Council may prescribe.

SEC. 65.—The City Council shall cause to be published in some newspaper published in Grantsville City, or posted up in three public places, on or before the first day of December in each year, a statement of the amount of the city revenue specifying in said statement whence derived and for what disbursed.

Approved Jan. 12, 1867.

1Acts, Resolutions and Memorials Passed and Adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, Sixteenth Annual Session, 1867 (Salt Lake City: George Q. Cannon, Public Printer, 1867), chap. xi, pp. 8-13.
## TABLE 5
GRANTSVILLE CITY MAYORS
1867—1950

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Mayor</th>
<th>Term(s) of Service</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cyrus W. Bates</td>
<td>March 1867—July 1869</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>William Jefferies</td>
<td>Aug. 1869—Feb. 1870</td>
<td>Elected-Resigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Emery Barrus</td>
<td>April 1870—July 1871</td>
<td>Appointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>W. R. Judd</td>
<td>Aug. 1871—July 1873</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Edward Hunter</td>
<td>Aug. 1873—July 1875</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>John Rich</td>
<td>Aug. 1875—Oct. 1875</td>
<td>Elected-Resigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>W. R. Judd</td>
<td>Oct. 1875—July 1877</td>
<td>Appointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>W. R. Judd</td>
<td>Aug. 1877—July 1879</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>William Jefferiesa</td>
<td>Aug. 1879—July 1881</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>William Jefferies</td>
<td>Aug. 1881—July 1883</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A. G. Johnson</td>
<td>Aug. 1883—July 1885</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A. G. Johnson</td>
<td>Aug. 1885—March 1886</td>
<td>Elected-Resigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Charles L. Anderson</td>
<td>March 1886—July 1887</td>
<td>Appointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Charles L. Anderson</td>
<td>Aug. 1887—Sept. 1889</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A. G. Johnson</td>
<td>Oct. 1889—July 1891</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A. G. Johnson</td>
<td>Aug. 1891—Dec. 1892</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>George Hammond</td>
<td>Jan. 1894—Dec. 1895</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>George Hammond</td>
<td>Jan. 1896—Dec. 1897</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gustave Anderson</td>
<td>Jan. 1898—Dec. 1899</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>George Hammond</td>
<td>Jan. 1900—Dec. 1901</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Gustave Anderson</td>
<td>Jan. 1902—Dec. 1903</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>A. G. Benson</td>
<td>Jan. 1904—June 1904</td>
<td>Elected-Resigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Gustave Anderson</td>
<td>Jan. 1911—Dec. 1911</td>
<td>Appointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Richard Jefferies</td>
<td>Jan. 1912—June 1913</td>
<td>Elected-Resigned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aThe only mayor to give a written message to the City Council upon taking office. See Appendix IV.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Mayor</th>
<th>Term(s) of Service</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Monto Barrus</td>
<td>July 1913--Dec. 1913</td>
<td>Appointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>John W. Anderson</td>
<td>Jan. 1914--Dec. 1915</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Frank T. Burmester</td>
<td>Jan. 1916--Dec. 1917</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Frank T. Burmester</td>
<td>Jan. 1918--Dec. 1919</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Frank T. Burmester</td>
<td>Jan. 1920--Dec. 1921</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>John W. Anderson</td>
<td>Jan. 1922--Dec. 1923</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Frank T. Burmester</td>
<td>Jan. 1924--Dec. 1925</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Paul E. Wrathall</td>
<td>Jan. 1928--Dec. 1929</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Otto Johnson</td>
<td>Jan. 1930--March 1931</td>
<td>Elected-Decesed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>G. Noel Anderson</td>
<td>Feb. 1931--Dec. 1931</td>
<td>Appointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>G. Noel Anderson</td>
<td>Jan. 1932--Dec. 1933</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>James Williams</td>
<td>Jan. 1934--Dec. 1935</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>James R. Williams</td>
<td>Jan. 1938--Dec. 1939</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>James R. Williams</td>
<td>Jan. 1940--Dec. 1941</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>James R. Williams</td>
<td>Jan. 1942--Dec. 1943</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Raymond Hammond</td>
<td>Jan. 1944--Dec. 1945</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Burt Barrus</td>
<td>Jan. 1948--Dec. 1949</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Burt Barrus</td>
<td>Jan. 1950--Dec. 1951</td>
<td>Elected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commentary: Citizens of the community at a mass meeting on Oct. 19, 1939, sustained all of the city officials in office at the time for another term, thus saving the expense of an election.
APPENDIX VIII

FIRST ORDINANCES PASSED BY
GRANTSVILLE CITY COUNCIL

Council met pursuant to adjournment, passed the following ordi-
nances.

1
Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Grantsville that the
officers of the Council shall give bonds with approved securities each in
the penal sum of five hundred dollars to the people of Grantsville con-
ditioned for the faithful performance thereof, which shall be approved by
the Recorder and filed in his office.

2
Be it ordained by the City Council of Grantsville that Fees of City
Council should be one dollar and fifty cents per meeting.

3
Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Grantsville, that it
shall not be lawful for any person or persons to establish or keep within
the limits of said city any store, shop, market or stand, for the purpose
of buying, selling or exchanging merchandise, goods, drugs, or provi­
sions, nor to engage in the business of Brokerage, pawn or otherwise, of peddling
or hawking goods of any description, fruit or provisions, nor to keep any
tavern, grocery, dram or tippling shop, boarding or eating house, ordinary,
coffee house, restaurants, or any place of public entertainment, nor con­
duct or manage any theater, or other exhibition, show or amusement without
first obtaining from the City Council a licence therefor.

Sec. 2. No Licence granted by said council shall be for a longer
term than three months, nor shall any such licence be assignable, trans­
ferable, or authorise any person or persons to do business or act under
it but the person or persons named therein, nor at more than one place.
The City Council may, upon granting such licence, determine the time for
which it shall be given and the amount to be paid thereon and may require
bonds for the due observance of the ordinances and regulations of the City.

Sec. 3. The City Recorder shall make out and sign all licences
granted by the City Council and the person or persons to whom such li­
cences may be granted shall upon receiving the same pay fifteen dollars
for the said term of three months into the Hands of said Recorder.
Sec. 4. Any person who shall violate, neglect or refuse to conform to, and observe any or either of the provisions of this ordinance within twenty days from this notice shall be liable and subject to pay a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 5. All Peddlers shall pay from two to ten dollars for a licence for a term not exceeding three days.

An Ordinance Relating to Dogs

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Grantsville that any person owning or possessing a dog within the limits of this city shall pay a tax of one dollar per annum for each dog to the City Recorder within thirty days, in default subject to a fine of five dollars.

Sec. 2. If the owner or possessor of a female dog permits her to run at large while in heat, he shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offence, and she shall be liable at such times to be killed if found at large by any person annoyed thereby.

Sec. 3. Any owner or possessor of a dog who shall permit or suffer the same to enter or be in any place of worship during public service, shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 4. If the owner or possessor of a fierce, dangerous, or mischievous dog permit the same to go at large in this city, to the danger or annoyance of the citizens, he shall be liable to pay all damages and forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five dollars, and for each subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten dollars, and upon the third conviction for the same offence the City Marshall shall immediately cause the dog, upon account of which the conviction takes place, to be killed.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall kill, or cause to be killed, any dog belonging to another, except as provided in this ordinance, without the consent of the owner or possessor thereof, shall upon conviction, be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding ten dollars, and to pay the apprized value of said dog.

Sec. 6. The word "Dog" whenever used in this ordinance without qualification shall apply to female as well as male dogs.¹

¹"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," June 8, 1867, Book A, pp. 1-3.
APPENDIX IX

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT CONCERNING HANNAH BRIGHTMORE
A GRANTSVILLE VIRAGO

A Woman Who Attempted to Run a Town, and Landed in Its Jail:
Judge McBride's Habeas Corpus

From 10 o'clock yesterday morning until dusk closed in, Judge Boreman, Judge McBride, Theodore Burmester, Messers. Barrus and Hammond, marshal and jailor of Grantsville, and Mrs. Hannah Brightmore, the Habeas corpused, sat in chambers, Messrs. McBride and Burmester occupying the whole day in arguing the question: Should Mrs. Brightmore be released from the Grantsville jail, where, according to best accounts, she rightfully belongs; or should she be returned to the retirement of that retreat with Messers. Barrus and Hammond, the gentlemen who escorted her to this city? The grounds on which Judge McBride had secured the writ of habeas corpus were as follows:

First—That the conviction was not made under a valid ordinance; second that trial was not held before a proper court, or any court; third, that the complaint was not valid and the corporation making it were not proper parties to suit.

Mr. Burmester went rapidly and vigorously through the case, drawing attention to the charter of the City of Grantsville, the ordinance against selling liquor without a license, the fact that Mr. Robinson, the justice of the peace who made the commitment, was duly appointed and duly commissioned by the Governor, and that he, as justice, had the same powers to commit for violations of the law, as Judge Spiers had in this city. He also called attention to the regularity of the complaint made against Mrs. Brightmore by the city marshal, and quoted numerous authorities to show that a city corporation was a proper party to bring suit.

Judge McBride undertook to say that there was not a sound spot in the complaint, trial or commitment, and if he could not show the whole to have been void and irregular, he had been greatly deceived in his examination. His main point was the technical one that the complaint had not quoted the ordinance under which it was brought, whereas the statute says an accused person must be informed of the nature, facts, etc. of the charge against him. He also spoke of the extreme powers granted the City of Grantsville by the Legislature, when it empowered the corporation to make an ordinance which could sentence a man to so serve a penalty as a $300 fine and six months imprisonment. He denied the right of the Legislature to confer such powers.
Mr. Burmester made an exhaustive reply, calling attention to the fact that Salt Lake City and all others in the Territory were daily parties to suits like the one in question, and commitments were daily being made on convictions secured under powers granted the cities by the Legislature. He also quoted to show that all persons on whom ordinances are binding must keep themselves informed of the provisions of these ordinances. Judge Boreman took the matter under advisement until this morning, when if it has not proved too much for him, he will render a decision.

In conversation with the Grantsville officers and one or two other gentlemen conversant with affairs in that burg, a Herald reporter learned that Mrs. Brightmore was a lady who had been attempting to run the town of Grantsville during the greater part of her existence. She had sold liquor openly, and defied the license collector. She had several times pulled a pistol on people who had incurred her wrath, and the marshal himself, a seven footer, admitted reluctantly to our reporter that she had once laid a slap on him. She astonished Mr. Burmester, who once went out to prosecute her, by assuring him in open court, that she meant to kill him, and a great part of the lawlessness which occasionally broke out among hoodlums of the town, was traceable directly to her dram shop. She and a man named Hon'ly, who officiated as her clerk, aid, and husband—though she does not bear his name—were at length jailed for doing business without a license, and were serving a good round sentence out, when Judge McBride and his habeas corpus interposed. Judge Boreman's decision this morning will be awaited with considerable interest by the temperate and order-loving inhabitants of Grantsville.¹

¹Salt Lake Herald, February 14, 1885.
APPENDIX X

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING ACTS OF SUSAN HAWS

Committee Report
To the Hon., the chairman & members of the City Council of Grantsville City

Gentlemen.

We the committee appointed by your honorable body to draft Preamble & Resolutions in disapproval of the misconduct of the so called organization or clique existing in Said City - beg leave to offer the following report, for your consideration: -

Preamble

Whereas—In our midst exists a clandestine body of lawless, depraved characters; whose chief aim has been to sever the dearest ties of domestic circles—whose wild, brutal, lustful passions have, and still do blight the joys of parental affection—through the violation of virtue and chastity of some of our best women; caused by the seductive arts, and cunning machinations of those Hydra Monsters. Like an inundating tide of Molten lava which causeth dread and fear to all beholders,—So also do the damming acts of these villainous marauders, cause awe and dread—and demand a speedy and an immediate retribution. Indeed for a long time past they have openly and unblushingly practiced enticing, decoying and abducting from our midst our daughters to make them Slaves to their accursed passions. and

Whereas—By committing such acts as are set forth in the preamble, they have put at defiance our Common Law, Set at naught our Territorial Statutes, trampled under foot the Laws of God and the Sacred Sanctity of common humanity. and

Whereas—The parties suffering most from the atrocious deeds of this vile and corrupt clique, have feared to demand the justice of the Law - lest the ignominious poniard of the assassin plunge its crested blade and stay the current of life—or for causes known best to the heart breaking, suffering parents. --the perpetrators of these base acts are suffered to run at large.--

Therefore be it resolved--

That the So called City of Grantsville still remains In Status quo - Joseph Everill & Lysander Gee to the contrary, notwithstanding:-- and
Resolved—That it is the duty of all peace loving citizens to see that peace and order is established and maintained in said city of Grantsville, and that any person or persons that have heretofore or may hereafter violate those rights or privileges, to which every citizen has an inalienable right;—said person or persons so violating said rights, should be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law, and receive no favor or leniency therefrom.— and

Resolved—That there is an organization existing in Said City of Grantsville, that has not the sanction of Law or the countenance of the order loving citizens of Said City;—the object of which said organization is subversive of both public and private rights, and is calculated in its nature to overthrow every principle of justice and equity.— and

Resolved—That said organization has adopted into its fraternal embrace a venerable (?) female; who by her many able and peculiar qualifications was, and is a desirable accomplice in order to perfect and efficiently manipulate the various functions and prerogatives of this match-making, kidnapping organization. One of the duties of this venerable (?) female is, that of entering the social precincts of private families, under the pretence of friendship; and with flattering words and seductive promises, entice, decoy, and abduct from her parental home their young innocent and unsophisticated daughters; to be cast into the loathsome embrace of some active members of said organization—whose breath is like the poisonous upas.— and

Resolved—That said organization is a disgrace, and the members, aiders and abetters thereof, libels upon the human race;—and that said organization should and must be broken up—that the peace and quiet of the city require it:—Anarchy and confusion is rampant in our Streets, braggarts assuming to themselves all of the airs of veterans— and,

Resolved—That we do not wish personal harm to befall that venerable (?) female coadjutator of said organization—but, for light and entertaining reading, we should be pleased to peruse the obituary notice of said female:—or, lieu thereof, that she was or is about leaving the country, /Pro bono publico/ (i.e. for the public good.) and,

Resolved—That we individually and as a body do deeply Sympathize with, and commiserate the unfortunate parents, who have been and are being afflicted and bereaved by these monsters; who have with a ruthless hand torn from their parental arms their fair and promising daughters, to become the slaves of these vile and impious wretches— and

Resolved—That we do individually and collectively censure and condemn the parents of these fair girls for not vindicating the majesty of the law, and redressing these outrages upon society—And teaching these adventurers, that, 'forbearance has ceased to be a virtue."

Be it further resolved

That in consideration of the vital importance of this momentous
occasion, copies of the above preamble and resolutions be posted in
three public places of this city.

Geo. Whittle
T. Williams from council
W. C. Martindale
J. W. Cooley
E. Bagley
D. Siddle citizens
J. A. Reece

Special Committee

W. C. Martindale, chairman
E. Bagley, Secretary

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Fatal Shooting Scrape.—A shooting affair occurred yesterday morning at Grantsville, resulting in the death of William R. Storey, deputy U.S. Marshal for this Territory. From Messrs. W. D. Rydalch and H. P. Kimball, who reached this city last night, having in charge Mr. Storey's body, we learned the following particulars of the affair:

On Sunday evening Mr. Storey, accompanied by Mr. Joseph T. Carrigan, deputy Sherrif of Nevada, reached Grantsville, having in their possession a warrant for the arrest of Albert H. Haws, for a murder committed by him in Nevada last Fall. During Sunday evening Messrs. Storey and Carrigan stayed at the house of Mr. Edward Hunter Jr. Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, they left here in their buggy, and made inquiries for the whereabouts of their man. Having learned from two boys where he was staying, they drove for a short distance in the direction indicated, and then alighting, they secured their horse and vehicle by the wayside, and walked to the residence of Haws.

Upon arriving they found him in the cow yard, and after mutual salutations they informed him of their errand. Storey pulled from his pocket and commenced reading the warrant, while Carrigan drew a revolver, cocked it and leveled it at the body of Haws. The latter, perceiving the desperate nature of the situation, called to his wife to bring his pistols, which for the moment attracted the attention of Carrigan, when Haws made a spring, grabbed the pistol which the former had leveled at him. Carrigan fired, the ball grazing the abdomen of the prisoner, but the latter succeeded in wrenching it from the grasp of Carrigan, and fired two shots at Storey, causing his death instantly; one ball lodging in his left breast, the other in his left arm. Carrigan ran, but was shot at twice by Haws, neither shot taking effect, though one of them, it is said, passed under his arm and through his coat sleeve. Haws then made his escape, taking his own pistols and one each belonging to Storey and Carrigan. When about a mile from the scene of the contest he went into a house and borrowed a gun, stating that he wanted to go and shoot rabbits.

Carrigan went to the house of Riley Judd, who was acquainted with Storey, and told him what had occurred, when they both returned to where Storey was lying, and together bore his body to the Social Hall. The services of officer Alma H. Hale and a small posse of men, were next secured and persuit of the murderer commenced, but up to 1 o'clock yesterday,
the time at which Messrs. Rydalch and Kimball left, the search had proved ineffectual.

Haws is believed to be the nephew of old Peter Hawes, formerly well known to many of our people. It is said that he was one of the volunteers who came with Conner from California. He went to live at Grantsville some time last Fall. The fact of his having murdered a man in Nevada, and his present exploit and escape prove him to be a desperado of the most daring character.¹

PERSUIT OF HAWS!
THE DESPERADO CAPTURED!
Several Men Shot!

The Sheriff of Tooele County, accompanied by Messrs. John W. Cooley, Samuel W. Woolley, Riley Judd and several others, arrived in this city only this morning, bringing with them the body of Albert H. Haws, the desperado whose killing of Wm. R. Storey, Deputy United States Marshal for this territory, we described in our yesterday's issue. The party was met at Block Rock last night by Heber P. Kimball and William C. Rydalch, Esqrs., who were carrying Dr. Wm. F. Anderson and Heber J. Richards to Grantsville to render surgical aid to the men who were wounded in the attempt to capture Haws. Brother Kimball returned with the party to the city; and it is from the gentlemen composing that party that we have obtained the particulars of the attempt to capture the desperate murderer.

After the body of Storey had been cared for—Mr. Carrigan preferring to lay him out before starting in pursuit of Haws—he, accompanied by Alma H. Hale, Riley Judd and others followed on his trail. Brother Hale afterwards separated from the others and rode to Tooele City to inform the Sheriff of the county, Thomas Tanner, of the occurrence, and to raise a posse of men to join in the search. The Sheriff, Brother Hale and the posse left Tooele and spent the time, until the news of the killing of Haws reached them, in trying to get some clue to his whereabouts. Mr. Carrigan and those with him prosecuted the search in the direction in which they started; he we believe, spent the night Monday at Stockton, and Riley Judd and some others of the party at Rush Valley. We understand that O. Porter Rockwell was also out with a party of men in the direction of Simpson's Springs, it being thought that Haws might have gone in that direction.

It appears that after Haws rode off from Grantsville armed with two revolvers of his own, the revolver he had snatched from Mr. Carrigan's hand, and the one he had taken from his murdered victim, Mr. Storey, he doubled on his own track and came back to South Willow Creek, a distance of not more, probably, than six or seven miles from Grantsville. He called at the house of a relative of his wife, and stopped the night there. He told the man of the house, who was there alone with

¹Deseret News, May 3, 1870.
his wife and children and no other dwelling within a considerable dis-
tance, that he had killed a man, and expected "they would be after him;" but he added that he would rather be shot than hung, and he was deter-
mined to sell his life as dearly as possible. After receiving such a
communication it might be supposed that the sleep of an ordinary man
under such circumstances, and with such a desperate and well armed mur-
derer in his domicile would not be very profound. He laid awake all
night; but Haws, he said, slept as soundly as an innocent, tired man
might be supposed to do. Before night-fall Haws had met a herd boy,
and gave him a message to give to his wife, for her to meet him half-
way between the house where he thought of stopping and Grantsville.
He told the boy that if he betrayed him he would kill him. The boy met
a son of Haws' wife, and delivered the message to him which had been
sent to his mother. The stepson afterwards told his brother that his
mother was going to meet Haws up the cañon/canyon/ and the brother,
unwilling to keep the murderer's secret, told what he had heard. The
Constable immediately placed a posse of men on guard around Haws' house,
to prevent all communication, and raised another posse, on horseback,
and set up the cañon, to the house where it was supposed he had stopped
for the night. When it was light enough to discern objects they saw a
horse tied at one corner of the house, and they felt sure the man they
were after was inside. But they did not dare to make a demonstration
against the house, as it contained a woman and several children, whose
lives would be imperilled by an attack; and it was well understood that
if Haws were captured, it would be after a hard fight. He happened to
look out of the window and saw the men in the distance, and uttered an
exclamation that they were after him. Slipping out of the house he
succeeded in bringing his horse in front of the door, where he could
saddle it without danger—a shrewd contrivance, as he knew they would
not shoot for fear of hitting some of the family. No sooner was he
saddled than he struck spurs to his horse and rode off up the cañon,
followed by the men. They tried one long range gun upon him; but the
ball missed him. For nearly three miles the race continued, two of
the men were better mounted than the others, gained upon him, and he
turned his horse with the intention of riding down the ridge, but,
finding it too steep, he abandoned his horse and undertook to run down.
In doing so he lost his balance, and did not recover his footing until
he reached the bottom. He then disappeared in the brush. The men dis-
tributed themselves around the brush, which was extensive, and as there
were too few to effect his capture under the circumstances, a messenger
was sent to Grantsville. A company of men turned out, and proceeding
up the cañon they found those who had chased him still on guard. He
had not emerged. Brother John W. Cooley proposed going into the brush
and searching for him. This was a hazardous undertaking; he entered
the creek and searched up and down its banks for tracks; but could not
find any. By the time he emerged from the creek Captain Samuel W.
Woolley and others came up. Brother Cooley urged the searching of the
brush. Captain Woolley told the men he would not order any of them
into the brush; but if they chose to follow they could do so. Brother
Cooley entered the brush at one side of the creek, accompanied by Festus
Sprague and a number of others following up, and Brother Woolley started
in on the other side, accompanied by Emanuel Bagley and others. Brother
Cooley examined the bends as he went along, and he was coming out of one
of them towards Brother Sprague, who was walking in a sort of cow path, when they came upon Haws. He must have been aware of their approach sometime before they saw him, and was prepared for them. As Sprague was drawing up his gun, Haws fired his pistol; the ball struck Sprague about two inches and a half below the right nipple, and ranging upwards, came out an inch and a half above the left nipple. From the position in which he stood he must have been drawing his gun to shoot from his left shoulder, and had his right side toward Haws. He fired his gun, but the muzzle dropping as he was hit, his bullet fell short of his mark, Cooley attempted to fire his gun, but it only snapped, and having nothing better at hand, he commenced firing rocks. It is noticed that Haws' face, as he lies dead at the police office, is swelled as though it had been pounded. This effect is either due to his rolling down the ridge when he left his horse, or to stones thrown by John W. Cooley.

When the party on the other side of the creek heard the pistol fire they knew Haws had shot, for all who entered the brush had guns. Almost simultaneously with his shooting, Emanuel Bagley, who was on the other side of the creek, caught sight of him, and fired, hitting him in the side. Haws fired in all four shots; but his last three were fired at random, for Bagley's bullet had spoiled his aim. In a few minutes he was riddled with bullets, one fired by Ethan Barrus breaking his neck. Not even a sound, nor even a groan, escaped him. When they rushed in on him they saw a revolver tied to his belt. William Averill seized this to jerk it off; and in doing so the pistol went off, the ball passing through Averill's hand, and coming out of his wrist, two or three inches above the joint, and striking a stranger from Montana, who was at Grantsville to buy cattle and had volunteered to help capture Haws, in the side a few inches above the hip. The ball remained in him and his bleeding was internal. An examination of the manner in which this pistol was fastened revealed the fact that it had been fixed purposely as a trap, and with the expectation that, if those who attempted to capture him should rush upon him, the first thing they would seize would be his pistol. It was cocked and suspended to the belt by a cord; to the trigger another string was fastened, which was tied to the belt further back, and which was loose when the pistol hung, as it naturally would when untouched. It will readily be perceived how dangerous this weapon would be to a person seizing it. The pistol, being cocked, would go off, and, as in the case we describe, in the direction of the person clutching it. The villain was determined to kill as many as he could, and this deadfall proves that he was an adept at the business and had thoroughly studied all his chances.

Haws' character was written in his face. He had the look of a desperado. Apparently a small man, he was powerfully built, and was as active as a cat, and his frame was a mass of bone and muscle. In Grantsville, during the short time he has resided there, he was shunned by the citizens, who viewed him as a man capable of committing any deed, however desperate, that might suit his purpose. His companion is a woman such as a man of his character might be expected to consort with. We stated yesterday that Mr. Storey was reading the writ to him when he was shot. We are informed that this was not the case. Mr. Carrigan and he
both drew their pistols and presented them at Haws, who was in his shirt sleeves and unarmed. He was told to throw up his arms and did so. Mr. Storey drew the handcuffs, and was in the act of fastening them on one of his wrists, when Haws said: "Gentlemen you have got me; let me get some things before you take me off," or words to that effect, shaking off the irons at the same time, before they had snapped, and then seizing Carrigan's pistol as described yesterday. Mr. Storey fired twice at him before he died.

Deputy Sheriff Carrigan's conduct in this dreadful transaction exposes him to severe animadversion and condemnation. Had he pursued the course, which as an officer from Nevada coming into a neighboring Territory, he should have done, we are morally certain that Haws could have been captured without loss of life. The warrant was drawn, we understand, directing the Territorial Marshal to serve it, but the Territorial Marshal never saw that document. Carrigan, like another officer of whom we have heard, thought he could "run that case himself." There was a reward, we are informed of fifteen hundred dollars for the capture of Haws. Was this the reason that the officer to whom the paper was directed was ignored? We are informed also, that he was advised to call upon the Sheriff of Tooele County and let him know his business; but he objected to this. "Haws was a coward, and he did not want any help to take him, he could take him himself; besides, the inhabitants might sympathize with him and prevent his capture." That it was expected he would call to his aid the Sheriff of Tooele county is evident from the following letter addressed to the Sheriff, which His Excellency, Governor Shaffer, gave to Mr. Carrigan:

Executive Office
Salt Lake City, Utah Ter'y,
April 30, 1870

To. - the Sheriff of Tooele County, Utah Ter'y,

Sir: - This will be handed to you by Joseph F. Carrigan who bears a warrant from the Chief Justice of this Territory, to arrest one Horz. It has been thought best that the warrant should be put in your hands, deeming you the proper officer to arrest and bring to this city the criminal who is charged with a most foul murder, of which there was abundant evidence submitted to the Judge before issuing his writ. I am extremely anxious that the good people of this Territory shall not be charged with harboring or in any protecting criminals of any grade, but most especially murderers who escape from other States or Territories into ours.

Let nothing prevent or deter you in arresting and delivering said Horz to the Sheriff of this county.

I am yours most respectfully,

J. W. Shaffer,
Governor Utah Territory.

The Sheriff, Mr. Thos. Tanner, informs us that he did not see this letter until yesterday morning, of course it was no avail then, as
the affair had culminated. The Sheriff is confident that Haws could have been captured without difficulty had the Governor's letter been delivered as it should have been, but his opinion is that the fifteen hundred dollars, and the anxiety to "run the case" independent of the citizens here, was the reasons for not honoring the legal authority.

Mr. Carrigan is probably satisfied by this time that capturing desperados is not so easy a business as he thought it to be, and that the citizens of Utah are as willing to risk their lives in maintaining the supremacy of the laws as even a deputy-sheriff from Nevada. Hereafter he will probably be careful of how he attempts to pick Haws.

About the year 1869 or 1870 there was a man came to Grantsville from White Pine County, Nevada, by the name of Alfred Haws, of whom it was said that he had killed a man out there through some trouble with Haws' wife. . . . He was living with a woman by the name of McBride, whom he married. Early one morning he was confronted by the sheriff of White Pine County and a United States Marshal from Salt Lake City, who told him they had a warrant for his arrest. He said, "all right." The marshal had his pistol in his hand and supposed Haws had surrendered when all at once Haws grabbed the pistol out of his hand and shot him dead on the spot. The sheriff seeing what had happened, ran away when Haws shot him, but missed. Robert T. Brown was milking a cow nearby and Haws said to him: "If I had had Jim (meaning his horse) I would have got the other one." He then went into the house, got something to eat, saddled his horse, took his own and the Marshal's pistol, and rode away towards the west mountains. A posse of men was gathered at Grantsville to go after him, while word was sent to Tooele to Thomas Tanner, sheriff of Tooele County, and a general man hunt was started, but no trace of Haws was found that day. That night he went to a saw mill at the mouth of South Willow Canyon, and stayed all night with Gus Smith, who was running the mill. Smith said that Haws slept soundly the whole night and in the morning when he looked out and saw Grantsville men on horses on the hills around him, he told Smith that he guessed that it was all off with him, as he did not think Grantsville men would try to capture him. He went out to his horse, which was tied to the corner of the house, jumped into the saddle, and started his horse on the dead run, at the same time reaching under the horse's belly and cinching the saddle while on the dead run.

He ran the horse up the hill as far as it could go on the north side of South Willow Canyon, and when the horse gave out he jumped off and ran down into the brush in the bottom of the canyon. The men who were after him surrounded the brush and held a council to see what was best to do, for they fully realized that they had a dangerous man to deal with. Finally some of the men went into the brush looking for him,
when a man by the name of Festus Sprague saw him and shot at him, while Haws at the same instant shot at Sprague. Both of them hit the mark, but neither was killed. While Haws was about to shoot the second time, Oren Barrus shot him and broke his neck, killing him instantly. Sprague died that night after they got him home. Another of the men ran up to where Haws was lying and saw the muzzle of a pistol sticking out of his pocket. Bill Everall took hold of the pistol to draw it from his pocket when it went off, the bullet going through Everall's hand and into the body of another man, who afterwards died from the wound. The man's name I think was Scott, and he was not a resident of Grantsville, but was there at that time buying cattle. Haws had determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, and had cocked the pistol, tying a piece of string to the trigger, and then tying the other end of the string to his belt, so that when he drew the gun from him it went off as I have said, wounding two men. This made with the man he killed in Nevada four men that he killed that we knew of. The body of Haws was sent to Salt Lake City and turned over to the doctors to be dissected. It was said by one of them that the body had the appearance of being one of the most nerve that they had ever handled.

Haws was said by people in Grantsville who knew him, to be a very accommodating neighbor, and was a man about forty years old, tall and straight and dark complexioned. I suppose he was one of the worst desperadoes ever in this country. The White Pine sheriff was so badly frightened that he never took a hand in his capture, but went back to Nevada wiser if not a better man.3

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3John Alexander Bevan, Sr., "An Early History of Tooele" (unpublished short history of Tooele, written by the author in 1912 and microfilmed by, and in the files of the Brigham Young University Library under the title of "Tooele History"), pp. 61-62.
Grantsville was the scene of a most lamentable tragedy, April 17th, 1893. The principals were Dr. C. O. Elliot, a medical practitioner, Hyrum McBride and John Benson, all of that place. As a result the body of the doctor lies lifeless and cold at his home, while McBride and Benson are in the county jail charged with murder.

Dr. Elliot went to Grantsville in September last an entire stranger and commenced the practice of medicine. He appeared to be well equipped by nature and study in the profession to which he belonged. He was young, dashing and attractive and soon made friends. Success followed him in his practice and in a few months he became popular and found cases enough to occupy most of his time. He was a specialist in diseases peculiar to women though he did not limit his practice to that class of cases.

A few weeks ago the breath of suspicion was first directed against the doctor caused, it is said, by the questionable liberties he took with lady patients in the absence of their husbands.

The first scandal of the kind which was given extensive publicity transpired about two weeks ago when Mrs. Willard Carter accused the doctor of drugging her and making proposals which she indignantly resented. She informed her husband who gave the accused a rather severe drubbing, beating him with the butt end of a revolver. Carter was arrested and taken before a justice of the peace, but was acquitted.

Following close after this case was a similar charge made by a young woman named Benson. Her husband was away from home at the time, and when he returned home she related the story to him, saying, however, that she had successfully resisted the Doctor's advances. Mr. Benson was furious and threatened dire vengeance, but friends persuaded him not to resort to violence, and he promised to harbor his feeling if possible and let the matter be investigated by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Dr. Elliot was accordingly arrested on a charge of attempting to commit a criminal assault on the person of Mrs. Benson, and was taken before Justice Bevan, at Tooele, where he gave bonds pending an official inquiry in the shape of $1000 cash deposit furnished by his wife.
Yesterday morning County Prosecuting Attorney Hedges took the matter in hand and it is said while closely questioning Mrs. Benson she broke down and amid sobs and tears admitted that she had been actually outraged by the doctor. When asked as to why she had not confessed the full truth before, she said it was because the shame arising from the disclosure would be more than she could endure.

The anger of her husband again broke forth with fresh fury while the passion of her brother, Hyrum McBride was just as boundless and desperate. The doctor had been up to Tooele during the day and the husband and brother apparently resolved to kill him on his return last night. Arming themselves with revolvers they patiently awaited the coming of their victim.

About 5:30 he drove into town perfectly unaware of the danger ahead of him. Seeing his approach McBride and Benson mounted a couple of horses and overtook him on one of the main thoroughfares. Without a word, so far as known they drew their revolvers as they rode up (one on each side of the buggy). The doctor now realized that unless he could escape from his assailants, his time had come and he lashed his horses into a terrific pace. From that time on it was a race for life. Shot after shot was aimed at the doctor’s body. The terrible fusilade attracted the attention of the citizens who became excited beyond measure and wondered what it all meant. At the firing of the eleventh shot Dr. Elliot fell from his buggy and his horse ran home without him. His slayers then repaired to the residence of City Marshal Barrus and gave themselves up. The latter telephoned to Tooele apprising Sheriff Gillespie of the tragedy and an hour later that officer was escorting the prisoners to the county jail charged with murder. It is expected that they will be brought to Salt Lake tomorrow.

Soon after the shooting Dr. Elliot was removed to his home and Doctors Dodds and Davis were summoned. It was discovered that only two shots had taken effect, one ball entering the back just under the left shoulder blade and coming out about two inches above the heart. The second and fatal shot took effect in the region of the spine and lodged in the abdomen.

At one o’clock this morning the doctor died. He was conscious to the last and spoke without difficulty on all subjects except the one which led to the shooting. On that he maintained a sphynx-like silence.

It is said that the deceased is a native of Kansas. He practiced medicine in Denver prior to coming to Utah, after which he located in Fairview, Sanpete County where, it is said, he also became involved in a scandal similar to the one which proved his death warrant at Grantsville. He was twenty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and one child.1

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1 Deseret News, April 18, 1893.
RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF AS ADOPTED 
BY THE GRANTSVILLE CITY COUNCIL ON NOVEMBER 17, 1897

To President Wilford Woodruff. Trustee in Trust for the body of 
Religious worshipers known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day 
Saints

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Venerable and respected sir.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in sending the following.

Whereas, on the application of the City Council of Grantsville 
City, through its Committee man Hon. Wm. G. Rydalch, you kindly deeded 
to Grantsville City, October 21st, 1897, a piece of land on which once 
stood a Tithing Office belonging to your Church, but which was previously 
claimed by the School Trustees, as properly and naturally belonging to 
their School House, which School House the City of Grantsville has re-
cently purchased and converted into a City Hall. And

Whereas you made said Deed promptly and readily, and that, too, 
for a nominal consideration, barely sufficient to make said Deed legal. 
Now therefore.

Be it resolved by the City Council of Grantsville in session 
assembled, that we consider your action, in this matter, as kind and 
magnanimous, generous and just, that although we previously held you in 
high estimation, this act places you still higher, if possible. That 
we accept said deed as a favor, which we duly and highly appreciate, and 
that in our own official behalf of the good citizens of Grantsville City, 
whom we represent, and whose servants we are, we tender you our sincere 
and heart felt thanks for this esteemed favor, and wish you lengthened 
days, and the blessings of earth and heaven, while you tarry in Mortality, 
and when you shall leave this sphere of action that you may possess a 
clear and full title to the highest exaltation in the Celestial Mansions 
of God our Eternal Father.

Passed November 17th 1897.

George Hammond Mayor
W. C. Rydalch Councillor
Orrin E. Barrus
Gustave Anderson  Councillor
A. Fred Anderson  "
A. J. Anderson  "
Thomas Williams  City Recorder
J. P. Mecham  City Marshal.

"Minutes of the Grantsville City Council," November 17, 1897, Book C, p. 298.
APPENDIX XIV

MESSAGE OF WILLIAM JEFFERIES DELIVERED TO THE
GRANTSVILLE CITY COUNCIL, AUGUST 23, 1879

To the City Council of Grantsville City

Gentlemen

The following suggestion or propersitions are presented and recom­
ended to you for your careful consideration your wise deliberation and
your Immediate action providing your time and attention are not engaged
with anything more important.

The entire avoidance of litigation in City Matters so far as it
be honorably possible. That recourse to Law be had only as a last re­
sort; when all other honorable means shall have failed to accomplish the
object desired; When the object sought to be accomplished shall justify
Legal proceedings; and when a majority of the Legal voters of this City
consent thereto; providing you shall consider the cause of Sufficient
importance to Justify an appeal to said Legal voters.

The propriety of assertaining the City's present assets and lia­
bilities; the public works in progress, or in contemplation and to be
commenced during the current fiscal year, and the resulted estimated ex­
penditures, and the estimated general expense of the City; and if on
examination, it be found that a reduced revenue will be sufficient for
the City's present needs, that you consider the propriety of reducing
the City Tax for the current year, to a minimum which will cover the
City's Legitimate and unavoidable expence for the current Fiscal year.

That the known business of the Council, together with the
prospect of Business coming before it in the reasonably near future, be
taken into Consideration, So far as it is Practicable; and if it appear
that business present, and prospective, does not warrant the holding of
two regular sessions a month, that meetings be held less Frequently,
and only when actual business demands the action of the Council.

That the Council at the proper time, take the necessary action,
either to pay, as well as to appoint, Watermasters or allow the water­
right Owners to Elect as well as pay their Watermasters, and thus obvi­
ate in the future, a difficulty which exists at present, viz:--That
which as I am informed, Watermasters experience in collecting pay for
their services, from those who have not engaged such services, and for which consequently they feel under no obligation to pay.

The foregoing are a few crude Ideas upon general principals, which more mature thought may modify but I submit them as they are. I could introduce other matters, but refrain at present, for there outgrowth and details of what I have already written which with the main question, will answer my present purpose.

What I have here written arises from an earnest desire that the government of this City be administered justly and wisely, and as economically as is consistent with good government, propriety, our own rights, and the rights and purses of our constituents.

All of which is Respectfully Submitted to your Honorable body.

Wm. Jefferies Mayor

Grantsville )
Aug. 23—1879 )

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APPENDIX XV

MAYOR JAMES R. WILLIAMS: ACCOUNT OF THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF GRANTSVILLE CITY'S CULINARY WATER SYSTEM

Because of the fact that there are many stories going out about the history of the Grantsville Water Works, so called, and because some of these stories are anything but the truth, and because I feel that I know as much about it, if not more, than any other one person due to the fact that I have been in close touch with all the details since the matter was first suggested; I am setting down these facts as they really happened.

For many years there has been talk of a water system for Grantsville, and at one time, one was proposed by Mr. James Wrathall. He proposed to put it in himself and charge for the water, but the people did not support the idea and nothing came of it.

Now my opinion as to the reasons Grantsville has not had a water system in all these years are as follows: 1st we were in an artesian well belt, (That is most of the town), and 2nd available mountain water was so far away from the town as to make the project impractical.

In the past few years, however, the underground water has been diminishing at an alarming rate; and in 1935 Eva Arbon Sandberg asked the State Board of Health to send a man out here to investigate the water supply of people living in the South West part of town. This investigation was made and the report that came back was that the water being used was not fit for human consumption. (The water used was run from the irrigation ditch into cisterns).

This report was carried by Mrs. Sandberg to the City officials, but no action was taken.

In about that year, 135 North Willow Irrigation Co. started to put a pipe line in to bring the water down over the bench with a view to save water. This was completed in 1938.

In the fall of 1937 I was elected Mayor of Grantsville. I had often thought about a water system for Grantsville and after I was elected it occurred to me that if ever we were to get a system that "now was the time"—the wells were failing, the mountain water was at our very doors brought down from the mountain in a good pipe line. Then
again the Government was willing to furnish all the labor for such a project.

I got in touch with the water board of North Willow Irrigating Co. to see if it were possible to get enough water from them to furnish the city.

They suggested that we might work out a plan whereby the city could pipe Davenport Creek over to North Willow thereby saving all that water, and that by so doing the city could have \( \frac{1}{2} \) second foot of water for culinary purposes.

This plan sounded good to me, so I consulted an engineer to find out what such a system would cost (in round numbers).

I was told that such a water system could be put in Grantsville for about \$40,000 if the W.P.A. would do the work. In other words \$40,000 would be plenty to buy the materials needed.

In the Council meeting in January 1938 I suggested to the Council that we investigate the matter, but could not get enough support to bring the matter to a vote.

In the February meeting I tried again with out success so I asked Mrs. Sandberg, as I knew she was interested, if she would get a petition ready for our March meeting signed by the citizens of the South West part of town asking the Council to make the investigation.

This was done and the Council at our March meeting appropriated \$50.00 to make the preliminary survey. Mr. Hugo Price of Provo made the survey.

He reported to the Council in April, 1938 that the project was very feasible and would cost the city about \$35,000.

The Council then decided that the matter be talked over at a mass meeting. This was held in May 1938. The mass meeting of citizens went on record as favoring the project.

In July 1938 a bond election was held at which time a \$37,000 bond issue was voted by a majority of about 2 to 1.

During this time we had gone on with our negotiations with the Irrigating Co.

We discovered that we would first have to get two thirds of the water owners of the Company to a meeting before official business could be done. We held meeting after meeting during the summer 1938, but could not get enough present to make any action official. In the fall, in Sept. I think, we called another meeting of the water owners and by bringing in the aged and ill in cars we got enough there to give official sanction to the plan. (Those who were opposed to the whole project did all in their power to keep water owners away from these meetings).
At the time that we began negotiations with the North Willow Irrigating Co., we learned that the Company had a contract with the Farm Security Administration, (a federal loan agency) who had lent the Company the money to buy the concrete to build their pipe line. We also learned that because the "Soil Conservation Service" had furnished the labor on the project that they also had a "finger in the pie."

This meant that any contract with the North Willow Irrigating Co. which we had would have to be approved by these two governmental agencies.

And there was the "rub". We had very little difficulty with the Soil Conservation Service, but with the Farm Security Administration we had a hard time.

The contract with the city which was approved by the North Willow Irrigating Co. and the Soil Conservation Service was not acceptable to the Farm Security. All winter long I worked. Contracts were revised. We had long waits. This period was the most discouraging time, for me, of the whole job.

We almost had the contract approved, at one point, when some of the good citizens of Grantsville sent a petition to the Farm Security asking them to investigate more thoroughly before they acted. This was of course another hurdle to overcome.

Shortly after this I sat down one day and wrote Mr. Anglem (director of Farm Security in this section) a letter in which I set before him in the best language I could command, the matter as I saw it and asked him to either approve or disapprove, so that the matter could be settled one way or another.

It was not long after this on April 11, 1939 that I got word that the contract was approved. The details were then attended to and on May 14, 1939 actual work began in Davenport Canyon.

We were not able to move very fast, however, as there were not very many men available on the W.P.A. Mr. P. P. Mathews was appointed boss of the job by the W.P.A.

The job dragged terribly, but finally in September 1939 the job was completed, and early in October the men started work down in Grantsville.

As winter came on more men were put on the job until we had better than 50 men working.

During the winter of 1939-40 the work progressed quite rapidly. The tank was constructed and trench work went on at the same time. On February 29, 1940 the first home was connected and Mrs. Maude Coolley received city water.
From then on work progressed quite fast and each day new homes were connected.

There was one item which I have neglected to insert into this account and I shall do it now.

One of the big objections to the project which was used the entire time the fight was going on was that the L.D.S. Church did not approve of going into debt, and that the General Authorities of the Church would not approve such a plan as we had under consideration to pay for the water system. This was a worry to me because I did not want to be a party to something that was not for the betterment of the City.

In order that I might be satisfied on this point I made a visit to the Church Office Building in Salt Lake City and there I talked with Pres. Clawson, of the Council of the Twelve. I took the plans for the project with me and layed the whole matter before him. He told me that I must go ahead with the work and see to it that we got the project through. He told me of his experiences in Brigham City when they were working for a water system. He told me of their discouragements and then told me that the Lord would bless me in my efforts to put the thing over. I felt much better after this interview.

The project was completed April 4, 1941.¹

¹Account of James R. Williams, Mayor of Grantsville from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1943, as recorded in his own handwriting on a 1939 calendar arranged for memorandums (in his own files).
### MEN BURIED IN GRANTSVILLE CITY CEMETERY AND ELSEWHERE WHO SERVED IN VARIOUS WARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil War</th>
<th>Mexican War (Mormon Battalion)</th>
<th>Spanish American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Walker</td>
<td>Ruel Barrus</td>
<td>R. D. Halladay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Shaffer</td>
<td>Edward Hunter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Hoffmire</td>
<td>Wilford Hudson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua R. Clark</td>
<td>Darr P. Curtis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael O'Brien</td>
<td>George D. Marsh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**World War I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Bagen</td>
<td>Killed in action - buried in France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Barrus</td>
<td>Killed in action - buried in France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Judd</td>
<td>Died in France - buried in France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes W. Kizer</td>
<td>Died on way home from France from wounds suffered in accidental shell explosion - Buried in Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Palmer</td>
<td>Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray Fenstermaker</td>
<td>Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Wooley</td>
<td>Died of influenza in camp - buried in Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Sandberg</td>
<td>Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Pearson</td>
<td>Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur T. Bates</td>
<td>Died of influenza in camp - buried in Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank J. Hale</td>
<td>Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul G. Johnson</td>
<td>Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur F. Sandburg</td>
<td>Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Lisle Cask</td>
<td>Grantsville</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**World War II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frank Williams</td>
<td>Killed in action - buried in France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garth Erickson</td>
<td>Killed in action - His body was not recovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Jay Williams</td>
<td>Killed in action - buried in Grantsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Richard Anderson</td>
<td>Killed in action - buried in Grantsville</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
World War II

Phares Matthews ——— Killed in action - buried in Grantsville
Andrew Paul Barrus ——— Killed in action - buried in Grantsville
Willard Henwood ——— Grantsville
Frank Elshoz ——— Grantsville
Daniel R. Cook ——— Grantsville
Leonard Jack Lowler ——— Grantsville
Alvin Tripp ——— Grantsville
Arthur Hammond ——— Grantsville
Jack LeRoy Brown ——— Grantsville
George Dunbar ——— Grantsville

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Knowlton, Frank F. Grantsville, Utah, August, 1955.

Matthews, G. M. Grantsville, Utah (native of the city), August 4, 1955.

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Williams, James R. Grantsville, Utah (one time mayor and native of the city), various times, 1957-1958.

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Wrathall, Paul E. Grantsville, Utah (native of the city and former president of the Grantsville Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints), August 13, 1955.
THE FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF GRANTSVILLE, UTAH
1850 - 1950
(479 pages)

An Abstract of the Thesis of
Alma A. Gardiner
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of
Master of Science
in
The Division of Religion

Ivan J. Berrett
Ellis Rasmussen
Russell R. Rich
Chairman, Advisory Committee
Member, Advisory Committee
Member, Advisory Committee

Brigham Young University
July 1959
ABSTRACT

Statement of the problem.—To relate the story of the founding of Grantsville and to chronicle the events in the several phases of the city's development.

Delimitation of the problem.—This history covers a hundred-year period beginning with the coming of the first pioneer settlers in 1850 and concluding with the Grantsville Centennial Celebration.

Statement concerning documentary sources.—The majority of sources are of "primary" classification and include the "Journal History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints"; all other available LDS ward, stake, and Church records; other denominational records and files; many volumes of individual diaries; other family records and historical papers; the records and minute books of the Grantsville City Council; every available copy of newspapers serving Tooele County, Utah, during the period involved; certain other articles from daily papers of Salt Lake City, Utah, of the same period; and the limited contributions of present-day historians in their published works.

Method and organization of data.—The historical method of approach is used in chronologically presenting, as far as practicable, the major facets of the city's history, and in pursuing chronologically the events within each of these topics from the time of their first appearance on the historical scene until 1950 or until they ceased to be a historical entity. The outline follows:
I. Introduction

II. First Settlers and Early Problems

III. Indians and a Fort

IV. Early Struggles for Existence

V. Cultural Aspects

VI. Establishment and Growth of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

VII. The Methodist Church

VIII. The Municipal Government and Its Problems

IX. Community Development and Pertinent Events

X. Schools and Education

XI. Industry and Business

XII. Conclusion--The Grantsville Centennial Celebration

Abstract of material.--Harrison Severe and James McBride were the first settlers of Willow Creek, later Grantsville, Utah. Their arrival at this place was in the fall of 1850. Others subsequently came--all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. To begin with, these people endured privations and hardships from the adversity of the elements, the plagues of insects, the barbarity of the Indians, and the machinations of the enemies of the Church.

Subsequently, they rose above these challenges and in their desire for the finer things of life they established their religious faith and provided for Church organization; they satisfied their intellectual desires by building schools and providing for their own education and that of their children; they sought for cultural improvement in drama, music, dance, and literature through participation and the provision of places where such pursuits might be carried on; they protected the
political rights of all, and assured civic improvement through the establishment of a territorially chartered municipal authority; and they obtained the necessities of life through toilsome efforts in working the soil, in the raising of sheep and cattle, and in the establishment of home industries. This work involves the history pertinent to these aspects of the community as it grew and matured.

**Conclusions.**—All of these facets of Grantsville's history and the motivation of them cannot be understood aside from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The tenets of the religion of these people played a major part in all activities and accomplishments. Government, business, culture, education—all things—were influenced by the Church and its leaders. It is to be further concluded that such influence has been prominently in evidence from the very beginning of the community through the hundred years that this history covers, and that it has been for good—supplying standards for moral conduct, motivating achievement, enriching life, and promoting the principles of tenacity and honest work.

**ABSTRACT APPROVED BY:**

[Signatures]

[Name]

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