A Brief History of Piute County and its Educational Development

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF PIUTE COUNTY AND ITS
EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

An Abstract of a Thesis
Presented To
The Department of Elementary Education
Brigham Young University

In Partial Fulfillment
For the Degree of
Master of Science

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by
Wilford Meeks Halladay
June 1951
Abstract of Thesis

The locating and recording of the information placed in The Brief History of Piute County and Its Educational Development was an extremely interesting undertaking. It was a pleasure to read and to organize the events that transpired, into a directed study of this kind.

It is hoped that whoever shall read it shall find value and inspiration to help them appreciate their educational heritage.

More information has been recorded on the historical and religious side, than on the educational. However, a few good references were available on certain aspects of the problem and those, with the information gained from some of the few remaining pioneers, gave the writer a fairly good account of the struggle of establishing schools in Piute County and the progress they have made since.

Purpose of Study.--The purpose of the study was to secure the history while some of the pioneers who made it were still alive, and to help future generations appreciate more fully what has been done; to preserve the history of the educational development, and to compile it in one volume so that it will be more readily obtainable.

The Problem.--The problem was to trace the early history of Piute County along with the early settlement, growth and development of each town and the development of the educational aspects within each community and the county
in general.

Source of Materials and Procedure.--The source of materials for the study was quite broad and varied. The greatest amount of data was found in the Latter-day Saints Church Historian's Office, and The Utah School Reports, through the compilation made by Dr. J. C. Moffitt.¹

Besides those mentioned above, many others gave valuable aid. Some of them were:

Utah State Department of Public Instruction, State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

George H. Hansen's book, A Regional Redistricting Plan for the State of Utah.²

After the problem for study was decided upon, the writer made two trips to Piute County to locate materials. Records were searched and many personal interviews were made. Pictures were taken of all the new and old school buildings that were still standing. Investigations were also made in Sevier County. An extended search was made at the L. D. S. Church library, B. Y. U. library and Spanish Fork City library. Letters were written to recommended people for information. Court records in Sevier and Piute Counties provided some valuable information, also.


Summary of Findings.—The early settlers of Piute County found only nature in the raw state. They found strong opposition from their red brethren, which eventually ended in the Black Hawk War. (It should be understood that the Black Hawk War was fought in more counties than Piute.) However, because of the War, the first group of settlers who went to Piute County in 1864 abandoned it and moved back to Sanpete County. They were originally called by the President of the Latter-day Saints Church to settle Piute County.

Schools were always important to the early Utah settlers, and in every one of the early settlements in Piute County at least one school building was built. Many of them have been destroyed and some of them stand empty now, but they are living monuments to these early pioneers' beliefs in education.

Marysvale Area.—Many small communities rapidly grew up within the Marysvale area. In each of these a school was established and school buildings were built. One of these was the Methodist Church School. According to their records, this school was the only one operating in Marysvale around 1890. The Methodist school has operated almost continuously since that time and at the present time it runs a day school for preschool children. Out of the nine schools that were established in that area, only one is operating today as a public school, and that is the Marysvale school which is a combination of the elementary and high school operating under one principal, John E. Oscarson. He is also the Superintendent of the County Schools.
Circleville-Junction Area.—The Circleville-Junction area was founded on something more permanent and secure than mining. Those people devoted their energies to farming, raising livestock and building permanent homes. The first year the people were there they started to dig canals and to plant crops. Some of the earliest canals dug in that area are still in use today. Schools were established very early and buildings were constructed by the contributions of the settlers. Because so many people lived across the river in the east part of Circle Valley, two schools were located there. Later they were abandoned when a larger school building was built at the present site of Circleville. The Kingston school was moved from the eastern part of Circle Valley to the present location. Although Junction first established a school at the original location, it was moved to City Creek or the present town of Junction. Out of the nine schools that once operated in the Circleville-Junction-Kingston area, only two elementary and one high school are in session today. One elementary school is located in Junction, and one elementary and one high school are held in Circleville. The high school started in 1922-1923 and has continued every year since. Students from Junction, Kingston, Angle, and Antimony travel by bus every day during the school year to attend school at Circleville.

Grass Valley Area.—The Grass Valley area has been one comparable to Circle Valley. No rich mining claims were discovered, and the early people put their hopes in the farming and stock-raising industries. Grass was plentiful, which made
an abundant amount of good hay available for livestock feeding in the winter.

The Indian troubles delayed the early occupation. It took some time to reach a friendly understanding between the Indians and Pioneers before permanent settlements could be established. In the beginning Grass Valley was used by the people of Sanpete County as a pasture for their livestock.

Schools in that area had a similar history to the others in Piute County. The early settlers were Mormons and they took great pride in establishing institutions of learning for their children. Schools were established in Koosharem, Boxcreek, Angle and Otter. The school buildings at Angle and Boxcreek are still standing but are unused.

A Junior high and an elementary school are in operation in Koosharem, the only schools in that area now. The people of Boxcreek transport their students by bus to Koosharem, which now is a part of Sevier County.

Probably the greatest handicap to the Grass Valley area has been its location in regard to railroad and shopping facilities.

Wayne County Area.—The Wayne County area, which at one time was a part of Piute County and was known as the LaSal Precinct, started about the same way as the other settlements. Early Mormon pioneers settled the communities amid Indian troubles but faith in mother nature and their church brought the people some fine substantial homes and occupations.

The educational development has been comparable to the
rest of the county. Because of location and the terrain, small schools have been, and are the rule.

In all of the early and present Piute County History, schools have always been an important establishment in each community. One of the first public buildings built, in each community, was the school.

Organization.--The beginning of schools in Piute County dates back to 1866, when a school was established in Circle Valley. The Black Hawk War caused the settlers to leave the county and the educational development was postponed for some ten years. During that time miners were investigating the gold traces discovered in the Marysvale area. The mother lode was soon located and people began to move into the Marysvale and Bullion area. It was then that the County was organized and a division was made of the County into two precincts - Marysvale and Circleville. Soon after that the Probate Judge divided the County into three school precincts, Bullion, Marysvale and Circleville. Schools were established in all three. Later other school precincts were organized in those three areas as well as throughout the whole County.

During the years from 1878 to about 1883, Grass Valley was settled and schools were soon established there.

The LaSal school precinct was created in the early eighties. That area later became Wayne County.

Superintendents.--The first superintendent of the Piute County Public Schools was Charles Merrill. He was appointed in 1876 and lived in Marysvale. Records show that
the total salary he received for that year was $12.00 for taking the school census. All told there have been eleven superintendents in Piute County since the beginning. Their salaries have increased from the original $12.00 to $660.00 a year that is being paid to the present superintendent, J. E. Oscarson.

Board of Examiners and Teachers.—During those early years of struggle and strife, a Board of Examiners was established to examine and issue certificates to teachers. Part of the examinations were performed by the superintendents. The teachers salaries were low, but have increased gradually as the school years have lengthened and as financial aid has become available. Records show that at first men teachers were paid more than lady teachers.

Taxes.—The school mill levy in Piute County has increased from three mills on the dollar in 1880 to twenty-two and sixty-five hundredths mills ($22.65) for the year of 1950. As a result of that increase, better educational opportunities are offered to the youth of Piute County. Although there are only three elementary schools in the County at present, compared with a total of more than thirty that were once established, the present ones are much better equipped and have well trained teachers. The two existing high schools were established in the early twenties. They are located at Marysvale and Circleville and are performing a very valuable service to those localities. Busses transport students to those schools and also deliver many of the elementary students from outside areas to the three elementary schools that operate today. These
are located at Circleville, Junction and Marysvale.

**Student Enrollment.**—Student enrollment in Piute County has not varied too greatly since the beginning. When Wayne County was created about half of the then existing school districts were taken out of Piute County. Because the areas were all growing in population so fast at that time, there was no particular notice in the decrease of student enrollment. Records reveal that the enrollment never went higher than eight hundred and three. That was in 1921. This indicates that Piute County can only provide a livelihood for a limited number of people. Today with an enrollment of 530 students, it is less than it was thirty years ago.

**Conclusions**

Such a study as this should have been made at an earlier date in order for a more complete story to have been obtained. Some information is available, but the story as written, depended mostly upon personal interviews, thus showing the lack of recorded materials available.

It is the thinking of the writer that, probably, one large high school, centrally located at Junction, would serve the students and patrons of Piute County better than the two existing smaller ones. This plan would allow for better and more fully equipped buildings, as well as better qualified teachers.

In as much as students from Kingston, Antimony, and Angle are transported to schools already, transportation to Junction would not inconvenience them.
Students could be transported by bus from Marysvale on the north and Circleville on the south.

From the study made, the writer believes the educational standards of the County could be greatly improved if the Superintendent of Schools were allowed more time to devote to the duties of the office of Superintendent instead of carrying the added responsibilities of a teacher and principal.
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It is with deepest sincerity that thanks is given to the people who helped so willingly and cooperatively in the collection of the materials and the writing of this Thesis, as well as to those who helped formulate, arrange and improve it.

Committee members, such as Dr. Elvert Himes, Dorothy Candland, Dr. LeRoy Bishop, Dr. Reed Morrill and especially Prof. Owen L. Barnett have proven themselves worthy of the faith and confidence placed in them.

The writer feels that due credit should be given to the writer's Mother, Elsie Halladay Simkins, and sister, Thelda Thompson, also school teacher, Willie Luke of Kingston, Utah and Superintendent John E. Oscarson, of the Piute County Schools, for their contributions.

Three writers, in particular, who should receive special thanks for the wealth of material they provided, are; Andrew Jensen, Church Historian, (now deceased); Dr. George H. Hansen of the B. Y. U. and Dr. J. C. Moffitt, Superintendent of Provo City Schools.

Last but not least, thanks to proof-readers, Georganna Adams and the Writer's wife, Vilate Halladay.
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CHAPTER I

Introduction

The locating and recording of the information placed in The Brief History of Piute County and Its Educational Development was an extremely interesting undertaking. It was a pleasure to read and to organize the events that transpired, into a directed study of this kind.

It is hoped that whoever shall read it shall find value and inspiration to help them appreciate their educational heritage.

More information has been recorded on the historical and religious side, than on the educational. However, a few good references were available on certain aspects of the problem and these, with the information gained from some of the few remaining pioneers, gave the writer a fairly good account of the struggle of establishing schools in Piute County and the progress they have made since.

Need of the Study.--The need of such a study was important. Investigation reveals that little history has been written on Piute County and an accumulation and preservation of such with the addition of all information located on educational aspect was deemed to be of value.

Purpose of Study.--The purpose of the study was to secure the history while some of the pioneers who made it were
still alive, and to help future generations appreciate more fully what has been done for them; to preserve the history of the educational development, and to compile it in one volume so that it will be more readily obtainable.

The Problem.--The problem was to trace the early history of Piute County along with the early settlement, growth and development of each town and the development of the educational aspects within each community and the county in general.

Related Studies and Literature.--Dr. J. C. Moffitt, Superintendent of City Schools, Provo, Utah, has written an excellent book in related studies. It is called, "The History of Education in Utah." Two Theses, "The History of Education in Sanpete County," by Glen Bartholomew and "The History of Education in Garfield County," by Oral Christensen, are two good related works.

Source of Materials.--The source of materials for the study was quite broad and varied. The greatest amount of data was found in the Latter-day Saints Church Historian's Office, and The Utah School Reports, through the compilation made by Dr. J. C. Moffitt.¹

Besides those mentioned above, many others gave valuable aid. Some of them were:

Utah State Department of Public Instruction, State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

George H. Hansen's book, A Regional Redistricting

¹Dr. J. C. Moffitt, Records of The Superintendents of Schools of Utah from 1861 to 1896. Compiled. Provo, Utah, January 19, 1941.
Plan for the State of Utah.¹

Procedure.—When the Thesis problem was decided upon the writer went to the B.Y.U. library to investigate theses written by other people in an attempt to get some idea of what was to be expected and how it should be done. Quite a few theses were studied with special attention being paid to the ones written from a historical aspect, in as much as that was the type upon which the author had chosen to write.

A trip was made to Piute County to collect information. The Piute County School Superintendent was contacted for permission to investigate the school records. Permission was granted, but the records were not in the court house where they were usually kept. A few years ago when the court house caught on fire all school books and records were transported to other places. The school clerk, Hattie Ipson, said they were all in the basement of the elementary school building where they had been placed at the time of the fire. Most of the records available were old roll books and other items that didn't pertain to the subject.

The writer then contacted some of the old pioneers of that area in an attempt to find any bibliographies, diaries, old pictures, or anything else that would be beneficial. Former school teachers were interviewed and some excellent material obtained. Some of the former school board members

¹ Refer to Bibliography for further details on source of materials.
were also visited.

Contacts were made in Circleville, Kingston and Junction besides those in Marysvale.

A visit was made to the Church Historian's Office in Salt Lake City and Manuscript History produced some of the best information available. Andrew Jensen, in his Manuscript History,¹ has made a great contribution to the church and Utah territory in his excellent historical recordings.

The Utah State Historical Society in the State Capitol was asked to help, and the information received there was of great importance. The Utah State Office of Education was contacted and permission granted by Assistant Superintendent N. J. Barlow, to look through those records. It was suggested that the Biennial Reports be investigated and they provided some of the best material located.

Dr. J. C. Moffitt has done a considerable amount of work in recording the development of the historical events of the Utah educational system. He was contacted and the writer was informed of a book Dr. Moffitt had written on the History of Public Education in Utah, and of another in which he compiled the State Superintendents' biennial reports of schools in Utah from 1861 to 1896.

At the B.Y.U. library special permission was granted to use their one copy of Dr. Moffitt's book and many days were spent reading and studying it.

Mr. Butt of the library staff helped to locate a few maps of Utah. These maps showed many of the early communities

¹Andrew H. Jensen, Manuscript History, Latter-Day Saints Church Historians' Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.
in Utah, some of which do not exist today. Similar maps are also available in the Church Historian's Office which were viewed and studied. George H. Hansen's book, A Regional Redistricting Plan for the State of Utah, proved to be the best source located for the early county maps in Utah.

The Thesis written by Glen Bartholomew on The History of Education in Sanpete County was of great assistance. Local and State newspapers produced some excellent information, also.

President Elliott Rowan and his mother, also Professor Joseph Sudweeks and his mother, all of Provo, were interviewed as they were at one time former residents of the Piute area. They recommended people to contact that could, no doubt, give some good material. Letters were written to these recommended people for early school information, but the responses were meager and a little disappointing for factual details.

The Sevier County Recorder's Office was the only source found that gave a clear description of the boundary changes that had been made between Piute and Sevier Counties in the Koosharem area.

The present Superintendent of Piute County Schools, John E. Oscarson, was contacted again and he gave some good descriptions of the small schools that once existed in the Marysvale area. Pioneers of the vicinity were also interviewed.

Pictures were taken of all the school buildings in
Piute County, including the old ones that were still standing. Willow Luke, a former school teacher and a resident of Kingston, was visited, along with others, and the early location of this settlement was pointed out.

A trip was made into Grass Valley which lies mostly in Piute County, with pictures being taken of the old and new school buildings there. Some of the pioneers were contacted as that seemed to be the only available way of collecting much of the data.

Grades seven and eight of the Koosharem School had just finished writing the history of Grass Valley. This information was very timely and seemed to coincide with information collected from other sources. Part of their history is recorded in this thesis.

The Piute County recorder was contacted and some good information was found on a few of the early school problems. These will be found in Chapter seven.

The Spanish Fork library also produced a few valuable records.

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1 No other recorded information was located on the history of the early Grass Valley schools.

2 For further information on people contacted and places visited, consult the bibliography.
CHAPTER II

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT, LOCATION, DESCRIPTION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF PIUTE COUNTY

Location of County

Piute County is situated near the center of the southern part of the state. For a description of its location refer to the L.D.S. Journal History:

Jan. 10, 1866. The following act passed by the Utah Legislature was approved.
Section 5. All that portion of the Territory bounded south by Iron County, west by Beaver County, north by an east and west line crossing the road on the summit of the dividing ridge between Mary's Vale and Alma, and east by Colorado Territory is hereby made Piute County, with County seat at Circleville. 1

The reference above coincides with one recorded by Noble Warrum, as follows:

Piute County. South of the geographical center of the state, in the Sevier valley, is the County of Piute, which was created by legislative enactment in January, 1865, and named for the Indian tribe that once inhabited this section of Utah. By the act of January 10, 1866, the boundaries were defined more clearly and included all the present County of Wayne. The same act located the county seat at Circleville, in the southwestern part. From there it was removed to a place called Bullion, then, through the influence of the settlers living in the northern part, it was removed to Marysvale, and by the act of February 22, 1878, it was established at Junction, where it has since remained. 2


Another reference is found in, "Origins of Utah Place Names," as follows:

Piute County

Piute (Pi--Yute) (created 1865. Area 763 square miles. County Seat, Junction). Derived its name from the Paiute Indians. "Pai" means "water" and "Ute" is the name of the Indian tribe. The Paiutes were groups of the Utes who lived near streams and lakes."\(^1\)

The area of 763 square miles as quoted above, is the area of Piute County as it is today and not as it was in the beginning. It may be observed from the maps placed in this thesis that in the beginning Piute County was about six times larger in area than it is now. It formerly included all of Wayne County and the northern part of San Juan County. George H. Hansen describes the geographical changes as to boundary lines in the following manner: "Iron County was one of the first six counties created in Utah."\(^2\) This is shown in figure 3, p. 11, on map of Utah of 1852. Figure 4, p. 13, map of 1856, shows that Beaver County was created from part of Iron County. Figure 5, p. 14, shows that by 1870, Piute County had been created out of the eastern part of Beaver County to the Colorado line. Then, Figure 6, p. 16, shows that in 1888 San Juan County was extended north to include the eastern end of Piute County between the Colorado line and the Green River.

\(^1\)Origins of Utah Place Names, p. 4. Compiled and written by Utah Writers' Project, Work Projects Administration, Salt Lake City: Utah State Department of Public Instruction, 1940.

(Fig. 1) Pite County 1865

Figure 1 shows the size of Pite County when it was first organized in 1865. For a full description of its boundaries refer to the beginning of Chapter II of this thesis. It also shows the location and the date of settlement of each community. At one time or another a School was held in each one of these places.

(Fig. II) Pite County 1878

Figure II shows the boundaries of Pite County in 1878, not long after that part, east of the Green River, was turned over to San Juan County.

(Fig. III) Pite County 1892 and 1950

Figure III shows the size and boundaries of Pite County in 1872 after Wayne County was organized and set apart as a County of its own. Since that date no change has taken place in the boundaries except on the North where the County line has been moved back and forth a fraction of a mile two or three times. The settlements have changed a little. There has been a movement toward centralizing them more. Schools have become fewer in number and usually larger in enrollment.
In 1892 Wayne County was set off from Piute County by the Awapa Plateau.

Since that time Piute has changed very little. On the northern boundary along the Koosharem area there have been the following changes as recorded in the Sevier County Court Records—Recorder's Office:

Previous to 1902 boundary line between Piute and Sevier Counties was one-half mile south of Koosharem town limits. In 1902 it was surveyed again and boundary line moved north toward Koosharem a little more than one-fourth mile.

In 1923 it was moved north again so that it ran through the middle of Koosharem just north of the School Building.

In 1930 it was moved back south to almost the location it was in 1902. There is has remained since. ¹

In describing more about the present boundary lines, the topography, and something about the early settlement of the County, Noble Warrum relates the following paragraphs:

Piute is bounded on the north by Sevier County; on the east by Wayne; on the south by Garfield, and on the west by Beaver. Its area is 763 square miles. As this area is largely covered by mountains, the tillable land is somewhat limited in extent, being confined to the Sevier Valley and the valleys of the smaller streams.

First Settlement in County

The first settlement in Piute, of which any record can be found, was made at Circleville in March, 1864, by a colony of some fifty families from Ephraim, Sanpete County. Kingston, Marysvale and Junction were settled a little later, and Fort Sanfort was built on the Sevier River. Indian troubles were frequent during the early years. On Sunday, April 22, 1866, Alfred Lewis was killed and three others were wounded by the Indians near Marysvale. The same day another hostile band appeared in the neighborhood of Fort Sanford.

¹ Recorder's Office, Sevier County Court Records. Richfield, Utah. 1930.
killed a Mr. West and seriously wounded a man named Hakes. These depredations caused the settlements to be abandoned, the people gathering at Circleville for mutual protection and defense. Under these conditions the settlement of the county made slow progress and the United States census of 1870 reported only eighty-two resident inhabitants. In 1910 the population was 1,734 and in 1919 it was estimated at 1,950.

Notwithstanding the limited area of agricultural land, farming and stock raising are the leading industries. About 40 per cent of the total area (198,474 acres) lies in the Fillmore Fishlake and Sevier national forests, and most of the land in the forest reserves is suitable for grazing. The assessed valuation of property in 1918 was $2,365,627. Of this total $1,063,081 represented the valuation of farm lands and improvements; $474,446, the livestock interests; $124,853, railroad property, and $27,363, mining claims. The small valuation of railroad property is accounted for by the fact that there are only about five miles of railroad in the county, a branch of the Denver and Rio Grande system crossing the northern boundary a little west of the center and terminating at Marysvale. The mining claims are largely owned by people of limited means and are to a great extent undeveloped. A few years ago a vein of alunite, rich in potash and alumina, was discovered in the northern part and a tramway about eight miles long has been constructed to connect the mines with the railroad at Marysvale.

Following is a list of the county officers at the beginning of the year 1919: Charles R. Dalton, Erastus S. Anderson and Edward H. Vest, Commissioners; Walter S. Price, clerk and auditor; William F. Carson Sheriff; Josie B. Sprague, recorder; Wiley Dalton, Assessor; Isabelle Luke, treasurer; Edgar R. Larson, Attorney.¹

Manuscript History tells of some of the early settlement difficulties. It seems that almost as soon as the people began moving into Piute County the Indians started their reign of horror and bloodshed. These conflicts kept occurring until they ended up in the Black Hawk War. An interesting side light of this war is recorded in the Centennial Edition of the Piute County News:

¹Warrum, op. cit., p. 508.
Elias Pearson was a captain in the Black Hawk War. While passing through Marysvale one time he was ambushed by Indians at the point of the hill northeast of Marysvale and had one of his men killed, a Mr. Baker of Richfield. Mr. Pearson had his neck tie shot off and his horse shot from under him.¹

Because of these conflicts, permanent settlement of the county was very difficult, in fact, practically impossible.

The same reference continues:

In the latter part of June 1866, the settlers from most of that part of the county, moved to Circleville seeking safety against further Indian attacks. Soon after that however, General Daniel H. Wells, came out from Salt Lake City with a force of military men and moved all the settlers from Piute County, taking most of them to the settlements further north.²

From Journal History, under the date of Nov. 9, 1866 the following is recorded:

Nov. 9, 1866
Piute County contains about 150 families, but owing to the Indian difficulties this summer it has been temporarily abandoned and but a small portion of their crops secured. From Circleville, the County seat to Salt Lake City is about 240 miles; freight would consequently be about $4.50 per hundred, the roads are bad, the crossings of the Sevier are difficult and often dangerous.³

After all of the Indian troubles, the County was again left in peace and permanent settlement began in earnest. The Piute County News states again, where:

The first election held in the county was on August 3, 1874. John Pope was elected probate judge; Robert Jackson, sheriff; Jason Haws, Marysvale, justice; Christ Kathee, constable, Marysvale; Alvin Price,

²Ibid.
³Journal History, L.D.S. Church Records. 1866.
Circleville, justice; J. H. Hague, selectman, Circleville, and James Thibadeau, selectman from Marysvale. Robert Jackson and Reese Richards were pound keepers.  

Summary.—In this chapter an attempt has been made to present a clear word picture of the location and description of the County. It also describes how the early settlement and development of the County was filled with hazards of many kinds. The Indians alone created enough trouble to daunt many a settler's hopes and dreams. It is also possible and understandable that some of them were tired of fighting the elements and hardships of the ever-present rough and rugged frontier and would prefer living where civilization had made life more pleasant and enjoyable.

The many problems of setting up a new County with its complete organizations was an up-hill job. It seems these pioneers did the job quite well considering the difficulties and obstacles they had to overcome.

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1Piute County News, June 20, 1947.
CHAPTER III

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT OF MARYSVALE, BULLION CITY, WINKLEMAN, DEER TRAIL MINE, DEER TRAIL RANCH, THOMPSONVILLE, KIMBERLY AND ALUNITE

Marysvale

Name.—Andrew Jensen,\textsuperscript{1} writing under the date of 1864, states that Marysvale was named by Parley P. Pratt who passed through that part of the country with his explorers in the fall of 1849. Origins of Utah Place Names\textsuperscript{2} states that Marysvale was named for the Virgin Mary by a group of Catholic miners. Still another reference, the Centennial Edition of the Piute County News, writes the following as to the origin of Marysvale:

In 1856 George A. Smith, and Sylvester Smith, on their way to points south, camped on Pine Creek, now known as Bullion, at the present site of Marysvale. The sparkling creek fringed with tall pines and an abundance of other shade afforded a pleasant camping spot and caused them to call it Merryville, later changed to Marysvale.

Rumor has it that the town was named after Brigham Young's wife, Mary, who was supposed to have lost her veil here, but the former seems most likely.\textsuperscript{3}

These four different ideas leave one in a quandary as to the real origin of the name. It seems possible that all

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{1}Andrew Jensen, \textit{Manuscript History, "South Sevier Stake."} Salt Lake City, Utah. 1864.
  \item \textsuperscript{2}Origins of Utah Place Names, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 30.
  \item \textsuperscript{3}Piute County News, June 20, 1947.
\end{itemize}
four ideas could be true, though not too probable. However, it has its name and a pleasant sounding name it is.

Description and Location.—In order to visualize the location of Marysvale more clearly, a description of the town and its surrounding territory will be given.

Marysvale, still somewhat of a mining town, is situated on Bullion Creek, where it meets the Sevier river, in a romantic little valley surrounded by lofty mountains. Mount Baldy on the west shines forth in all its grandeur from Marysvale, while a lower range of mountains is seen on the east. Most of the mines in the Baldy mountains are west of Marysvale.

The place is the terminus of a branch of the Denver and Rio Grande railway. It is 197 miles south of Salt Lake City, 28 miles south of Richfield, the headquarters of the Sevier Stake of Zion to which the Marysvale branch belongs, 16 miles southwest of Monroe, and 16 miles northwest of Junction, the County seat.

While Marysvale proper consists of a small nook in the mountains, the valley in which the settlement is situated is in a wider sense about ten miles long and from one to three miles wide, the Sevier river passing through it from southeast to northwest. The valley terminates in a canyon cutting through a range of mountains which separates Marysvale valley from the Sevier valley.

While the majority of the people in the Marysvale precinct reside in the little town of Marysvale there are quite a
number of ranches at different points along the river. Cottonwood creek empties into the river from the west about five miles above the Vale and Ten Mile Creek empties into the river about ten miles above the Vale. Another mountain stream known locally as Manning Creek, empties into the river from the east about six miles south of the Vale. Beaver Creek empties into the Sevier river about two miles north of Bullion Creek. Ranches are located at all these junctions. There is considerable meadow land along the river and Bullion Creek is fringed with cottonwoods and a few scattering pines. Only a little farming is done, stock raising being the principal industry, except mining.

At the time of this writing there is great excitement and activity on the eastern side of Marysvale valley. The mountains and hills are about all staked out with claims. Some uranium ore claims have been found and more are still being discovered. It looks as though Marysvale might again become one of the greatest mining areas in the west.

Early Settlement and History.—The early settlement of Marysvale is perhaps as romantic as the early settlement of any mining town in the west. It has had its "boom" days, slumps, gaieties, romances, heartbreaks, and all that go with the life of a mining town. Gold and silver, along with other precious metals, made Marysvale one of the choice spots of the plunderous west. The history of most of the early romance of this town has been lost forever with the passing of nearly all of those who have made it.
Perhaps the first white people to set foot in Marysvale after the arrival of the pioneers in Utah were John D. Lee, who in 1852 along with John C. L. Smith, John Steele, John Dart, Solomon Chamberlain, Priddy Meeks and F. F. Whitney entered Sevier Valley, and followed southward over the divide into Long Valley. (Priddy Meeks later became the first settler in Long Valley. Priddy Meeks was also the writer's Great Grandfather).

Andrew Jackson Allred arrived at Marysvale with his family October 24, 1864, together with George Downard and family and James Stevens. Arriving during a terrific snow storm, they went to work immediately to build a house which they completed before the following Saturday night. In this first dwelling and another one built soon afterwards these first settlers spent the winter of 1864-1865.

In the spring of 1865, William Lamb, Samuel Allen, Andrew Hendrickson, John Beal and son, a Mr. Peterson and a few others united their fortunes with the first colonists and thus increased the number of settlers to sixteen families. A small townsite consisting of twenty four lots was surveyed on the north side of Pine Creek, about half a mile from where that stream empties into the Sevier river. They built on these lots about twelve small houses.

When the Indian troubles broke out the settlers went to work in a hurry and built a fort about half a mile above the junction of Pine Creek with the Sevier river, on the north side of the creek. This fort enclosed about eight acres. The
fort walls consisted partly of log houses. The southeast corner was built of rock thirty feet each way from the corner. The fort had a large gate on the north side, the swing gate being built of double plank. There was also a small gate on the south side for footmen to pass through. A stockade corral was built west of the fort about the same size as the square, the fort being on the side of the corral. This fort was built hastily in March, 1866 because of the urgent need.

The next person found on record was a man named Hewitt, who served with the Mormon Battalion of 1848, and witnessed the gold rush of 1849 in California. Upon reaching the Marysvale area some fifteen years later he was astounded at the likeness of the Tushar Range to the Sierra Nevada of California. With what crude implements he had he did some prospecting in the vicinity of Pine Creek and made what was probably the first discovery of gold in Utah.

In January of 1865 Lieutenant Jacob Hess, of Manti, found placer gold on the bench to the south of Marysvale. Hess was present in California when members of the Mormon Battalion found gold at Sutter's Mill. But the gold at Marysvale was too widely diffused for the primitive methods of extraction in those early days. He was determined to find the source of this gold, so he traced it up Bullion Canyon and some five miles up found the great ledge known as the Bully Boy and Webster.

In the latter part of June, 1866, the settlers at Marysvale vacated the place and moved to Circle Valley, for
safety against further Indian attacks. Soon after that, however, General Daniel H. Wells came out from Salt Lake City with a force of military men and removed all the settlers from Piute County out of the country, taking most of them to the settlements further north.

During the short existence of Marysvale as a Mormon settlement Andrew Hendrickson acted as presiding Elder and meetings were held quite regularly. Mr. Hendrickson also acted as a captain in the militia during the Indian war of 1865 and 1866.

After the evacuation in 1866, and the Indian troubles, Marysvale remained vacant until 1868 when Jared Taylor together with about twenty other mining prospectors arrived in the little valley. The exact date of Mr. Taylor's arrival was March 1, 1868.¹ He took up some land and bought some of the improvements made by the first settlers. He spent the winter of 1868-69 at Marysvale together with a few others. Part of the summer of 1868 there were only three men there. The Indian war was not yet over and hence the prospectors were in constant danger from attacks by Indians. On one occasion a prospector was shot in the right arm while bringing provisions in through Fremont's Pass.

The first settlers to come and remain to build homes and homestead the land was a small group from Sanpete County, who had been living in White Pine, Nevada. They came to Monroe in Sevier County, where some of them stayed to become

early settlers there. There were eight teams in the group that came on to settle Marysvale. Some of the men were, A. J. Millick, James Tibadeau, Frank King, Robert Jackson and William Rudd.

Most of this group settled up the river. Millick settled on what is now the old Joseph Howes farm. Tibadeau settled southeast of Marysvale on what is now known as the Tibadeau. Robert Jackson homesteaded the part known as the Starks Addition.

Investigation does not indicate just when these people arrived in Marysvale. The first authentic account of their living here was found on a location notice on the Bully Boy Mine which lists the following as the locators November 22, 1868: Jacob Hess, Squire Stewart, Robert Jackson, Ebenezer Hanks, Luther Ramsey, A. J. Millick, F. C. Murray, John Eaton and August Anderson.

The Silver Dipper was transferred by Jasper Gribble to James B. Porter on August 8, 1868. Hess and others located the Savage lead on March 5, 1868, and the Pacific Lead was located by William Zabriskie and others in January, 1868.

James S. Starks, migrated to Marysvale at an early date. He brought in a load of merchandise and started a store in Bullion City. After the rush was over there, he moved to Marysvale, where he purchased the land homesteaded by Robert Jackson, and continued in the mercantile business. He was county recorder and in 1881, was appointed probate judge by President Grover Cleveland and was reappointed for a second
term in 1891 by Benjamin Harrison.

Other important people who settled there early, were, George T. Henry, a chemical engineer, who went to Marysvale in 1872 from the Silver Reef and was an important figure in mining at Marysvale, a second man named McCorkindale, who ran a store near the Old Mill Site, and Jacob U. Sargent, who reached there in 1875. Mr. Sargent and his brother, Andrew Sargent, ran cattle in the mountains north and west of Marysvale. It was for them that the Sargent Mountains were named.

After the first excitement was over in Bullion Canyon and it became apparent that the mining business was a long slow game, most of those old miners left. However, a number moved down into the valley, took up land and built homes. Among these were Edward Foisy, Frederick Hamel, Absolom Blanchette, William T. Dennis, F. C. Murray and many others. Old timers today talk of the seven lights. These were from the homes of Frederick Hamel, Edward Foisy, James A. Starks, Miles Durkee, D. C. Tate and Nathaniel Williams.

Mrs. Miles Durkee chose the present Marysvale Cemetery as a burial spot and was the first person to be buried there.

In 1896 the Sevier Valley Railway was extended to a point in Sevier Canyon, where overland freighting was conducted to Marysvale. Seven years later in 1900, the Thistle-Marysvale branch was completed into Marysvale. James M. Bolitho was one of the crew on that first train that went steaming into Marysvale. The railroad has been a great source
of income for the community. For some forty-seven years freighting has been conducted from its terminal to all of southern Utah and northern Arizona.

A short biography of James M. Bolitho, a member of the first train crew that reached Marysvale, will be found further on in this chapter.

Present Marysvale.—Today Marysvale is much like any other southern Utah community. It can boast of four hotels, two other eating establishments, a drug store and three stores which sell general merchandise. They have one of the finest parks and race tracks in the state and a large open air dance hall which is used also as a recreational hall for roller skating and other purposes by the young people.

Marysvale today is teeming with excitement over the discovery of uranium ore. The only difference is that practically all the mining is on the east side of the valley now, instead of on the west side as in the olden days.

Following is an account of these new strikes, published in an article in the Deseret News on April, 1951:

Firm Reports New Find Of Autunite at Marysvale. Preliminary stripping of a series of claims held under purchase contract by the Mineral Hills Uranium Company in Marysvale has disclosed autunite ore running .08 per cent uranium oxide, Adrain W. Cannon of Salt Lake City, company president, said Saturday.

The company, besides exploring the Fullmer claims, owns the Mineral Hills Six which were purchased two years ago from Max Krotki. The claims were originally mined for iron ore which ran as high as 60 per cent iron content.

The original owners drove a tunnel on a lower level and planned to intersect the surface outcrops-pings of the iron ore. The tunnel was never completed.
However, the Mineral Hills Uranium Company recently leased the property to the Ancient Channels Gold Mining Company which is now completing the tunnel work. The tunnel is reported in a zone of highly altered monzonite after cutting a fine-grained monzonite and a coarse-grained monzonite.

A company geologist reported that "uranium bearing ores found in the glory hole have every indication of being primary uranium ore. This is the closest to the surface that primary uranium ore has been found in the Marysvale district."

This shows that the mining business has started again in the Marysvale area and may become an important industry, thereby fulfilling the peoples' dreams.

Biographies of Pioneers.—Biographies, diaries, albums and family histories are very scarce and almost unavailable, so the writer is sincerely greatful to the Piute County News, for accounts of some of the early pioneers.

Mrs. Joanna Henry

Mrs. Joanna Henry, is today Marysvale's oldest living settler. She was born February 21, 1864, at Salem, Utah County, a daughter of Dr. William T. Dennis. She moved to Marysvale with her family in December 1872, at the age of seven and has been a resident of that community since. Mrs. Henry says that she can remember the time when there was but one family living in the present site of Marysvale and Bullion City had a population of some 1,500 persons. She recalls that her father and her husband located part of the Deer Trail mine and

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1The Deseret News. April 9, 1951.
that they, along with others, organized the Mt. Baldy Mining District.

John D. Bertelsen

John D. Bertelsen, now deceased, was born in Salt Lake City on October 7, 1857, a son of Andrus and Hannah Dods Bertelsen. When he was three he moved with his family to Fountain Green, then later to Monroe, where his father went into the grist mill business. As a young man Joe freighted between Monroe and Pioche, Nevada. Later he went into the sheep raising business in Antimony, Utah, but did not stay very long. Returning to Monroe he went into the blacksmith business.

In 1898 he married Emily McCarty and they moved to Marysvale in about 1907. They there operated a store and hotel. She died in 1919.

Mr. Bertelsen recalls early pioneer days in Utah, and tells of living in a Fort during the Black Hawk War. As a small boy he drilled with a wooden gun along with other men, and well remembers when the treaty was signed with the Indians and the white people. Mr. Bertelsen is the Grandfather of Marie Windsor, now of movie fame.

James M. Bolitho

James M. Bolitho, now deceased, was born August 31, 1859 at Galena, Illinois, a son of James and Mary Anna Bolitho. He grew up on a stock farm near Iowa Falls, Iowa. At the age of twenty-one he went to seek his fortune in Boone, Iowa, where he became an engineer on the Chicago Northwestern railroad.
At the age of twenty-four he was a member of the city council of Boone, Iowa and the youngest member of the Brotherhood's Grand Lodge. He married Mary K. Lewis on September 1, 1880 at Tampton, Iowa. In 1889 they came to Utah, and he was employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad on the main line from Grand Junction, Colorado to Green River. From there he was transferred to the line to Marysvale where he worked for the remainder of his railroad career.

Mr. Bolitho, known as just plain "Jim" by his many friends, was a prominent cattle rancher in Richfield and Vernal, having developed several ranches there. He owned a hardware store in Richfield and was president of the Board of Directors for the Richfield Creamery.

He served two terms as councilman for Richfield and was a member of the first Utah State Legislature in 1896. In addition to this, Mr. Bolitho is a charter member of the Sevier County Fair Board and did much towards the developing of better cattle in Southern Utah.

The latter years of his life were spent at Marysvale, where he engaged in mining until he was unable to get about without the aid of crutches.

The following biography vividly portrays the hardships and adverse conditions endured by a typical pioneer who was willing to sacrifice home and all that it means, for the sake of the gospel and its religious and educational advantages. The story is quoted as she gave it to her Granddaughter, Mrs. Eulala E. Hansen.
I was born in New South Wales, Great Britain, on April 6, 1860, and on May 22, 1864 we set sail for the United States. After reaching New York we planned on going west and making a home in Utah.

Our family was composed of father, mother and brother and myself. My grandfather and some of his children had come to Utah with one of the handcart companies.

I can't remember many instances on the voyage as I wasn't very old, but I can remember of our ship catching fire and women and children screaming. A woman held a candle too close to a curtain and the curtain burned but the fire was soon put out without being too serious; another instance happened just ten days before we reached New York. The captain of the ship warned all of us that we were going to hit an iceburg, and even though we were warned, it knocked us all off our feet when we hit the iceburg. Children were crying and it made my mother terribly ill. The iceburg towered way above our ship and the men worked steadily bailing out water to keep the ship from sinking.

We landed in New York about July 7, 1864, we were six weeks on the ocean. Every ship with Mormon passengers was met by captains of ox team trains that brought them on west to Utah. We were in New York about ten days getting loaded and ready to start. There was a train of mule teams that came ahead of the ox team train and my father was appointed to bring the threshing machines with the mule team trains. My father was in Salt Lake three weeks before we got there, although we didn't expect to see him there, as we found a train with a threshing machine and wagons that had been burned by the Indians and all the men killed, but we later learned that it was a train that left New York after the train that my father was with.

One of the few things that I remember about New York was the herds of wild pigs; there were so many of them and their tusks were so long and they looked so vicious, they would snap at people when they attempted to drive them out of their way.

Each ox team was composed of about 500 passengers, nearly all families were divided, as so often the healthy and responsible members of the family would have to work for their transportation such as driving or acting as guides, etc. The captain of our train
Brother Warren and our teamster's name was Brother Anthony Stratton. Brother Stratton was very kind and considerate with all of us. We reached Salt Lake on October 30, having traveled since the middle of July.

As my father had relatives in Farmington, we decided to live there for a while. We moved there immediately and remained there until May, 1869. I was baptized into the church the latter part of April before we left in May.

My father was called at this time to Beaver Dam to help build a fort. Our family had by this time increased to four children, two brothers being born in Farmington. When we reached Beaver Dam there had been a flood and washed everything away so we went to 'The Muddy'. We just traveled from place to place trying to find a place to settle, each time being driven out by the Indians.

It was at this time that Nevada became a state and we found ourselves in Panaca. All Mormon families then made a rush for Utah; our family settled in Panguitch, Utah in 1872. A new brother had been born in Nevada.

All of my memories of my childhood is of the suffering and hardships we all went through, most of these being caused by the Indians.

I was married young and have spent most of my life since then here in Marysvale.

I am the mother of nine children, six of whom are still living. As my husband, Nathaniel Williams, passed away thirty-four years ago, I live alone in my own home. Since I was deprived of the pleasures of reading and writing, I spend my time crocheting and making pretty quilts.¹

It isn't hard to understand, from reading these biographies, what difficult times people had in attempting to establish themselves permanently, and to get their community lives running in smooth order. Schools, as well as other organizations, worked under great handicaps.

Schools.--All through the history of Utah and her people, the desire for education is shown. Because of the

¹Piute County News, June 30, 1947.
teachings of the Latter-day Saints, schooling was placed high; and wherever a group of Mormon people met, they placed education as one of the first and most important requisites for the foundation of a community.

Marisvale was about the same as other communities and schools were planned and started soon after the pioneers were settled.

Because Marysvale was a mining community, many of the people who settled it and started the wheels of the settlement turning were non-mormons. Probably no group played a greater role in the religious and educational development of Marysvale than did the Methodists.

The earliest record of the Methodist work goes back to 1889, where Marysvale belonged to Brother Dencan J. Frews' circuit.

In 1890 G. W. Cohagen, pastor at Monroe, preached at Marysvale and Grass Valley. All told he had three members. In 1891 the Woman's Missionary Society had a worker at Marysvale named Lulu Christian. She taught a day school in addition to her religious work. There was no public school at the time.

In 1904 the pastor was H. I. Hansen, and the worker for the women was Miss Erma Osborn, who also taught a day school.

Miss Osborn was succeeded in 1906 by Miss Lulu Cole and in 1907 by Miss Elida Mork. In 1909, J. D. Morgan was the pastor and the Lulu the Third, Miss Lulu Gamble, had a school
CHARLES H. RORER MEMORIAL--MARYSVALE

Methodist Church and School have been held here almost continuously since 1918 when the building was completed. Picture taken in June, 1950.
of thirty pupils.

In 1936, Miss Ruth Savin was appointed to Marysvale. She started Church and Sunday School services, Week Day Church school for pre-school children and children through grades one to four. In 1937 there were twenty-two enrolled in the Sunday School and forty in a Week Day school and ten in intermediate league.

Long before the Methodists went to work on school problems in 1889, the rest of the county was somewhat organized and schools were being held in some places. To show this the Piute County News states that:

Three school districts were organized in 1872, Bullion, Marysvale and everything south of the Van Buren Ranch, Circleville. Amount of scrip received from the treasurer for taxes in 1872 was $147.50.1

As given in the Utah School Reports2 under Disbursements of the Territorial School Revenue, the Pro-Rata Dividend allotted to Marysvale School in 1879 was $96.90 for the school year. In 1880 Marysvale was allotted $124.00; in 1881 the amount allotted was $155.00; in 1882 it was $100.65; and in 1883 $72.00. The records jump to October 31, 1897 when the record shows Marysvale with fifty-two students and the amount portioned $4.16. In December of the same year, with the same amount of students, they received $154.44. Naturally, this shows that the people were doing something about

1Piute County News, June 20, 1947.
2Moffitt, op. cit., p. 144.
SCHOOL AT MARYSVALE--TAKEN IN 1892

their schools before the Methodist Church began its work. However, the History of the Methodist Church states there was no public school in Marysvale in 1891 when they started their work. Utah School Reports do not show that school was held in Marysvale in 1891, or for a few years previous to that date or until 1897.

D. C. Tate, one of Marysvale's earliest settlers, was active in school work before 1889. The Piute County News gives the following account of Mr. Tate:

Mr. Tate is credited with being one of the first school teachers in Sacramento, California. . . . He was also school trustee here (Marysvale) for several years. Records show that James A. Starks, who also came to Marysvale at an early date, received of D. M. Wilsen, the proceeds from a dance $76.00 in 1883 which was turned over to Mr. Tate for the school fund. . . . In 1892 there were 91 children going to school here in a one room school house. Miss Fishbeck was the first teacher. The school house was situated near where Patrick T. Henry's home now stands.1

Following is the story of the schools of Marysvale as related to the writer by Clara Peterson, a resident of Marysvale for many years, and John E. Oscarson, Principal of Marysvale School and present Superintendent of Piute County Schools.

The first school building built in Marysvale was a one room lumber building located on the south side of Depot Street. The second school house was a three room log building built just north of the intersection of Depot and Main Street close to the old rock building. Two Mickelson brothers from Ephraim were among the first teachers there.

1Piute County News, June 20, 1947.
This picture was donated by Elsie Halladay Simkins and shows a typical group of children of all ages as they attended school in those days. The picture was taken in 1900. Reading from left to right they are: Teacher, Mr. Brunell; Nellie Reynolds Bell Durkee, Hattie King, Clara Haws, Garfield James, Rebecca Acton, Frank Sargent, Ellen Deuitt. Second row: Lillie Haws, Zelma Grundy, little girl unknown, Nettie Thompson, Will King's daughter; Third row: Johnnie Deuitt, Arthur King, Jason Haws, Mattie Reynolds, Della Starks. Fourth row: Jeff Lee, Ed Acton, little boy unknown, Miles Durkee, Joe Tate and brother, Willie Durkee.
The third school building was an old rock building that still stands on the east side of main street. It was built in 1907. It has two stories and now houses the Welfare Office and a few other offices. It was used for school continuously until the year 1920 and 1921 when the present school building was occupied. Since then all grades have been held in it.

About the same time the old Rock school house was being built, the Methodist church constructed a small school building. It still stands today and is used by the Methodist church for religious services. No regular public school is held in it today, but it was used for that purpose for many years.

Some of the first teachers in Marysvale were Miss Fishbank, who was the first teacher, Laura Jones, Lewis Jones, John Hoover, Ellen Hoover, Miss Christian, Mrs. Carrie Jones, Georgiana Blanchette, Mrs. Timoney, J. F. Bernell, and Josephine King.

In 1923 John Oscarson was appointed principal of the Marysvale school. He still is the Principal and besides this duty he was appointed County Superintendent in 1933. Mr. Oscarson still occupies both positions.

In 1923 the first year of high school was held in Marysvale.

The first class completing work at the Marysvale high school was graduated in 1929. This class consisted of one boy,

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1Piute County News, June 20, 1947.
This building was built in 1907, and is still standing. Some of the rooms are used for public purposes but not for school. The building stands on the east side of the main road through town. The picture was taken looking north-east of east in June, 1950.
Murray Lewis. He was the son of the Music teacher, Kate Lewis. Murray is employed at present, in the Murray City Schools, Murray, Utah. Because he was the only graduate, and because he had previously attended high school in Circleville for two years, it was decided that he would return to the Circleville high and graduate with the senior class there.

High school has been held continuously in the present school building since 1923, except for one year 1946 and 1947 when the students were transported to Circleville. This was mainly because of a teacher shortage.

For a description of the present set-up we refer to the Piute County News for the following:

Our boys and girls can attend high school in their home community, although it is necessary for them to hold classes in the elementary school building, the type of instruction given here has always been on a high level. The Methodist Church, with Reverend Grace A. Wasem as pastor, offers special training to the preschool children of our community, and week-day and vacation church school are conducted regularly for children in the community. The L.D.S. Church burned down last fall, but plans are being drafted for a beautiful new chapel to be built as soon as material is available.¹

Because of the sparsity of population in Piute County, it has been suggested by many, including a representative from the State Office, that one high school should be built in Piute County, probably at Junction. It would be a central location for all students transported to it. It is felt that a central school would probably provide better educational facilities. This idea has definitely met with strong opposition and it is doubtful that such will occur for many years to

¹Piute County News, June 20, 1947.
MARYSVALE HIGH AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDING OF TODAY

This building was constructed in 1919-20 and is used for elementary as well as high school. The picture was taken facing the west and afternoon sun, June 1950.
come because the district is one of the poorest in the State.

Bullion City

Name. — Origins of Utah Place Names tells that Bullion City was so named because of the quantity of gold and silver ore formerly mined in a near-by canyon. So far as the writer has been able to determine, this is so because there has not been any other reference concerning the name that would contradict it.

Bullion means uncoined gold or silver in lumps, bars, or the like. So, no doubt, the name was properly given.

Location and Description. — Bullion was located about five miles west of Marysville. It was built along the small creek, called Pine Creek, or probably more often spoken of as Bullion Creek. This creek is the one that runs through Marysville at the present time. Mt. Baldy rises majestically on the west, the same as Mt. Belnap and others do. To the east of Bullion City, one can look down the canyon and see where the Sevier winds its way, and up along the east mountains to where the present mining claims are beginning to look like they did in the old days in Bullion.

The canyon leading down from Bullion, drops rather abruptly giving speed to the little stream that splashes over the rocks and small falls, on its way to Marysville where it supplies some of the necessary water for culinary use.

1Origins of Utah Place Names, op. cit., p. 12.
A ghost town - that is about all Bullion can be called today. Very few buildings are left, in part even, to show where the once proud little city stood. A few markers do stand, though, to show one where miners started to plant their roots for a permanent settlement. The terrain is not level like that at Marysvale but usable enough so that the early settlers and planners of the community platted the location in detail. Mining communities that are located close to mines usually make good use of all accessible land and Bullion City was visioned and planned with that kind of foresight.

**Early Settlement and History.**—During the several years after the discovery of the first lode in Pine Canyon, the news of it spread rapidly and this locality was the scene of much prospecting. The ore was gold, silver, lead and copper, and was usually of a high grade.

In the spring of 1869 some 200 miners came to Marysvale and located in Pine Canyon, at the place known as Bullion City. Among this group were D. C. Tate, Phil Gouchette, Edward Foisy, Fred Hamel, Absolom Blanchette and many others. Statistics show that in 1870 the entire population of the county was just eighty-two and that all of these were living at Bullion City, and that in 1880 the population of Bullion City had grown to 1,651. Ten years later it had dropped to 259.

As soon as the railroad was completed into Utah in 1869 a two-stand mill and donkey engine was imported by a Chicago company and installed at Bullion City. As there was no
road at that time the machinery was taken in over Beecher Hill. An old drag road can still be seen. Later that year D. C. Tate and others built a road up the canyon and constructed a toll gate near the place where the Marysvale town water system emerges. This building was later moved to Bullion City and in 1871 to Webster Flat where it still stands on the old Desert Property.

The Mill didn't prove very successful as the method of crushing ore was slow. An effort was then made to smelt the ore. A small home-made furnace was constructed of boulders and charcoal from Pinion Pines was used for fuel. This was the only effort ever made at Marysvale in smelting. Pieces of slag made in that first attempt are still highly prized as souveniers today. Still later, when the railroad had penetrated as far as Juab, ore was hauled by wagon to York Station and from there some of it was shipped to Wales in the British Isles for smelting.

Bullion City practically became a boom town overnight. Records show that Bullion City was not intended by those early miners to be just a boom town. Every foot of ground was carefully platted in lots and complete records were kept of each along with duly recorded location notices of mining claims. Even today after some eighty years, one can see in the canyon, markers showing where the ground was platted, where a cabin stood, or someone had made a dugout their place of abode.

After Bullion City was settled and Piute County was organized, records show that in less than two years, 1873 and
1874, Piute County had four sheriffs, all of these residing in Bullion City. The first of these was F. C. Murray, in 1873. In 1874 Sydney Warning was sheriff. He was asked to resign and Jared Taylor was made sheriff. Then at the election of August 3, 1874, Robert Jackson was elected sheriff.

The old jail walls are still standing in Bullion City. Wriley Porter of Manti, when a mere boy, helped to make the adobe with which the building was built.

Many of the stories that have been told of those early days have been passed on from generation to generation until today they are almost obscure and fragmentary. There is the story about Kate Lee, the young Cherokee Indian maiden, who was left by some Indians. Charles Phillip Dutson took her in and raised her, and when his own wife died, he married Kate. To this union was born one son, Charles Dutson, on January 13, 1872. He is thought to be the first child born at Bullion City. Charles Dutson Sr. was killed shortly afterwards while coming down the canyon on a load of poles and was buried in the canyon.

Perhaps no one person played a more important part in early day mining than did D. C. Tate. He was mining recorder and secretary for the Ohio Mining District for many years. He located the Morning Star and the Desert Mining claims in Bullion Canyon. Just previous to coming to Marysvale he located the old Telegraph Mine, known as the Highland Boy in Bingham Canyon.

A lively description of Bullion Canyon is given by
C. B. Crane, in his article, "What Is There to See in Piute County?" It reads:

In Bullion Canyon, west of Marysvale, we find a clear stream of water tumbling off cascades and falls and into deep pools. Towering cliffs and a wide variety of plant life make a trip up this canyon well worth while. Coming down the canyon we get a view of a valley set off in a maze of patterned green made up of a variety of farm crops set against a back drop of Marysvale Peak on the east—a view it is hard to forget.¹

Schools.—Information of the early schools in Bullion City is very difficult to locate. There doesn't seem to have been very much written. One little paragraph in the Piute County News states the following:

John Moore, father of Floyd Moore, now deceased, was one of the pupils at the first school in Bullion.²

John E. Oscarson, Superintendent of Piute County Schools, said that at one time Bullion was the largest town in Piute County. He said that in the early mining days of that region Bullion was well known because of the gold and silver discovered there. As families flocked into the area, the town grew and soon established a school. A school house was built soon after the town atarted growing so fast, and schools were maintained for many years. In the early twenties, soon after the first world war ceased, the Bullion school was closed because so many people had moved away. However, it was reopened intermittently until the late twenties when it was closed completely, and has remained closed since.

¹C. B. Crane, "What is There to See in Piute County?" Piute County News, Vol. 25, No. 29, (Marysvale, 1947) p. 5.
²Piute County News, June 20, 1947.
The first allotment made to the Bullion City Schools that the Utah School Reports\textsuperscript{1} show, was in the year 1883 when Bullion was apportioned $70.00. The next date shown was October 31, 1897 when Bullion, with a school population of ninety, was apportioned $7.20, and in December of the same year, it was apportioned $267.30.\textsuperscript{2}

Winkleman

\textbf{Name.}---Just how Winkleman got its name has not been found, but it is believed that it received it from someone who lived there by that name.

\textbf{Description and Location.}---Winkleman is located north of Marysvale a few miles, along the Sevier River and close to the Sevier County line. A little creek runs in from the west, and it makes a wide spot in the canyon. Green grass, trees, and different kinds of bushes can be seen in all directions. It is a beautiful spot, and at one time was a far different place than it is today. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad runs through Winkleman and on to Marysvale. The old grade that the train used to take when it side tracked up the canyon to bring the ore down, can still be plainly seen.

\textsuperscript{1}The State of Utah Department of Public Instruction. Utah School Reports from 1865 to 1948, p. 248. Salt Lake City: Published by the State of Utah, Department of Public Education, 1948.

\textsuperscript{2}The above figures were all taken from the Disbursements of The Territorial School Revenue. These are found in the Utah School Reports for the corresponding years.
Just north of Winkleman, a few hundred yards, can be seen the Big Rock Candy Mountain. C. B. Crane\(^1\) says the color of the Big Rock Candy Mountain is equal to, and similar to the Grand Canyon or the Yellowstone, but on a smaller scale.

Winkleman is not listed on the maps of today. Only a few buildings and some mining remnants of the past are left to tell partly the story of what used to be.

**Early Settlement and History.**—Very little of the early settlement and history is known, as the people who settled Winkleman are gone. It was found that at one time it was quite a mining spot. The mine was located, or discovered, about the same time that Bullion, Deer Trail, and some of the others were. It boomed, but was short lived.

One of Utah's first open-air dance halls was located at Winkleman, on the west side of highway 89. It was the scene of many happy hours of dancing under the stars.

Today there are just a few people living in Winkleman. They have a few livestock, do some farming, and live in a very pleasant place. They also run a service station there.

**Schools.**—John E. Oscarson, Piute County School Superintendent, says, that schools were held in Winkleman, until sometime after world war I. Then as the mine closed down, people moved away and the schools closed completely. Today, the few children that live there are transported to Marysville.

\(^1\) Crane, *op. cit.*, p. 5.
There has not been any record found that tells of school being held, or any money being apportioned for school in Winkleman. In the Utah School Reports, which are literally the reports of the County and District Superintendents to the State or Territorial Superintendent, no appropriations for Winkleman are shown.¹

Deer Trail Mine School

_Name._—The Centennial Edition of the Piute County News² tells that the Deer Trail Mine and School received its name because of its location, and because in 1878 the mine was discovered by Joseph Smith while hunting deer about six miles southwest of Marysvale.

_Description and Location._—As reported previously, Deer Trail Mine is located about six miles southwest of Marysvale. When one is about two or three miles south of Marysvale, he can look west up on the face of a steep slope of the mountain and see the remains of the once high-gold producer mine. The Piute County News³ tells that for a few years this mine was a high producer, and is thought by many to be one of the largest and richest in the state. The Wedge and the Dalton are two other mines which were located near by, and which also created sensations in mining circles, and at one time were perhaps the richest in the state. Ore taken out of

¹The State of Utah Department of Public Instruction. Utah School Reports from 1865 to 1948, p. 248. Salt Lake City: Published by the State of Utah, Department of Public Education, 1948.
²Piute County News, June 20, 1947.
³Ibid.
these mines tested as much as $900.00 in gold per ton, and large gold nuggets are still preserved by many as souveniers. The Annie Laurie and the Sevier Mines were discovered some time later and were both high producers. These mines were all underground.

**Early Settlement and History.**—No record has been discovered on the early settlement and history of this town, but early settlers say the town built up as the activity at the mine increased.

**Schools.**—Written references on the school were not available however John Oscarson, the County Superintendent, was contacted and gave the following information:

Sometime after the Deer Trail Mine was discovered and put into operation, a school was established close to the mine. During the boom the school was quite large. It continued for many years until the mine began to slow down operation. Because families left the mining district the school became smaller, and sometime in the late twenties the school ceased its operation. Since that time there have been very few families at the Deer Trail Mine and at present there is no school at all. The mine has been closed completely and all the buildings have been moved away.

**Deer Trail Ranch and School**

**Name.**—About one and a half to two miles east of northeast from the Deer Trail Mine are two ranch homes. They are situated along the main highway between
Junction and Marysvale, and are located along the stream of water that comes from the Deer Trail mine. The road to the mine leaves the main highway just south of these farms or ranches. Because of its connections with the mine this way, it was called the Deer Trail Ranch.

**Description and Location.**—As described above the ranches are located along the creek that comes from the mine and along the main highway going south from Marysvale. There are, or were homes on both sides of the road. These farms are located about two miles south of Marysvale. Some of the early homes have been torn down and new ones built. The writer can remember when some of the old buildings were there.

**Schools.**—The history of the ranches and school are not available, except what could be obtained by talking with some of the settlers of that area. John Oscarson, County School Superintendent, reported that the Deer Trail Ranch School was located about two miles south of Marysvale, and ranches on both sides of the road now are located close to where the school was. The stream of water that runs down from the Deer Trail mine, runs right past the spot where the school house stood. The school house has been moved. It was located on the west side of the highway. Just when it was started is not known but it ceased operation in 1923. It had eight grades in one room. Since 1923 the children have been transported to Marysvale.

**Thompsonville**

**Name.**—Thompsonville was named for the Thompson family.
who were some of the first settlers.

**Description and Location.**—Thompsonville is just a small farming town, and is located south of Marysvale along the Sevier River. It consists of only a few farms with no business district, as it is too small for that, and too close to Marysvale which is only about two miles north. The river valley here is narrow and about twenty-five to seventy-five feet lower than the bench to the west where the main highway runs. Because of its location, Thompsonville is not seen from the road, and one can easily pass by it and never know of its existence. The Junction reservoir is some ten miles south.

**Early Settlement and History.**—Early settlement and historical information is like the other small towns or ranches. It didn't seem to be important enough to record. Therefore, mainly local settlers' information was available. From reading early Piute County history, one would deduct that these river bottoms were settled as the first pioneers arrived, because it tells how some of the early people took up claims along the river. These, no doubt, were some of the first claims.

**School.**—Nettie Cuff, who was born and raised in Thompsonville, tells how her father, D. C. Thompson, helped to start the school there, and was a board member for nineteen years. She relates they had eight grades with sometimes one teacher and sometimes two teachers, depending upon the number of children. She reported that some of the earlier teachers were Jesse Holt, Ira Christian, Walter Jones, Laura Jones; and
that she, Nettie, taught there two years later on. She could not remember when school first started, but John Oscarson, County Superintendent, says the school was held for many years; up until 1923 when it ceased completely, and since then the students have been transported to Marysvale.

Kimberly

This is another place that has little or no information written about it. Manuscript history tells that in 1935 a presiding elder in the L.D.S. Church was set apart. No other information seems to be available. Superintendent Oscarson says Kimberly is located up high in the mountains west of Marysvale, and was a mining community. He says school was held in Kimberly at different times as the need arose and as the number warranted it. In 1935 school started again and held forth for about five years, then it closed and has not been held since.

Alunite

Name.—Alunite settlement received its name from the ore that was mined and processed in the area.

Description and Location.—Alunite was located between four and five miles southwest of Marysvale. The smelter and homes were southeast, about a mile from the Deer Trail Mine. It was down on the flat from the mouth of the canyon, and situated among the scrub pines and cedars. Very few buildings are still standing, but the waste from the smelter is very
noticeable even from the highway. The ore was brought out of
the canyon to the west, mostly by horses and wagons.

**Early Settlement and History.**—When World War I started the alunite mill was built and put into operation amid a flurry of excitement and hope in the future. It was believed that the new business would provide work and jobs, but like many mining adventures it was short lived. Homes were built in a hurry and people moved there fast. So, it seemed that the place built up in an over-night rush. Just how many people lived there when the town was at its peak is not known. Marysvale, being not far away and having the entertainment facilities to meet the needs of most people in that area, was the main meeting place for social activities. For that reason Alunite never built up its business and recreational places to any great extent.

When the War ended and the need for the alunite ore ceased, the mines and mill stopped also, and the people moved away. No activity has been seen there since.

**School.**—Clara Peterson, a native of the Marysvale area, lived at Alunite during its rise and fall, and says the Alunite School ran during the first World War while the Alunite mines and mills were in operation. She states the school was built by the Armour Company. Howard Chappie was the Superintendent at that time and part owner of the Company. At the end of the war when the mill and mines were abandoned, people moved away, and the school house has not been used since. The building was built of lumber and is still standing.
Mrs. Peterson says she remembers two of the teachers who taught there. They were Mrs. Isaacson and Pansy Nichols. According to her, the school only operated for two or three years.

Summary

History records that Marysvale was one of the first places visited by white men in Piute County in 1849. Different references give us four different possible ways it received its' name.

The early settlement of Marysvale was hampered by the Indian troubles, during the Black Hawk War. Soon after the beginning, the first settlers had to leave and it remained vacant for a number of years.

Bullion City was at one time the County seat. From there it was moved to Junction.

Mining towns such as Deer Trail, Kimberly, Winkleman, and Alunite enjoyed their sudden rise and fall. Schools were established in every one of them, but ceased to operate when the ore ran out, and the people had to move away.

The Thompsonville and Deer Trail Farms are still as profitable as ever, but better transportation facilities and better educational opportunities afforded the children in Marysvale, closed these other schools.

The Marysvale Public School is the only one left.
ALUNITE SCHOOL BUILDING

This building was built and used only during World War I. It is a frame structure and still stands, although quite forlorn. Picture was taken June 1950.
CHAPTER IV

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT OF
CIRCEVILLE, EAST CIRCEVILLE, LOST CREEK
JUNCTION AND KINGSTON

Cirleville

Name.—Cirleville is so named because of the circular shaped valley in which it is situated.¹

According to the Piute County News,² Circle Valley was so named because the valley was completely surrounded by hills. This coincided with the above reference, found in Origins of Utah Place Names. Naturally, Cirleville got its name from Circle Valley.

Description and Location.—Andrew Jensen³ tells that, in the early days Cirleville embraced the people residing in what was locally known as Circle Valley or Cirleville precinct. It seems that one-half of the people resided on the townsite, while the remainder lived in a scattered condition of their farms. The town or village of Cirleville is situated on the west side of the Sevier river, one and a half miles from the foot of the mountains on the west in Piute County, Utah. It is seven miles south-west of West Junction, the County seat, twenty-three miles from Marysvale, thirty

¹Origins of Utah Place Names, op. cit., p. 14.
²Piute County News, June 20, 1947.
³Andrew Jensen. Manuscript History, "Garfield Stake." Salt Lake City, 1884.
miles from Panguitch, the headquarters of the Panguitch Stake of which Circleville was part at that time, and two hundred twenty miles south-southeast of Salt Lake City.

Circle Valley proper, in which Circleville is centrally located, is about five miles in diameter in all directions, the mountains forming a great circle around it. The Sevier river enters the valley from the south-west and takes a north-easterly course through the valley dividing the valley into two nearly equal parts. The soil is not the same all over the valley; as a rule it is a light sandy loam while other parts are gravelly and still other parts are rocky and barren, but most of the farming land which can be irrigated is rich and productive, all kinds of grain and hardy vegetables are raised, also the hardier kinds of fruits. Apples grow quite thriftily. The valley is frequently visited with heavy winds mostly from the south-west.

The locality presents beautiful natural scenery. The Baldy range of mountains of the west generally covered with snow are in plain view from Circleville. There is another range of mountains on the east and a canyon on the south, called Circleville canyon, through which the west fork of the Sevier river flows. This is where the wind seems to blow from. On the north it is separated from the valley in which Junction is located by a low spur of hills running part way across the valley.

The elevation of Circleville is about six thousand feet above sea level, so the weather gets cold during
the middle of the winters. Sometimes during the winter months, the river freezes up and overflows, sending water from the bridge east of town over the meadows and north to the black hills. This makes a paradise for the skaters, as one can skate for miles on good solid ice. In the summer, these meadows produce much wild hay for the great livestock industry that thrives in Circle Valley.

**Early Settlement and History.**—Herbert H. Bancroft,\(^1\) states in his History of Utah, that according to Utah Laws of 1878 Circleville was settled in 1860. It was the county seat until 1868, when the county seat was moved to Bullion (Utah Acts Legislature 1874-1876). The county seat was then moved to Marysville and again to Junction. This does not correspond in whole with other records found. According to other available records in December of 1863, James T. S. Allred, Jens Mogonsen, and about four other men from Ephraim, Sanpete County, arrived in Circle Valley, for the purpose of exploring that part of Utah with a view of making a settlement. Coming from the north they went as far as Marysville, following the track which had been made years before by President Brigham Young and his party. The little exploring party from Ephraim did not like the county, some contending that the facilities were not ample for the founding of a settlement. Others were pleased enough with the country but dared not settle there so far away from other human habitation. After they returned to Sanpete County, one of the party composed the following:

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\(^{1}\)Bancroft. *op. cit.*, p. 705.
Some did not like the county, they said it was small,
Some said very little, some nothing at all.
Some said of the county, they could not complain,
But alone in that desert they dared not remain.  

A call was made by President Brigham Young, early in 1864 for settlers to locate in Circle Valley. Responding to this call and desire of the President, about fifty families from Ephraim, Mt. Pleasant and other places in Sanpete Valley were called by Apostle Orson Hyde to settle Circle Valley. Obedient to the call they started on their journey and arrived in Circle Valley in March, 1864. Most of these first settlers of Circle Valley had left their former homes in small companies the previous February and others early in March. They traveled through the Sevier country until they reached City Creek or the place where Junction is now located. There they stopped several days in camp while some of the men explored the surrounding country. They finally concluded to make their settlement in Circle Valley, as that locality seemed to possess the better facilities for a settlement. Wm. J. Allred was the appointed leader of the company and at the City Creek rendezvous a council meeting was held at which time the proper instructions were given and final conclusions were reached.

This camp or place was called City Creek until about 1880 when it was named Junction. That is the year the post office was moved from the Sevier junction, on the east, to West Junction or City Creek. Since then it has been known as West Junction and later Junction.

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In May, 1864 Orson Hyde visited Circle Valley and held a meeting with the settlers and appointed William J. Allred presiding Elder.

The first settlers in Circle Valley located where the addition to the town of Circleville subsequently was made. Surveyor Edwin Fox arrived soon after the first settlers came and surveyed a townsite as well as farming land, and the people at once began to build houses on their town lots. Peaceable Indians, mostly Piutes, visited the infant settlement frequently from the beginning. Plowing and planting was commenced at once, and considerable grain was put in that first spring.

Jens Mogensen hauled the first logs from Cottonwood canyon and he and James T. S. Allred built the first house ever erected in Circle Valley. In this first dwelling religious meetings were held as soon as it was completed. The rest of the people commenced to build houses and dig cellars.

Some of the settlers did not like the climate, and the valley was windy and cold, but while some members got quite discouraged others stuck to their tasks and the majority of them located on the east side of the river, tapping the streams about one and one-half miles above the settlement. This pioneer ditch was about three miles long.

The farming land was surveyed into ten-acre and five-acre lots and the people drew by lot their respective building spots.

Good crops were raised the first season. James J. S.
Allred and Jens Mogensen raised together three hundred bushels of wheat which was a sample of what others did. While some of the people did not farm the first year, enough wheat was raised that season to supply the infant settlement with the necessary breadstuff.

Religious services were held regularly from the beginning under the presidency of William J. Allred, who selected Isaac N. Behunin and Christian Jensen for his counselors.

Besides those already named the first settlers of Circle Valley were, Edward Talton, Jens Anderson, Niels Anderson, Andrew Thomsen, Mads Nielsen, Alma Allred, Henry Ovitt, William Beal, John Beal Jr., Soren Peterson, Ivie Peterson, Peter Christensen and others. Only three women were included among the first Circle Valley pioneers. They were: Mrs. Eriksen, Eliza Maria Mogensen and Annie Mogensen. Other women came along with the company as far as City Creek, but they, together with their husbands, became discouraged and turned back to look for a place of settlement elsewhere.

When fall came, the people cut their grain with scythes and afterwards flailed it. Those of the settlers who desired to enjoy the luxury of eating bread made from real flour took their grain to Ephraim for milling, a distance of about one hundred and six miles.

Before winter set in a good log meeting house had been built at Circleville and also a number of comfortable private dwellings, all log houses. Some of the settlers, after passing through the experiences of the spring and summer, were so
discouraged in the fall that they left the settlement to return no more, but others who had not been called by the authority of the Church, arrived.

Late in the first season a water ditch was started on the west side of the river which tapped the stream a short distance above the ditch on the east side of the river. Wm. J. Allred\(^1\) testified under oath on February 25, 1881, that Circle Valley was settled March 8, 1864, and that the first irrigation ditch on the west side of the river was made in the spring of 1865. He stated that the ditch was about six feet wide and thirty inches deep and about four hundred acres of land was watered from that ditch, not including the hay land. Another ditch, called the upper ditch, on the east side of the river was taken out about the first of June, 1865, and three hundred acres of land was watered by it. Later on three other ditches were taken out on the west side of the river by different parties and one from the east fork of the Sevier river near the place where Kingston now stands. All together that year, they built about four miles of canal and worked ten miles of canyon roads. In two of those canyons they found a good supply of timber. In the other canyon, which runs along the Sevier river south from Circle Valley they opened a road which brought them in communication with the cities of Beaver and Parawan. The roads were bad but they continued to improve

\(^1\)Jensen, \textit{op. cit.}, "Garfield Stake," 1881.
them as they were able to work on them.

On June 12, 1865, Judge Edward Tolton wrote to the Deseret News\(^1\) that the population of Circle Valley consisted of one hundred families, and that up to that date union and good will had prevailed among the settlers. Not a single case of litigation had occurred. The wheat crops looked very promising, bidding fair to exceed those of the previous year. The people exhibited commendable energy in their efforts to surround these new homes with temporal comforts, as yet the settlement had not been blessed with good mail facilities.

Under date of April 15, 1866, Edward Tolton\(^2\) wrote from Circleville to the Deseret News telling that the citizens were united in their operations to render themselves as safe as practicable from the Indian marauders and that they were happy and comfortable by their united labors in making improvements around their homes. Two men, Ivy Peterson and Peter C. Hansen had been engaged for some time erecting a wind mill for grain grinding. This seemed to have been the first one built in Circle Valley. The wind there made such a thing possible and practicable. Two other men, Mr. Behunin and a Mr. King, procured mill irons, mill stones, and a considerable quantity of building materials and built a grist mill to run by water. Two of the greatest drawbacks the people had were, no regular mail facilities and the inability in getting hold of things

\(^1\)Deseret News, June 12, 1865.

\(^2\)Deseret News, April 15, 1866.
because of the isolated locality.

During the time these people were settling the valley the Black Hawk War was on and the people were attacked by the Indians. One day they were forced to go into the swale and they had to stand there most of the day hiding. A Mrs. Munson stood there for hours, until dark, with water up to her waist, holding a small baby in her arms. The few cattle and horses that they had were driven off and stolen. The Indians plundered the wagons, took what they wanted and burned and destroyed the rest.

After the Indians had gone these people gathered what few things that they had left and moved further into the town. They were molested by the Indians the entire time that they were there. A small boy of the family by the name of Barney, was herding cows along the river and the Indians captured him and scalped him.

During the early stages of this trouble a group of about twelve Indian bucks were taken from their camp on the east side of the valley and brought to the settlement. They were imprisoned there for a few days while it was decided what to do with them. Finally, they were struck over the head as they walked around the corner of a building, at night. They were dumped into an open cellar and buried.

During the summer of 1866, Daniel H. Wells was sent out by President Brigham Young to see the colony. When he arrived there and found out the conditions he told them that it was no place for them and to pack up and move out, which
they did about June 16, 1866. A few people stayed to harvest their crops, but most of the families left. These people returned to Ephraim and lived there for the rest of their lives. During the time that they were in Circle Valley a baby was born to the Peter Thomson family, on June 6, 1866.\(^1\) This was a girl and she was named Mary Thomson. She was the first white child born in Circle Valley.

In the fall of 1866 the militia from Beaver, headed by Captain Joseph Nathaniel Betenson, came to help the few that remained, to harvest their crops. After the harvesting they left for Sanpete County.

For seven years there was no recorded history of Circle Valley. The Indian war caused the people to move, and they left their new homes. Because of the losses caused by the Indians through theft, fire and other destruction, most of the people went back to Sanpete in a worse financial condition than when they arrived.

After the evacuation in 1866 Circleville remained as a thing of the past for several years, but in due course of time some prospectors for minerals, who, finding that the mines at Marysvale did not pay, turned their attention to securing ranches along the Sevier river at different points. Charles Wakeman Dalton was the first Latter-day Saint settler who resettled Circleville. He arrived at the place in May, 1874, together with others who settled at different points along the river. Dalton was the first man to bring his family

\(^1\) Jensen, op. cit., "Garfield Stake," 1900.
into Circle Valley after the evacuation caused by the Indian war, and his was the only Mormon family that located there in 1875. The other settlers were mostly miners and prospectors who had no families, two or more of these prospectors took up claims as early as 1873. When Charles Abbott Dalton arrived with his family in March, 1877, he only found four families living at or near Circleville, two of whom were Latter-day Saints. Others, however, arrived that fall. Ranches had also been taken along the river and near the place where Junction now stands as early as 1873. The new settlers found the old mill standing in the river about a quarter of a mile south of the old fort. (The cellar where the twelve Indian Bucks were buried was about half way between the mill and the fort).

The next settlers that came into the valley were the families from Beaver. They came in 1876. Among the first besides the Daltons, were the Fullmers, and a little later on the Smiths and the Whittakers. As the years rolled along and the valley became more thriving more people began to move in. Among these, were the Parkers, Simkins, Wileys, Gillies, Buttons, and a man by the name of Doc Pearson. (Butch Cassidy, whose real name was George Parker, was one of the children of the Parker family. Some speak of him today as the Robin Hood of the West).

Thomas W. Smith, the son of Thomas and Tennessee Smith, was said to have been the first child born in Circleville. This is not true, though, because Mary Thomson, was born there on June 6, 1866, as described before.
As the town grew, public buildings became more necessary and a recreation hall was built just north of where the Harold Gottfredson home is now. This building was used for all entertainments. It burned to the ground on Election day, 1918. Later on another hall was built and this was called the "Kit-Kat"—it was located where the old cheese factory now stands.

The first store was located on the old Whittaker ranch sometime between 1880 and 1890. It was owned and operated by James Whittaker.

Present Circleville.—Circleville now has a population of over five-hundred people. It is becoming well known for the fine agriculture products. During the last fifty years it has had some fine business establishments erected, such as, a furniture store, a modern garage, two cafes, one with an adjoining motel, a modern frozen food locker, a modern up-to-date post office which has just recently been built, two beauty shops, a barber shop, a modern cabin and trailer court, a theatre which has three different programs a week, and two well stocked general stores. There is a new Church and the latest public building is the new fire station which has just been completed.

Biographies of Pioneers.—Only two of the early pioneers are alive today. A short sketch of their lives will be given as told by them.

Emma Wilson Mansor

Emma Wilson Mansor is the writer's great aunt and well
loved and respected by her family.

She was born November 22, 1862 in Sanpete County along the road in a dugout about one mile west of where the town of Gunnison now stands. Her parents were migrating into southern Utah. She was the daughter of Thomas Wilson and Nancy Lindsy Wilson. Her parents settled in North Creek six miles above Virgin City in Dixie. There were ten children in this family and the children had to dig Sego lillies to have something to eat. They never knew what it was to have a loaf of bread at that time. Later on they raised corn and buckwheat and ground it up to make bread and a warm drink. Then as the settlements grew they raised fruit, molasses cane and cotton. They never knew what sugar tasted like. Aunt Emma picked cotton for her oldest sister to spin, card and weave into clothes for all the family. At the age of eleven years, she knitted sox for her father and brothers to wear.

She married Stephen Mansor on the 17th of September, 1878, at North Creek. Her father performed the ceremony. That spring they moved to Circleville and lived in the old United Order on the east side of Circleville. Nine children were born to them. She also raised one grandchild from a baby to young womanhood. She is a faithful church worker, has many friends and is loved by all who know her.

Aunt Emma tells the following account of her early school days.

The little school that we attended at North Creek, Washington County, was in a log cabin, the chinks filled with mud. There was a rough board floor. The room was
uncomfortable and very cold in the winter. The children who sat close to the fire were sometimes too warm, while the rest were nearly always freezing. Pegs were driven into the logs around the room, and on these rough boards were fastened for us to sit on. The smaller children sat on smaller blocks and seats placed in the front of the room. The teacher usually sat on one end of the room and watched the boys and girls.

There were no blackboards or maps, neither did we have any regular system of books and study because books were very scarce. We brought to school whatever books our parents could furnish us. Everybody had Bibles in those days, and we children learned to read scripture at a very early age. I remember the recitation bench. The teacher prepared long lists of words and drilled us on them. We had mental exercises in arithmetic, and then the teacher read to us from a geography. Sometimes we had only one copy in school.

The boys were organized into groups and went to the foothills to gather wood for the little fireplace that was in one end of the room. Friday afternoon was looked forward to with pleasure, for if we had been good during the week, we had a spelling match. To spell down the school was one of the accomplishments of which we were always proud. Then there were geography matches, and arithmetic problems to solve.

I walked six miles to school and six miles home every day.

Elvira Dalton Morgan

Elvira Dalton Morgan is also still alive at the time of this writing. She is extremely mentally alert, remembering details with surprising accuracy. She was born at Chicken Creek, Juab County, Utah, on February 9, 1865. Her parents
were Charles Wakeman Dalton and Elizabeth Allred Dalton. She has always lived in Utah. She came to Circleville at the age of thirteen years. She married Frederick William Day at the town of Antimony, June 5, 1881. A son was born to this union. Later in life she married Joseph Hyrum Morgan at the age of twenty-four. Four children were born to them. They all reside in Circleville.

Schools.—According to Ed. Fullmer and other students of the early Circleville schools, one of the first schools was located north of the present site of Circleville, at the Lewis ranch. Some of the old pioneers still speak of it as Lewisville. Henrietta Pearson Lewis is considered the first teacher. She taught in a two room lumber home in 1881. School was held there for one or two years. The first slates were made from rocks taken from the hill which now supports the Manti Temple. They also used packing paper that came from the east. Later, the people decided to build a larger school house farther to the south. It was built on the lot where the present home of Glen Bettenson now stands. The building was constructed of logs which were donated by the people. Thad Fullmer was one of the trustees at the time, and he took charge of the assessing and construction of the building. Each family was assessed two logs. They were to be hewed and ready for use. Besides this, a little extra cash was needed to buy windows, doors, and other necessary materials which had to be bought. The slates and books for the children's use were bought by the parents. The building ran east and west and in
later years an addition was built on to the south side, making it a T shaped building. It was considered a fine building at that time, and the people were very proud of it. This was in the early eightys.

Aunt Vi Morgan, as she is known today, but whose real name is Elvira Dalton Day Morgan, says she was the first teacher to teach in this new building. She taught for one year. In those days, schools were held sometimes only three months. It was common usage then, to speak of school in terms of quarters which meant a three month period. Mrs. Morgan says that she was hired by the parents to teach the first year. Other pioneers say that Isaac Kaffel was the first teacher who taught in this building. Just which one taught first may not necessarily be all important, for the important thing is that they taught school, and according to some of their students, they did a very fine job.

A new light has been thrown on this subject of first teacher though, by the discovery of an article on the early school history of Circle Valley, written by Edward Tolton from Circle Valley under date of 1865 to the Deseret News. He wrote:

The citizens of this place are united in their operations to render themselves as safe as practicable from Indian marauders and are happy and comfortable by their labors in making improvements around their homes. . . . The people are, and for some length of time have been, united in their efforts in bestowing upon their children the advantages of a school, under the able management of Mr. Frederick Collins. At present there are about 80 scholars, divided into two schools, one taught by Frederick Collins, the other by Mrs. M. Collins and both teachers and scholars seem mutually interested and spirited. Could we but have additional
members in our isolated region and also be favored in the advantages of regular mail facilities, we would strive to appreciate those blessings by proving ourselves worthy. (News 15: 183).1

It may be noted then, that school was held in Circle Valley as early as 1866, fifteen years before Mrs. Lewis taught. This was also before the Indian troubles became so serious that Circle Valley had to be abandoned.

Just where this first school was located, and for how many years it continued, isn't recorded but because Circle Valley was evacuated in the summer and fall of 1866 the school could not have been held more than one year.

Returning to the "T" shaped log building which stood in the north end of the present site of Circleville, one can see the remains of it just east of Glen Bettenson's home. It is now used as part of a stable.

Some of the first students that attended this school were: Charles Dalton, Edna Dalton Peterson, two Wright children, Mary Button Gass, Taylor Button, John Pearson, Jo Pearson, Elias Pearson, Esta May Fullmer Lynn, Ed Fullmer, Zet Smith, Alva Smith and Tom Smith.

According to the beliefs of some people, Tom Smith was the first child born in Circle Valley. He was born during the time his family lived with the United Order. He was not the first child born in Circle Valley, however, because the Centennial Edition of the Piute County News quotes the following: "During the time that they were in this valley (meaning

1The Deseret News, February 18, 1865.
Circle Valley) a baby was born to the Peter Thomson family, on June 6, 1866. This was a girl, and she was named Mary Thomson."

The reference above refers to some of the first settlers in Circle Valley. Soon after this, the Thomsons moved back to Sanpete where they stayed.

Returning again to the school in the northern part of early Circleville, records show that after Elvira Day Morgan and Isaac Caffel taught there, that Richard Horn from Beaver and O. U. Bean also taught. O. U. Bean was the author of the play, "Corianton." Later, R. T. Thurber, who later resided in Richfield, taught and graduated the first eighth grade. This school house was used for church, socials and all other kinds of entertainment. In the next few years another school house was built and this was situated a little further south. The first teacher who taught there was Blanche Parker.

The L. D. S. Relief Society bought this building for the Relief Society. This building was used for a good many years until it burned down. At the same time there was another school house across the river so the two schools consolidated and decided to build a larger and better school for both of them. So, in 1904, the old two story rock building was built at the location of the present rock school house. The masonry work was done by Elmer May, Arthur Forbush, and Jo Anderson, all from Monroe, Utah. The wood work was all done by men who were living in Junction. This building was a two story rock building containing six rooms, three on the upper floor and three below. It was very well built and was used continuously
CIRCEVILLE SCHOOL 1907-1908 OLD ROCK BUILDING
Teacher, Miss Holdaway. This picture was donated by Elsie Halladay Simkins and was taken in front of the old rock school house. Built in 1904.
until the summer of 1935 when it was torn down so that the present elementary school building could be built on the same site.

Some of the early teachers in this building were, Richard Horn and William Johnson.

During the winter of 1935 and 1936 when the old building was being torn down for the construction of the new one, the elementary children of Circleville went to school in the church. Then, in the fall of 1936 they started to school in the new school building which is being used today.

Construction of the present High School building was started in 1919, the same year that the Junction and Marysvale schools were. The first school held in either one of these buildings was in 1921 and 1922. The elementary grades occupied this building until the year 1926-27 when the high school students were transferred to it, and the elementary children reoccupied the old rock building, described previously, until it was torn down.

The first three years of high school were held in the old rock building. This was started in the school year of 1922 and 1923. Frank Riggs was Principal and Ray Nelson was Superintendent. Some of the students who pioneered the ninth grade that year and also the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades in successive years following that humble beginning, were: Cloyd Morrill, Rex Fullmer, Clifford Norton, Lawrence Dalton, Rollo Whittaker, Rex Thompson, Jay Applegate and Eva Norton, who was the only girl. When these students were sen-
PIUTE HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM—CIRCLEVILLE

Built in 1927 and dedicated in December of the same year, it has served as a recreation hall for the whole community as well as for the school. The building faces the east. The back of the new addition to the high school can be seen on the left of the picture. The picture was taken in June, 1950.
iors, the school held its first student body election, and Rex Fullmer was selected as the first student body president.

In the school year 1926-1927 when the high school was moved to the new building, D. D. Adamson was appointed Principal. Meeks Halladay, the writer, was elected student body president. At this time, application to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for an accredited high school was made. The application was granted after the state made an investigation.

Part of the students who pioneered these beginning days of high school in Circleville, were students from Kingston who drove to school in a white-topped buggy and returned each night. However, this only lasted two or three years when the school district hired a bus, and students from Junction were transported also. The bus started in Junction and went by way of Kingston and on to Circleville. George Davis was the first bus driver. A few students from other towns began to move to Circleville where they could attend high school. Since then, a bus route has been established from Angle and Antimony, and these students attend the high school in Circleville which in the year 1926 and 1927 was given the name of Piute High School.

The old Gymnasium was used for all recreational activities until December of 1927 when the new gym was dedicated. The gymnasium and stage in the other building were converted into Home Ec., Science, Ag, and Shop Departments.

In the summer of 1948, a new addition to the high
The front of the present high school building—Circleville

Built in 1919 and 1920 along with the Junction and Marysville schools, it first housed the elementary students except for the gym which was used by the high school. In 1926-1927 the high school traded buildings with the elementary school. Seen at the right of the picture is new shop addition. Picture was taken in June, 1950.
school was started. Funds for building materials are being secured mostly by contributions. This new addition will provide a new shop department and some extra class rooms. However, it is not complete as yet.

**East Circleville School.**—This school was located about one and one-half miles east of the present site of Circleville, along the lower road. During the time that school was being held in the little Lost Creek School building, East Circleville School was being constructed. It is a log cabin and still in use today. It is the present home of Ephraim Day. This was the first school located in East Circleville other than the Lost Creek school. According to John Westwood, the school opened approximately in 1892, and the first teacher was Nellie Brere.

Shortly after this building had been put into use, the people decided to build a larger and better one. It was constructed of lumber, just west of Ephraim Day's present home. The building was painted blue. One of the first teachers who taught there was Annie Anderson Young. This building was used continuously for the students in the eastern part of the valley until the old rock building was constructed, across the river in West Circleville.

One of the first school board members for these schools was Lou Munson.

One of the first students in the East Circleville school, Elsie Meeks Simkins, told the following story to the writer:
ONE OF CIRCLE VALLEY'S FIRST SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Ephraim Day's present home was one of the first school buildings built for school purposes. The number of students soon out-grew it and another one was built on the west. This old log building was built in approximately 1891. Picture taken in June, 1950.
Schools were very poorly supplied. There was scarcely any one who had a full set of books. We were all supposed to have the same books but they were hard to get. I took any kind of a book that had been used in the family and had survived the years of wear as the books were handed down from one member of the family to another. I had a spelling book at first; it had the alphabet in it. Then I got a McCuffy's reader that I used until I knew most of it by heart. We had a descriptive geography, Ray's third-part arithmetic, slate, slate pencil, copy-book. The teacher set the copies in our writing books.

Six months of the year was the most we ever went to school. Father paid about three dollars a quarter for us. We had no janitors in those days and so we had to do our own sweeping and chopping wood. We took turns doing this as our names appeared on the roll.

No child was permitted to whisper or leave his seat or leave the building without permission from the teacher.

There were no cement roads for sidewalks and we always had to walk to school unless our fathers would take us on the horses or sleighs in the winter time. This did not happen very often though.

Our school house was a one room log building. Today it is used as a home by Emphraim Day.

Lost Creek School.—According to John Westwood and Carrie Allen, the Lost Creek School was located in a little

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1 Notice the difference in the building mentioned above and the new elementary building shown on the following page.
PRESENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDING—CIRCLEVILLE

Built in 1935 and 1936 from the same rock used in the old Rock Building. This picture was taken in June, 1950.
log cabin across the river southeast from Circleville on the upper road. It was situated on the north side and across the road from where Albert Nay lives. Today there are no buildings standing which would indicate the spot where the school was.

William Allen was the first teacher who taught there and information indicates he was the only teacher.

An interesting account of some of the early school history is found in a letter written by Esta Fullmer Lynn, from Panguitch, Utah, dated June 13, 1950. She wrote the following:

I remember the out of town teachers boarded with the people; that is a few who had a suitable home to keep them in. In those days people had little money so paid the teachers in whatever they had. Don't remember about their salaries, but they were small. The winter I taught I received $25.00 a month. All parents took their children. At first all students went to the same school.

Another enlightening paragraph comes from Jensen's writings. If the writer interprets this description right, then there has been no information found except this small article written about this school and location. After discussing this with some of the older people of Circleville, it is believed this school house must have been built some where close to where Lawrence Dalton's home now stands. Following is the quotation:

In 1885 Laban Morrill Sr. bought a 30 acre lot on the east side of the main road in Circleville, immediately south of the present school and divided the same into strips intended for building lots. Chas. A. Dalton donated two acres of land for a meeting house site north of and joining the 30 acre lot. On this 2 acre lot a school house, and small log building with
a dirt roof was built.¹

Junction

Name.—According to Utah Place Names,² Junction was settled in 1880 and was named Junction because the east and west forks of the Sevier river met at that location.

Description and Location.—Junction consists mostly of Latter-day Saints residing at the village situated on City Creek and a few other families living on ranches or different points on the Sevier River north of Junction, mostly on the west side of the river. These ranches extend down the river about four and one half miles. Junction is the county seat of Piute County, and is situated in Section 5 of township 30 north of range 3 west. It is sixteen miles south of Marysvale, the nearest railway station, seven miles northeast of Circleville, thirty-four miles northeast of Panguitch and about thirty-five miles, airline, due east of Beaver and approximately 213 miles south-east of Salt Lake City. The village of Junction is located about one mile from the foot hills on the west, or about five miles from the real base of the Mount Baldy range. It is also one and one half miles west of the confluence of the east and west forks of the Sevier River. The junction of these two streams is what has suggested the name of the place.

¹Jensen, op. cit., "Garfield Stake," 1885.
The community owns a fine meeting house, recently erected and has a Relief Society, a Sunday School, a Y.M.M.I.A. a Y.L.M.I.A. and a Primary Association, all regulated by the Mormon Church.

The valley in which Junction and Kingston are located is about eight miles long. From the top of the bench which separates it from Marysvale to the summit of a ridge which separates it from Circle Valley proper, the valley has an average width of two miles, the widest part being in the south end.

In the valley proper there is considerable grass land along the river. The village of Junction is on City Creek which rises in the mountains westward from the settlement and is used for irrigation purposes. It empties into the Sevier River about two miles below the forks of the two rivers. The settlers also water or irrigate from a canal which taps the river in Circle Valley about six miles above the village. There is some good farming land, yet not so productive as some other agricultural lands in other parts of Utah. All kinds of grain and hardy vegetables are raised at Junction and a few of the hardier fruit bearing trees constitute the orchards of the place.

According to Andrew Jensen, the present site of Junction in early history was referred to as City Creek. Later it was called West Junction, but the first Junction was really

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1Jensen, op. cit., "Garfield Stake," 1885.
located at the junction of the rivers as described above. This site was just northwest of the present location of Kingston. It was on the north end of the knoll that lies in the same direction. Willie Luke's ranch now contains most of the land first occupied as the city of Junction. After some years it was called East Junction because many of the people began moving to City Creek, which was sometimes called West Junction, so they started calling the towns East Junction and West Junction. The Post Office was first located in East Junction. John Morrill moved the Post Office to City Creek, or West Junction, and it has remained there since. This happened in 1880, and it is considered the year the present Junction was established.

School Reports\(^1\) lists both City Creek and Junction in the early days. For the purpose of a clearer understanding of this question it might be explained that at first Junction was located about one and one-half miles south-east of City Creek (the present Junction) at the junction of the two forks of the Sevier River. This is the reason it was named Junction. When the United Order disbanded, the King family moved to the mouth of the East Fork of the Sevier River and a new Kingston was born. At the same time people began moving to either City Creek or the new Kingston and eventually East Junction was completely abandoned.

No doubt one reason the name of City Creek was changed

\(^1\)Moffitt, op. cit., p. 193.
to Junction during this time, was that in 1880 when the
Junction Post Office was moved to City Creek it kept its name.

Early Settlement and History.--After the close of the
Indian war the valleys on the upper Sevier river remained un-
occupied by white people for several years but in the early
Seventies a number of non-Mormon settlers came in and located
several ranches at different points along the Sevier river and
its tributaries. Soon Mormon settlers began to arrive with the
intention of locating farms along the Sevier river or wherever
they could find suitable land for agriculture.

When John Morrill arrived in Junction Valley in the
spring of 1879 he found about a dozen Mormon families located
on both sides of the river. Among them were Lyman Lorenzo
Johnson and family who arrived in December, 1878, in what is
now the Junction precinct. From that time the actual resettl-
ing of the coutry commenced in earnest as quite a number of
other families moved in that season.

The first attempt at a townsit e was made before Mr.
Morrill came to the forks of the river, but only a few had
built houses there. This location was at the forks of the
rivers at the first Junction. Among the pioneer cabins erected
between the forks of the river was also a log school house
built about 1878 at the place called Junction which structure
at that time was intended also for the county building, though
the first sessions of said court were held in the house of
John W. Young in the fall of 1878. Afterwards, when the school
house was built, the court met in that building and continued
thus till the latter part of 1880, then the court was held in the house of Laban Morrill, December 6, 1880.

**Biography of a Pioneer.**—The following biography of Margaret Ann Whitlock will give an idea of what some of the early settlers went through and some of the difficulties they had in establishing churches, schools and other community activities. Although deceased, memories of her still live.

Mrs. Whitlock was born December 25, 1842 in Morley Settlement, Hancock County, Illinois.

In the year 1851 she came to Utah with her parents and settled in Manti, Sanpete County. She married J. H. Whitlock in Manti in 1857. Shortly after her marriage she and her husband were called by Apostle Orson Hyde to help build up the Dixie country.

Mrs. Whitlock spent sixty years of her life rearing her children and doing housework, carding, spinning, weaving and making clothes.

It was in the Dixie country that she became a midwife. She acted as doctor and nurse for nearly forty years. She could pull teeth as easily as any dentist. Many times she forded the river near Junction to get to the sick. She moved to the Junction area in 1897, where she spent the last years of her life.

Mrs. Whitlock was always on hand for any sickness and had an active part in the Church and Relief Society work. She was small in stature but made up for the fact in doing much for the community with her big heart.
She outlived all of her children but one, Smith Whitlock, who lives in California.

Schools.—According to M. D. Allen, during the early days of Junction, or East Junction, a one room school house was built by the early settlers. It was a log building and was built about the year 1878. It was used continuously until 1895 when a brick school building was built at the present site of Kingston. By 1895 most everyone had moved either to Junction (City Creek originally), or to the new Kingston.

Mr. Allen said the first teacher to teach in East Junction was Mariah Elder. This was around the year 1878. Some of the other teachers were: Wm. Henry Hudson Black, Naoma King, Ella K. Harmon Kinner, Murry King and Clifford King.

In 1880 a private log house had been bought by the people on the west side of the river in City Creek (being the original name for the present Junction), and turned into a school house and there also the court held a number of its' sessions. This house stood on the site of the present village of Junction and was used for public purposes until another school house, a log building, was built in December, 1888.

The first school teacher in Junction, as it is known today, was Sarah Permelea Morrill Sudweeks. At the time of this writing, Mrs. Sudweeks is living with her son, Joseph Sudweeks, in Provo. Mrs. Sudweeks was born November 22, 1860 in Payson, Utah. She says she taught school in a little log house in the present Junction that was used for everything.
THE BEAUTIFUL NEW SCHOOL BUILDING OF THE EARLY 90's—JUNCTION

This building was built before the turn of the century and was located just north of the present Church building. The picture was donated by Dr. Reed Morrill and shows his mother who is standing fifth from the left in the back row. Mrs. Morrill taught school in Junction fifteen to twenty years of her forty years of experience.
This first year was in 1877 or 1878, as near as she can remember. She had sixteen students. She received thirty ($30.00) dollars a month for six months, or two quarters. The building was located just south of where the County Court house now stands. The second school house built in Junction was a lumber building built on the same lot where the log cabin stood. It was used for many years until the third school house was constructed. This third school house is now part of the present church house, and the fourth school house was built just north of the church that is used today. This old lumber building was used continuously until 1920 and 1921, when the present school building was constructed and put into use. In that same year a ninth grade was added to the Junction school. Classes were held in the gymnasium, and the students were taught by Mr. Jackman, the Principal. One student rode a horse from Kingston all year to attend the ninth grade. He was Luris Allen the present Seminary teacher at Gunnison, Utah.

Some of the early teachers that taught in Junction were Alice Hoyt Morrill, Miss E. M. Bertleson, and many others whose names will appear in the list of teachers. No doubt some have been missed but certainly not intentionally. Professor Joseph Sudweeks of the B. Y. U. and Willie Luke also spent some of their early teaching years there.

Alice Hoyt Morrill mentioned above, taught school for about forty years. Fifteen to twenty years of that time was spent in Piute County schools. She was the mother of Dr. Reed Morrill of the Brigham Young University College of Education.
Much of the preceding information was secured from Joseph Sudweeks and his mother, and from Willie Luke, M. D. Allen, Dr. Reed Morrill, and Superintendent John Oscarson.

School is held today in the fine brick building that was constructed in 1919-1920. A picture of it is shown on the following page. Grades one to eight inclusive are taught there. As stated previously, the high school students are transported to the Piute High at Circleville, and have been since 1926 when George Davis was hired to drive the first school bus.

Kingston

**Name.**—Kingston was named for the King family who first settled there. ¹

**Description and Location.**—Kingston consists of a small town located on the Sevier River, near the mouth of East Fork Canyon, in Piute County, Utah.

Kingston is beautifully situated three miles southeast of Junction, the county seat of Piute County, and seven miles northeast of Circleville. The main fork of the Sevier river forms the boundary line between the two wards, Kingston and Junction.

Nearly three-fourths of the people belonging to the Kingston Ward live in the village while the others are scattered on ranches up and down the river for several miles. There are few non-Mormons in the Ward limits. The meeting house, a

¹Origin of Utah Place Names, op. cit., p. 26.
FRONT ENTRANCE OF THE PRESENT SCHOOL BUILDING---JUNCTION

This building was built in 1919 and 1920, the same year the Marysvale and Circleville school houses were built. It faces the east and the gym is on the back. Picture was taken in June, 1950.
fine brick building occupies a central position in the village.

**Early Settlement and History.**—The first Kingston settlement was located in Circle Valley. This took place in the fall of 1876 when Thomas R. King of Fillmore, Millard County, Utah commenced to move into Circle Valley with his family and a number of his sons and their families, with a view of establishing themselves in a family United Order. Only a few of them moved over from Millard.

In the spring of 1877 the bulk of the Kings came over and commenced a settlement on the east side of the Sevier river, about two miles from the site of the original Circle-ville built by the pioneers of Circle Valley in 1864. When the Kings came into the Valley there were only a few non-Mormon settlers in that and the adjoining Junction Valley. There were also a few families of saints who had located at different points on the Sevier river and its tributaries who had commenced farming and ranching.

On Sunday, May 6, 1877, President Albert K. Thurber and others from Sevier County visited Circle Valley and held meetings with the people of Kingston, on which occasion the saints who had located there were organized into a branch of the church. Brother Thurber said he had not the authority to call and ordain a bishop, but that President Brigham Young had nominated Wm. King as the future Bishop of the settlement. After the people had sustained him as such by their vote, Brother Thurber blessed him and set him apart to preside, explaining that Brother King would subsequently be ordained a Bishop by
the proper authorities. Volney King and John D. Wilcos were
chosen as teachers, at Kingston, Laban Morrill as teacher at
City Creek (now Junction). Joel W. White Sr. was chosen to
take charge of the militia and Thomas E. King was chosen as
branch clerk. The first session of the Sabbath School was
held May 13, 1877.

At a Quarterly Conference held at Panguitch August 5,
1877 the Kingston Ward in Circle Valley was more fully organ-
ized, when William King was ordained a Bishop and set apart
to preside at Kingston by Apostle Erastus Snow. On the same
occasion Joel W. White was ordained a high priest and set apart
by Erastus Snow as first and James Juff was ordained a high
priest and set apart as second councilor to Bishop William
King by President James Henrie.

In the spring of 1877 the United Order was started in
Kingston with Thomas R. King as president. About thirty fam-
ilies belonged to the order when it was first organized and
farming and stock raising was carried on quite successfully
for about six years afterwards.

During these years the people belonging to the order
built a grist mill, a woolen factory and a tannery at the
mouth of East Fork Canyon, one half mile east of the present
site of Kingston. They also built a saw mill on City Creek,
about six miles above the present Junction. The order business
was quite successful. The people belonging to it not only
carried on farming on quite an extensive scale, but had large
flocks and herds. A part of their cattle and horses being
taken care of up on the East Fork, and on the Otter Creek.

A large dining hall, about seventy feet long, was built at Kingston in which the people ate together for a couple of years or more. Gradually, however, some of the people became a little dissatisfied and commenced to draw out of the order. This was after the founder Thomas R. King died on February 3, 1879 at Kingston in Circle Valley.

This first Kingston was laid out in a kind of fort style with the large dining hall in the center. Most of the houses were built around a ten acre block and only a few houses were built on the outside of the enclosure. The corrals and stock yards were also on the outside. Most of the houses were built of logs and lumber and when the order finally broke up, the buildings were mostly moved away. All that is left today to show where the town once existed are a few trees. Farms have swallowed up the townsite completely.

In 1883 by the advice of visiting Apostles the United Order which had been carried on at Kingston since 1877 was discontinued after which most of the people who had been in it moved away from Circle Valley and scattered to different parts of the country. In dissolving the order the factory, tannery and mill at the mouth of East Fork Canyon became the property of the King family; hence William and Thomas E. King moved down to that place and took charge of those industries. They carried the name of their former settlement with them down to the new place; hence for a number of years the settlement on the east side of the Sevier river near the mouth of East Fork Canyon was
called both Kingston and East Junction.

It may here be stated that before old Kingston was broken up the first Junction had been located by John W. Young and others and Isaac Riddle had built a mill there. Also a log school house was built there as early as 1878. The few settlers who had located in what for some time was known as East Junction became absorbed in the new Kingston Ward where a post office named Kingston was also established. The name and office being brought down from the former location. Before that, however, the Junction post office had been established but after the moving of Kingston to its new location, east of Junction, the Junction post office was transferred to what was called, West Junction.

Schools.—One of the first references made of schools in Kingston, is found in the Reports of Superintendents of Schools of Utah from 1861 to 1896. This book was compiled by Dr. J. C. Moffitt. 1 Under date of 1878, the pro-data dividend disbursed to different places shows that Kingston, in that year received $159.60. This was, no doubt, during the United Order days, for it ran from 1877 to 1883.

Under date of 1883, Andrew Jensen writes:

A Sunday school was organized in the new location on September 30, 1883, at a meeting held in the school house which had been moved from Old Kingston to the new. . . . The school house referred to was rebuilt on the east side of the East Fork on a hill near the mouth of the canyon a short distance north of the mail order house. 2

1 Moffitt, op. cit., p. 144.
THE UNUSED SCHOOL HOUSE--KINGSTON

Although it is unused, it stands sturdy and strong; a monument to a courageous people. Built in 1910 with three rooms, it served the community until 1930 when the students were transported to Junction. The building has not been used for school since. Picture taken in June, 1950.
The old Junction school house originally built about 1878 was moved up in the fall of 1886, and when the Ward was organized and a townsitie surveyed in 1887 it was found standing just outside of the town site.

According to M. D. Allen, a resident of Kingston, this same school house was later bought by him and moved to his present farm after it was no longer needed for schools and church.

It seems then, that school was held in the United Order of the first Kingston; in East Junction, which is now non-existant and on the east side of the Sevier river where Bay's Mill now stands, before it was later established in the New Kingston.

About the year 1895, a brick school building was built in the present Kingston. It is today the remodeled church building. This was used as a school for many years; in fact, until 1910, when a three room concrete building was built. The concrete building was built with two solid cement walls with an air space between them. The outside was so constructed that it looks like cement blocks. This building was used continuously for school until 1930 when the elementary students were transported to Junction where they have attended school since that date until the present time. The children are transported by school bus.

Some of the early teachers were William Henry Hudson Black, Naomi King, Ella King, Harmon Kenner, Murray King, Clifford King, Willie Luke and Laura Porter. Many other names
were not available.

(The foregoing information was told from memory by Willie Luke and M. D. Allen.)

An interesting chapter in the life of one of these teachers, Ella King Harmon Kenner, was read by the writer, but was not allowed to be used by the owner as quoted. She tells that soon after she was married, her husband left to secure employment in another community. Mrs. Harmon, which was her name then, lived on a ranch in the old United Order location. Each morning she would arise early enough to milk a few cows and do other chores; walk to the new sight of Kingston, which was at the mouth of Kingston Canyon; teach school all day; walk back at night; and then do all the chores again.

Since high school started in Circleville, most of the Kingston students have gone there. The first year or two they drove in a white-topped buggy, but since then they have been transported by bus.

Summary

Summary.—Circle Valley was settled on March 8, 1864, by a group of people from Sanpete County. However, two years later they had to leave because of the Black Hawk War. The valley was not resettled again until 1874, when the first Mormon family to return, started building a permanent settlement.

Ditches for irrigation were surveyed and dug as early as 1864 and 1865, both on the east and west sides of the river.
The first white child born in Circle Valley was a girl by the name of Mary Thomson. She was born to the Peter Thomson family on June 6, 1866.

The first school held in Circle Valley, of which any record is available, was in 1866 when eighty scholars were divided into two groups and were taught by Frederick Collins and Mrs. M. Collins.

Schools were established later in East Circle Valley, Lost Creek, and in the present site of Circleville.

The United Order was established in Circle Valley in 1877 but discontinued in 1883. It was called Kingston.

The present Kingston was started when the United Order broke up.

Junction is supposed to have been established in 1880. This is questioned, because City Creek, (the present Junction) was located some years before. Also the first city of Junction which was later called East Junction and still later completely abandoned, was settled quite a few years before 1880.

Schools were organized in all these settlements, but at present only two elementary schools exist, one in Junction and one in Circleville. Circleville has the only high school in this vicinity.

Sarah Permelea Morrill Sudweeks says she was the first school teacher in the present Junction. M. D. Allen says that Mariah Elder was the first teacher in Kingston, formerly East Junction.
CHAPTER V

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT OF ANGLE, OTTER, BOXCREEK AND KOOSHAREM

Angle or Spring Creek

Name. -- Origin of the name Angle doesn't seem to be known, but the Spring Creek title comes from the creek of the same name.

Description and Location. -- Angle is just a few ranches located at the north end of the Otter Creek Reservoir. Some good farming land along with fine range land and pastures make this section a good stock area. The farm homes are not located so far apart, which makes it possible to get to a neighbor's place within a five to fifteen minutes walk. There are no public buildings, except the old school house.

Angle is located about fifteen miles north of Antimony, and about twenty miles south of Moosharem.

Early Settlement and History. -- Small places, like this one, have little or nothing written about them, and nothing was available on Angle. As it is situated in grass valley, and as some stories were written about the Indian troubles in grass valley, it is supposed some of them took place in and near Angle. Howard Brindley, a pioneer from this area now living in Kingston, Utah, says that before the Otter Creek Reservoir was built that there were quite a few ranches situated
Schools. — One of the old maps, viewed in the Church Library, showed Angle, but listed it as Willmont. Another map of another date listed it as Wilmot. Still another showed Wilmot located where the Otter school was located. Howard Bringley, introduced above, says this was because of misspelling, and because both Angle or Wilmot and Otter were in the Wilmot School District.

Mrs. Mazel Jolley, a housewife living at Angle, and Mr. Bringley related the following school history:

The first school opened in Angle in about 1883 and 1884. It was a one room log building. Schools were held quite regularly year after year. Some of the first teachers who taught in this building were Mrs. Allen Forshae and Mr. Savage. In 1896 and 1897 two schools were held. One was at the upper end of the little valley near the present Angle, in the old log school house, and the other was at the southern end at the Forshae ranch. The old Forshae ranch was located where the Otter Creek Reservoir is now. This school was taught by Ida Bush. The one at the north end was taught by Lyddie Talbot.

The next and second school building was built toward the north end of the valley in 1908 by the citizens and the county. It was a little lumber building which stands there today. Mrs. Howard Bringley was a member of the school board during some of these years.

In 1931 school ceased to exist in Angle, and since
THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE---ANGLE

Built in 1908 and used until 1931. Since then the students have been transported either to Antimony or Circleville. The building still stands, dark red and desolate in the open brushland, defiant to the burning sun.
then the students have been transported either to Antimony or Circleville.

The first school bus driven to Antimony in 1931 and 1932 was driven by Milo Campbell. Since 1944, the school bus has been driven to Antimony, where it leaves some of the Elementary students, picks up the High School students and takes them with the rest of the Elementary children to Circleville.

The number of children being transported in the last decade or two has varied from ten to fifteen. In 1949 the county school board took over the bus route, and now it furnishes the bus and hires a driver.

Otter

Name.—Otter was so named because of the Otter Creek nearby.

Description and Location.—Otter is the name of a creek running into the Otter creek reservoir. The center of the area was the Otter Creek School located a little to the southeast of the reservoir. This location is about five miles north of Antimony and about ten miles south of Angle.

At the point where the Otter Creek meets the east fork of the Sevier river, some good grass meadows and a few farms are seen. The valley that Angle is in, really joins on to the valley Antimony is in. Only a bench land separates the two and before the Otter Creek reservoir was built this bench land was no obstacle so the two little lowlands were about as one.
Antimony, being too far away for the children of the Otter Creek area to attend school, in the early days, the ranchers built the Otter Creek school and that was the center of their lives, locally. To the north of the school was Piute County and to the south was Garfield County.

**Early Settlement and History.**--The early settlement and history of Otter was connected with grass valley quite closely because of the nearness and terrain. The Indian troubles put the early pioneers in constant danger and settlement was slow. Early trappers were some of the first people to spend much time in the area.

Because of the abundant grass lands around the Otter Creek junction, the people of the Circle Valley area pastured many of their livestock at this junction during the summer months.

Some of the early settlers of that area, were, the Kings, Thompsons, Savages, Riddles, Rowans and Langfords.

**Schools.**--Elliott Rowen, Realtor, Provo, Utah, states the Otter Creek school was located close to the Savage ranch near the south end of the Otter Creek Reservoir. He says it was just east of the Savage ranch up on the edge of the little benchland.

Howard Bringley reported that the school building was built in 1890 and was a one room log house. The building has been destroyed. School was not held consistently year after year. In 1930 the school ceased completely and since then the children have been transported to other schools. Old maps
show that the Otter Creek school building was really situated just over the County line in Garfield County.

Boxcreek

Name.--Boxcreek receives its name from the little creek of that name, running from the west.

Description and Location.--This is another small place. A dozen or so families live along the little creek that runs in from the west. It is about five miles south of Koosharem and is also in Grass Valley. Boxcreek has one service station and a small store.

Early History and Development.--All that could be found on the early history and development of Boxcreek was what George Bagley told. He said the Indian troubles caused a delay in the early settlement but ranchers took up claims as fast as they dared. At first the homes were scattered more than they are now. The Presbyterian Church building was located east of the present town and some of the homes were built near that location. As the meadows were suited best for pasture, livestock and the growing of wild hay, the farmers drifted toward the west side of the valley. Here they had better farming land and the use of the creek water running down from the west mountain.

Schools.--The only written material located on the schools of Boxcreek was the following article on the History of Grass Valley, written by the Seventh and Eighth Grade Students of Koosharem School, 1949-50. Chapter 4 records the
School in Boxcreek

In the early days of Boxcreek the Presbyterian Church held school in that part of the valley. The church itself made little progress but the school was popular because it was the only school the people had at that time.

A building was erected with two rooms and was used for school purposes. Before this time school was usually held at one of the homes. Four grades of school were held in each of the rooms.

Some of the teachers at Boxcreek include the following: Anna Larsen, Heber Anderson, Mary May Dare, Florence Hamor, Elva Sorenson, Mima Adair, Orson Bagley, Bell Scott, Bebe Deare and Jennie Elder.

Usually the teachers would teach one class while the other classes studied. They had an organ for music and some of the students learned to play a few songs.

The school often went on hikes or outings and played ball.

In 1928 the people from this part of the valley made arrangements with Sevier County to have their children transported to school at Koosharem. The students are still being sent to Koosharem for school and today there are more than 30 students from Boxcreek.1

Koosharem

Name.--(Koo-SHARE-em), (Alt. 6,880) Believed to have derived its name from a carrot-like plant, the roots of which were eaten by the Indians.2

Description and Location.--The Koosharem Ward consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in the Koosharem and Box

ANOTHER RED SCHOOL HOUSE—-BOXCREEK

On the east side of the highway leading to Koosharem, stands this red brick school house. Built in 1908 and used until 1926 when the children were transported to Koosharem. The building is not in use now. Picture taken in June, 1950.
Creek precincts in Piute and Sevier Counties or that part of Grass Valley commencing on the north at the boundary line between Koosharem and Burrville precinct and extending south about 17 miles to what is locally called the Narrows, a place where the lower hills come together from both sides of the valley and form a kind of canyon through which a road passes to the lower Grass Valley. Only a few non-mormons reside within the boundaries of the ward.

Farming and stock raising are the principal industries of the people of the Koosharem Ward.

Before the area was settled Grass Valley was one of the finest grazing countries in the mountains, but since settlements were founded the valleys have been practically spoiled for grazing and the sheep have marred the best grazing in the mountains, also.

Half of the townsite of Koosharem and the farming lands lying on both sides of the creek are irrigated from Otter Creek. The irrigation on the west side taps the creek above Burrville and the one on the east side at Burrville. There are other canals below tapping the creek at different points.

Koosharem townsite contains 160 acres of land consisting of the north-west quarter of section 35 of township 26 south of range 1 west of Salt Lake City meridian. The original Koosharem survey extended four and one-half blocks north and south and four blocks east and west.

The town or village of Koosharem is thirty six miles
by the main traveled road southeast of Richfield, or thirty miles from Glenwood in Sevier County, forty miles northeast of Junction, the County seat of Piute County, thirty four miles northeast of Antimony in Garfield County, twenty miles northwest of Loa in Rabbit Valley and eight miles southwest of Fish Lake.

The townsite slopes gently to the east towards Otter Creek which is about one half mile east of the townsite. Water is plentiful at Koosharem for culinary and irrigation purposes.

Nearly three-fourths of the people of Koosharem are of Scandinavian origin.

Since the early settlement and location of Koosharem some important changes have taken place. Up until 1930 all or part of Koosharem was in Piute County, but because of the nearness to Sevier Valley and because the Fish Lake-Wayne County Highway runs so close to Koosharem the people felt as if they were more closely connected with Sevier County. No doubt two other reasons that helped to make them feel this way were because Koosharem belongs to the South Sevier Stake and the school setup was better in some respects. So, in 1930 the people of the Koosharem area voted to withdraw from Piute County and have the county line moved to the south of the town. This was done and the boundary line now is about one-half mile south of the Koosharem school house.¹ This puts Koosharem in Sevier County, but because Koosharem has been a part of Piute County since its beginning, it is included in

this thesis. This makes all the early history of the community's settlement and education a part of Piute County's history.

**Early Settlement and History.**—Grass Valley was originally used for grazing purposes and especially was used by the people of Ephraim, Sanpete County, as a herd ground for their cows, a dairy having been located in the valley. Somewhat later ranchmen located at different points in the valley. Among these were John Clinger, a Mr. Bush, a Mr. McCarthy (who killed the Navajo Indians in the south end of Grass Valley) and others. These ranchmen, or at least some of them, were still in the valley when the Mormons began to come in for the purpose of settlement. This was in July, 1873, when Albert K. Thruber was called by President Brigham Young to move to Grass Valley, to use his influence for peace with the Indians who had become hostile in consequence of some Gentile ranchmen killing three Navajo Indians in the south end of the valley.

In the summer of 1874 Grass Valley was surveyed by a party of U. S. Surveyors under the direction of Captain Thomas Bailey and John Burrill. John L. Nebeker was one of the surveying party. This same party of surveyors also surveyed a part of Circle Valley and Panguitch Valley. Nebeker says that there were no farmers in Grass Valley at that time; only a few ranchmen and trappers were camped partly on the present site of Koosharem. Some Indians were also farming in Grass Valley at that time.
In the spring of 1874 Peter Rasmussen, Frand Peter Petersen and John Christensen and other residents of Salina were called by President Joseph A. Young to settle in Grass Valley. The parties named arrived in the valley in August, 1874. They put up a quantity of hay and some fall grain, they also built one house on the present site of Koosharem. Mrs. Rasmussen was the first white woman to arrive in the place. She reached there in November and in January, 1875, Mrs. Petersen joined her husband, accompanied by her mother Karen Neilsen. These three men and three women were the only white people who spent the winter of 1874-1875 in that part of Grass Valley where Koosharem now stands, and they all lived in one house.

Mr. Clinger, who participated in the killing of the Navajo Indians, lived on Box Creek, and Mr. McCarthy's ranch was further down the valley.

In the spring of 1875 two other families, namely Mosiah S. Behunin, and Jorgen Smith, entered Grass Valley with their families and several houses were built that year, the first by Frans C. Petersen. Farming was also commenced that year.

The first water used for irrigation purposes was taken from Koosharem Creek and there was no other water used for two years. The crops were doing well until August 10, 1875, when a severe frost killed nearly all the growing grain and vegetables and only a very little was harvested that year. Similar frosts destroyed most of the crops during several successive years following.

Peter Rasmussen was called by Joseph A. Young to take
charge of the colony. Mr. Young himself went over the mountains to locate a townsite where Koosharem now stands.

The first death in Grass Valley was that of Mrs. Martha Ellen Laughlin,\(^1\) wife of William Russell Laughlin. She died December 25, 1875, on Box Creek. Her death led to the selection of the present cemetery or graveyard by Edward A. Bagley and two others. Prior to this, on April 16, 1875, the wife of Peter Rasmussen gave birth to a baby girl who was named Caroline Marie Rasmussen.\(^2\) This was the first birth among white people in Grass Valley.

**Schools.**—The Mormon people have always had a great interest in education. One of the very first things done in every community was to erect a building in which the children could have school. The settlements in Grass Valley were no exception to this rule, in fact, each community had a school within one year after it was first settled.

The first school house in Koosharem was a one-room log cabin located on the main street north of the present amusement hall.

This building burned down and the people replaced it with a larger two-room school house. Other rooms were later added to this building. It was shaped like a "T" with a stage at one end.

The benches were homemade and consisted of a plank supported between two blocks. Slats were made on which the students wrote with pencil and slate. The students had to

\(^1\)Jensen, op. cit., "South Sevier Stake," 1873.
\(^2\)Ibid., 1873.
bring their own slates from home. Books were very scarce and it was very seldom that the students had all the books that were needed in school. The lessons studied during these early days were spelling, arithmetic, geography, reading, and writing.

The teacher was usually selected from among the townpeople. Generally the person who could read and write the best became the teacher. There was very little money in the community so the teacher often received produce for his or her services.

Mrs. Catherine Hatch was one of the first teachers in the valley. When she was only sixteen years old she was asked by the school trustees, Maroni Manial, Peter E. Olsen and Bishop Joseph Wright, to teach in the winter of 1879-1880. Whooping cough broke out in the valley that year and school was closed after being held only eight weeks. She received $15.00 that year for teaching.

At recess the boys would go outside and gather wood for the fireplace and later when the newer building was completed they gathered wood for the stove. Each day after school the pupils would clean the building because there was no janitor. The boys and girls often brought their playthings to school. The girls brought their dolls and the boys brought balls and bows and arrows. The children had to ride horses to school or walk. School was held from nine in the morning to four in the afternoon.

Among the other early teachers of Koosharem were,
The building in the background was completed in 1906 and dedicated on September 19th of that year. The new white building, shown in the foreground, was completed in 1930 and is used by the six lower grades.
Frands P. Petersen, Mary Jensen, Catherine Hatch, A. C. Nelson (who later became State Superintendent of Public Instruction), J. Y. Jensen, Ann Drear Jorgensen, Elias Olsen, Mary Larsen, Albert Christensen, Lewis Larsen, G. A. Iverson, Sidney Rust, Edward Bagley, Olive Young, Peter E. Olsen, Emma Christensen, Jens Jensen, Virginia Staker, E. A. Anderson, D. W. Thompson, Arden Waters, Annie Erickson, Jesse Workman, Jim Bagley, Melvina Christensen, Janie Casto, E. A. Whaite, Annie Larsen, Petrear Larsen and a man named Barton. All of these teachers taught at Koosharem before the schools were consolidated in 1915.

The present school house was completed in 1906 and was dedicated on September twenty-ninth of that year. The building was dedicated by President William Seegmillar of Sevier Stake, past County Superintendent of Schools in Sevier County. The new school house cost $4,780.84 and had four rooms, an office and library in two stories.

No important changes were made in this school house until 1930. Before 1929 a survey had been made of all the schools in Sevier County and it was decided that Koosharem needed an extension which was to include two classrooms, an activity room, lavatories, and a heating plant. This work was completed in 1930. Today the six lower grades use this "new" part of the building.

In 1945 the old creamery building was fixed-up and used for shop work by the boys. Ronald Jensen, the principal, was responsible for the much needed improvement in the school.
The students of the Koosharem school today, have more advantages than the earlier students had. The high school students do not have the choice of subjects others may have in larger schools but at the same time they have greater advantages to develop themselves because of the smaller classes and greater freedom.

Even so, the building is very poorly equipped for modern teaching. There is no room which can be used for science, the auditorium is inadequate, there is no office, and there are many other equally great needs.

Recently there has been a bond election held and a new building is hoped for soon by the people of Koosharem.

Summary

Summary.--Little, or no written material is available of the schools at Angle or Spring Creek, (also known as Wilmot), Otter and Boxcreek.

These were usually one teacher schools with children coming from a few families which had settled close together. These three schools do not exist today.

Koosharem, believed to have derived its name from a plant, the roots of which were used for food, was somewhat larger than those mentioned above.

The town was settled in 1873 by Latter-day Saints.

The first school was held in 1879-1880. It has been held continuously up to the present time.
CHAPTER VI

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT OF BICKNELL,
FREMONT AND GILES AND OTHER SMALL COMMUNITIES
THAT FORMED A PART OF THE ORIGINAL
PIUTE COUNTY

The following towns once were located in Piute County, but in 1892 when the new County of Wayne was established they ceased to be a part of Piute. However, because they were all located in Piute County before the division took place, an attempt was made to get as much information about them as was readily available. Extended research was not made because Superintendent Owen M. Davis of Wayne County is writing his thesis on the Historical aspect of Wayne County and its schools. However, because Wayne was part of Piute at one time and because the following information was collected before Mr. Davis' intentions were known, the material that was collected will be given, with the recommendation that if further knowledge is desired on these locations, it will be found in Mr. Davis' thesis.

Bicknell (Thurber)

Name.--Bicknell, Wayne County; (Alt. 7,125:) Settled in 1879. Named for Thomas W. Bicknell, who, in 1914, offered a library to any town in Utah that would take his name. Two towns accepted--Thurber (Wayne County), and Grayson (San Juan County). A compromise was effected; Thurber became
Bicknell,\(^1\) and Grayson became Blanding, the maiden name of Bicknell's wife.

**Description and Location.**—Thurber Ward consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in the lower end of Rabbit Valley, or Fremont Valley, in Wayne County, Utah. It includes the village of Thurber, which is situated about two miles north of the Fremont River, about two miles from the east end of the Fremont Valley, or from Heath's Mill site, near the base of the mountains on the north, and four miles from the mountains on the east.

Bicknell is nine miles by road south-east of Loa, the county seat, and headquarters of the Wayne Stake of Zion, six miles north-west of Teasdale, sixty two miles south-east of Richfield, Sevier County, Utah, and 233 miles by nearest road south-east of Salt Lake City.

Most of the people reside on the townsite in the winter, while a number of them spend the summer months on farms and ranches. Some of these ranches are nearby, while others are far away.

The town of Bicknell is pleasantly situated on the floor of the valley, which, at this particular point, slopes southward toward Fremont. The sandy nature of the soil adapts it for the raising of lucerne, and many kinds of grain and vegetables.

The farming land belonging to the Bicknell settlement lies on both sides of the Fremont River, from which stream

\(^1\)Origins of Utah Place Names. op. cit., p. 10.
and Pine Creek, water is obtained for irrigation. Pine Creek empties into the Fremont River about four miles south of the center of the present townsite, and Government Creek empties into the same river about the same distance south-east of the townsite. There are also a few orchards doing fairly well, being protected by groves and rows of shade trees.

**Early Settlement and History.**—Thurber, or Bicknell, was first settled in the spring of 1879 by Jeremiah Stringam and family along with Levi, George and Willard Brinkerhoff and Jorgen Jorgensen. In March, 1879, they arrived in that part of Fremont Valley now included in the Thurber Ward. They commenced at once to dig a water ditch, tapping Fremont Riber about three miles northwest of the present townsite on the north side, and a fair crop of wheat, oats and barley was raised that year as well as a few potatoes and garden vegetables.

George Brinkerhoff built the first house at a point near the creek about three quarters of a mile west of the old townsite or two miles south of the present townsite. A small herding house had been built several years before on the south side of the river about a mile southeast of the old townsite by Albert K. Thurber. The next two houses were built by George W. Stringham and Jorgen Jorgensen. In the course of the summer and fall other houses were erected at different places along the river, some also on the south side. The first presiding Elder in that part of the Valley was Jeremiah Stringham, who formerly presided over the whole valley.
In 1880 a few more settlers arrived and the first townsite of Thurber, the old site was surveyed.

School.—As schools were always important to the early Mormon settlers and to the Church, the pioneers never failed to establish them. Bicknell was no exception for as early as 1881 a small log house for school was built, in which meetings and Sunday Schools were commenced that year. The same season a school district was organized and a day school commenced, and several of the people built houses on their town lots.

The following item of news written from Thurber (Bicknell) was published in the "Deseret News" during the year 1899.

Thurber, Wayne County, March 29. -Thurber people are grieving over the shortness of the school term, and surely they have cause for regret. Only ninety-five days in the year is all, seemingly, that the appropriation will afford. This is not a state of things to be tolerated quietly, if there is any possibility of having it remedied. Miss Leona Brinkerhoff, whose father is now on a mission, is doing what she can to remedy this evil by taking in as many children as she can accommodate at her home which of course is only a limited number. But she is none the less deserving of great praise for the effort she is making.¹

Freemont

Name.—Freemont, Wayne County, having an altitude of 7,000 feet, was settled in 1875. The town was named for John C. Fremont, U. S. Army Officer² who explored parts of Utah in the 1840's.

¹Deseret News, 1899.
²Origins of Utah Place Names, op. cit., p. 20.
Description and Location.--Fremont Ward consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in the north end of Rabbit Valley, also called Fremont Valley, Wayne County, Utah. It includes the Fremont precinct. About one third of the members of the Ward reside on a surveyed townsite, while the rest live in a scattered area on their farms on both sides of the Fremont River. The townsite of Fremont is in the south-west half of Section 17 of Township 27 south of range 3 east. It is about five miles northeast of Loa, near the head of the valley, between the river and the mountains of the west. There are only one or two outside families residing within the limits of the Ward.

Fremont is about twenty four miles northeast of Koo-sharem in Grass Valley by the main traveled road, about three miles from the north line of Piute County, about fourteen miles southeast by roundabout rocky road from Fish Lake.

The Fremont Valley people have erected a dam of rocks, dirt and timber, at the lower end of Fish Lake raising the water in the Lake level about three feet, having bought the Indians' rights to fishing in the outlet. They shut off all water between irrigation season. About two miles below Fish Lake is the so-called Johnson Valley which is also used as a natural basin and has been turned into a reservoir. The ranchmen who formerly owned the valley were bought out for the sum of $2,000.00. Nearly all the inhabitants of Fremont Ward are

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1Andrew Jensen, Manuscript History, "Wayne Stake," L. D. S. Church Records, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1876.
Early Settlement and History.--The early settlement of this community was much the same as the others in that part of the county.

The first settler in that part of Rabbit or Fremont Valley now included in the Fremont Ward, was Andrew Jackson Allred who in the spring of 1876 located with his family on the east side of the Fremont River, about two miles south of the present townsite of Fremont. He built the first house in that part of the Valley. Silas W. Morrell, then an unmarried man, built the second house in that neighborhood on a small stream called Spring Creek, about one and one half miles southwest of the present Fremont townsite in the spring of 1877. William W. Morrell built the third house on the west side of the Fremont River immediately south of the present townsite in the winter of 1877-1878.

The first water power saw mill built in Fremont Valley was erected in the spring of 1879, by William Wilson Morrell and Daniel G. Bryan on the Fremont River about five miles above the present Fremont townsite.

In the spring of 1884 the townsite of Fremont was surveyed by L. G. DeLange of Koosharem, and on the sixteenth of October, 1884 a commencement was made to erect a meeting house, a log building, twenty four by thirty six feet. The house was finished sufficiently to hold a dance in it the following Christmas. This was the first house erected on the new townsite.
Schools.—These people were typical of the rest of the early Mormon pioneers in their thinking toward education. It wasn’t long after their arrival that they started making preparations for a school.

In the fall of 1879 the first school house was built, but it was not entirely finished until the summer of 1880. This school house was built on the east side of the Fremont River about a mile south of the present Fremont townsite. It was subsequently moved several times and in 1889 it was turned over to the Relief Society after the next school house was built.

Giles

Name.—Another very interesting account of one of the early settlements in that part of Piute, which is now Wayne County, was found by the writer in the January, 1951 issue of the Improvement Era. The place was named Giles, Utah. It was named after Henry Giles, Bishop of the Community.

Description and Location.—Blue Valley, in which Giles was located, is a tract of three thousand acres of fertile farmland once under cultivation but now abandoned. It had an ample water supply for the most intensive irrigation practices. The climate is comparable to Utah’s Dixie but this potential wealth and homeland has lain idle and unused for decades in a

1McCullough, C. W. "Giles - The Town the 'Dirty Devil' Took," The Improvement Era, V. 54 No. 1. (Salt Lake City, Utah, January, 1951), pp. 26-27 and 42-44.
state where the experts tell that little further agricultural expansion is economically feasible.

The nearest paved highway is fifty miles away in three directions, 160 miles in the fourth, and the term roads should be used advisedly in all cases. Beyond the outposts of civilization it is a land not entirely primitive and in the raw, for man has been there before to leave behind the mark of his habitation, a mark that was both a blessing and a curse.

The community was in Wayne County in the alluvial valley of the Fremont River that draws upon the watershed of the Henry, Boulder, Thousand Lakes, and Fish Lake Mountains. The time dates back to 1883. There was a settlement whose name no longer appears on modern maps. There are names that persist on these maps though the settlements do not. One of these is Giles.

Giles is easier to find on the map than in the field. It is thirty-five miles east of Fruita, on State Highway twenty four, sixty miles southwest of Greenriver, Utah.

The Fremont River flows through a series of level valleys that have been enriched for countless thousands of years with the silt and topsoil of its mountain watersheds. The first of these valleys marks the present settlement at Cainsville. Some eleven miles below, the largest is known as Blue Valley. There Giles was located. Nine miles downstream one comes to Hanksville in the Graves Valley, where the Muddy River joins the Fremont to form the "Dirty Devil." Time has proved Hanksville to be the most prosperous and permanent of the three
settlements.

Blue Valley lies, diamond shaped, some eight miles long and four miles wide at its widest point. Roughly, the river cuts its tillable land in two. Here was accounted room for one hundred families.

**Early Settlement and History.**—The early settlement was accomplished in much the same manner as the other communities along the Fremont River. In 1883, Ebenezer Hanks established a settlement on the Fremont at what is now Hanksville. Other families followed to take foothold upstream. The first settlers in Blue Valley were Hyrum Burgess and Jonathan Hunt and their families. Henry Giles, who was later to become bishop, arrived in the fall of that same year.

Organization of the settlers under the Church communal system was affected. The establishing of a homeland, development of irrigation system, and the planting of crops marked the accomplishments of that first year.

Two years were needed to build the canal which tapped the Fremont at the Narrows, three and one-half miles above the site of the meeting house. In 1887, a log schoolhouse was built. In 1892, the meeting house, also of logs, was erected, to be later replaced by a stone structure. Its ruins stand today as almost the sole remnant of those eventful years. Previously, gatherings and Church services were held in the homes or under boweries. The townsite of Giles was dedicated by Elder Francis M. Lyman of the Council of the Twelve in 1893. Between Cainsville and Giles, near Factory
Butte, the little community of Mesa had also been established. By the turn of the century, these settlements were well established. Bountiful crops of hay, fruit, vegetables, melons, and grain were being raised. The soil and climate proved particularly favorable for fruit growing, and the Blue Valley orchards gained a fame for the size, color, and quality of their fruits which rivaled that of Utah's Dixie. Ranchers grazed their cattle, horses, and sheep over the vast open ranges. Records reveal that there were mining activities in the Henry Mountains to the south. Coal was obtained at nearby Factory Butte from outcropping seams which are still being investigated.

Records say that by 1919:

The settlement of Giles in Blue Valley had been vacated. . . . The meetinghouse still stood in a dilapidated condition. Only three ranches remained in the valley.¹

It is thus that the visitor finds Blue Valley today, deserted, vacated by even the three die-hard farmers who lingered there until 1919.

The Fremont river was the cause of the rise and fall of Blue Valley. The early settlers tried to build a dam above the valley to control the river's water but lack of the right engineering knowledge proved costly to them for the river laughed at their weak efforts. They straightened the river bed and this too aided the river's distructful force. The great flood of 1914 struck a death blow to the hapless

¹Ibid., p. 27.
valley from which it never recovered. Realizing that they were fighting a losing battle the settlers took the only recourse left. Packing whatever they could salvage they moved to more promising communities.

Congress has before it now a bill that will provide for the agricultural rehabilitation of the entire valley tract between Cainsville and Hanksville. This would involve the building of a dam at the right location supplying ten thousand acres of good tillable land with available water.

Because of the inaccessibility of these valleys to the United States Marshalls and other law enforcing officers, Butch Cassidy and the Robber's Roost gangs used these valleys as a hide out for their spoils of cattle and horses until favorable opportunities of disposal arrived. This shows that roads will have to be considered as one of the first major prospects. It also shows that there is hope for a brighter day for this valuable land which is waiting for the ingenuity of the western people to reclaim it.

School.—The only mention of school was found in McCullough's\textsuperscript{1} article written about Giles in one sentence which reads, "In 1887, a log school house was built." No other information has been located but it is supposed that the schools were as important to them as to the other early Mormon communities.

The following small communities, now a part of Wayne County, were all a part of Piute County before the establish-

\textsuperscript{1}McCullough, op. cit., p. 27.
ment of the present boundaries of Wayne County. A brief resume is given of the material collected pertaining to these communities.

Grover

Grover was settled in 1880 and named in 1888 in honor of President Grover Cleveland. The town was first known as Carcass Creek because of the many animal carcasses found strewn along the creek banks. It has an elevation of 6,750 feet, one of the highest of any community in Wayne County.

Teasdale

The settlement of Teasdale, was named for George Teasdale, Mormon Church official and early pioneer and was settled in 1879.

Torrey

Torrey was named in honor of Colonel Torrey of Wyoming who fought in the Spanish-American War. It was first called Poverty Flat. Its elevation is 7,000 feet and is one of the highest communities in the original Piute County.

Fruita

The community of Fruita was so named because of the suitability of the soil and climate for raising fruit. It was settled in 1885 by some of the early Mormon pioneers of that area.

Caneville

No information has been located on the village of
Caneville except to note that it does exist and is listed on maps and is referred to in some of the writings concerning that area.

**Hanksville**

The founder of this community was Ebenezer Hanks, therefore the town was named in his honor. It was settled in 1883 by the pioneers who made their entry into the valleys along the Fremont river. The climate is pleasant because of the community's location and the elevation which is only 4,125 feet above sea level.

**Lyman**

The area called Lyman was named Wilmoth but later changed to Lyman in honor of Francis M. Lyman, the Mormon Church Official and one of its early settlers. It has the highest elevation of any town in early Piute County, being 7,125 feet above sea level.

**Loa**

The community of Loa received its name because of the volcano-like appearance of a mountain near the settlement. Franklin B. Young, who had served as a Mormon Missionary in the Hawaiian Islands, suggested that the town be named for the volcano Mauna Loa.

**Mesa**

Only one map located, showed the now abandoned town of Mesa. This community was similar to Giles in that it lasted
only a few years. Probably it received its name because of its short existence.

Schools in the Above Mentioned Areas.

There is little doubt about schools having been held in all of these communities because wherever the early Saints settled, their attention was soon focused on education and records show that provisions were soon made for the establishment of schools in all the other towns in Piute County shortly after the establishment of the settlements.

Summary

Summary.--Bicknell, Fremont, Giles, Grover, Teasdale, Torry, Fruita, Caineville, Hanksville, Loa, Lyman and Mesa are places and communities that were once located in Piute County. At present they are all a part of Wayne County.

Bicknell was settled in 1879 and was named for Thomas W. Bicknell. It was settled by Latter-day Saints. School began in 1881 and has been maintained up to the present time.

Fremont was settled in 1875 by Latter-day Saints and was named for John C. Fremont, U. S. Army Officer. Their first school began in 1879.

Giles was settled in 1883 by Latter-day Saints, and it was named for Bishop Henry Giles, an early settler. The people built a school house in 1887. The town was abandoned because of agriculture difficulties with the Fremont river.

Grover was settled in 1880 and named for Grover Cleveland in 1888.
Teasdale was settled in 1879 by Mormon pioneers and was named for George Teasdale.

Torry was named for Colonel Torrey of Wyoming.

Fruita was settled in 1885.

Hanksville was settled in 1883.

Caneville, Lyman, Loa and Mesa were settled along about the same time because they are on some of the old maps of that time. The dates of their settlements were not given in the records that were searched.

Mesa is an abandoned community of which little is known.
CHAPTER VII

THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
OF PIUTE COUNTY

Organization

When any county is first organized, the growing pains and liabilities are usually tremendous, and it seems Piute County had its share. In the Piute County Probate Court Record Book A, a reference is made to the early establishment of the County and its division into Precincts; Marysvale and Circle Valley.

Under date of April 21, 1869, Probate Judge Joseph W. Wing proceeded to organize the County of Piute Territory of Utah, by appointing R. N. Bennett, Frederick P. Nelson and August Nielsen, Selectmen and administered to them the oath of office. The Judge and Selectmen then proceeded to appoint County and Precinct officers. They were appointed as follows: W. T. Dennis, Probate Clerk; John L. Ivie, Sheriff; W. T. Dennis, County Recorder; Wm. Zabriskie, County Surveyor; Niels Anderson Fredariccia, Coroner and Wm. Zabriskie, Prosecuting Attorney.

As stated before, the Court created two Precincts, Marysvale and Circle Valley. The County was almost divided in

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half with the northern half designated as the Marysvale Precinct and the southern half as Circle Valley Precinct.

This made extremely large Precincts because at that time Piute County extended from the top of the Beaver Mountain, east to the Colorado State line.

About four years later, under date of March 3, 1873, the same reference explains that the County was divided into three school districts as follows:

Education, Schools.
Piute County Probate Court Record A. Page 25.
March 3, 1873.

Ordered by the Court that the County be divided into three school districts, the first district embracing the election precinct of Bullion, the second embracing that of Marysvale, and the third district extending south of Van Burens land to limits of the County and to be known as Circleville District.

These early records state that at the beginning of the County's Educational setup, only the three districts mentioned above were well enough established to consider school problems, at least to such an extent. A study of figure one, the map of the County and the dates of each community's origin, shows that these three places were the only ones established at that date.

A few years later, as the County grew in population, the establishment of some new communities in the Eastern part of Piute County took place. On the date of June 2, 1879 data show that the Court organized a new precinct in the eastern part of the County known as the La Sal Precinct. Although the record does not mention that it was organized as a school precinct, it is recognized that at that time the school precincts
coincided almost exactly with the voting precincts.

Five years later, on December 1, 1884, two new districts were organized, viz: Teasdale Number eleven and Circleville Number twelve. If these numbers mean what the writer assumes they mean then there were twelve districts in Piute County by that date. However, this fact is not known or shown in any data that could be found. The County was increasing steadily in population during those years and the number of districts were increasing likewise, for by the year 1891 nineteen school districts were listed. Piute County Court Record Book B lists the School Districts of the County in that year as follows:

1. Hanksville District
2. Burgess District
3. Mesa District
4. Canesville District
5. Aldrich District
6. Teasdale District
7. Thurber District
8. East Loa District
9. Loa District
10. Fremont District
11. Kooshareem District
12. Beaver Creek District
13. Wilmont District
14. Kingston District
15. Circleville District
16. Junction District
17. Marysvale District
18. Bullion District
19. Lost Creek District

This is quite a contrast to the three districts that were first established eighteen years earlier. These facts also show that the County was being settled rather speedily.

Data indicate that in thinking of these districts one must keep in mind that in those days they were usually restricted to the limits of a community. This fact is shown, too, in that East Loa and Loa, as well as Lost Creek and Circleville being less than two miles apart, are listed as separate districts. It isn't difficult to visualize here what advantages consolidation could and did mean to the schools in

\[1\text{Ibid.}, \text{pp. 195-198-201.}\]
Utah.

Piute County had been turned over to San Juan County. As there were no communities established in the part transferred, little effect was shown or felt within the County. It seems that about the only thing that was noticeable, was that Piute County had fewer square miles than before. However, in 1892 when Wayne County was organized, this made quite a noticeable difference. The whole eastern part of Piute County, from the Fish Lake Mountain range, east to the Green River was placed in the new county. These two changes decreased the size of Piute County to about one-sixth of its original size in area and took ten of the nineteen school districts, listed previously, from Piute County.

The changes described above are recorded in Piute County's Record Book B, on pages 215-16-16 and 219.\textsuperscript{1}

Because of the division of the county and the elimination of ten of the school districts it became necessary or advisable for the county to renumber the remaining districts. According to the data on June 6, 1892, the school districts were renumbered. Bullion was listed as Number one; Beaver Number two; Circleville Number three; Junction Number four; Koosharem Number five; Kingston Number six; Lost Creek Number seven; Marysvale Number eight and Wilmont Number nine.

On this date of 1892, Bullion, Koosharem, Lost Creek, Marysvale and Circleville had changed very little, but the others listed were re-established as follows:

\begin{itemize}
\item Bullion was listed as Number one;
\item Beaver Number two;
\item Circleville Number three;
\item Junction Number four;
\item Koosharem Number five;
\item Kingston Number six;
\item Lost Creek Number seven;
\item Marysvale Number eight and Wilmont Number nine.
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{1}Ibid., pp. 215-216-217-219.
Junction was permanently established at the former City Creek locality. Kingston was moved from its location in Circle Valley or the United Order settlement, to its new location where it now stands, and Wilmont was either at Angle or Otter. Howard Bringley, an old pioneer of the Wilmont area, but who now lives in Kingston, states that for many years the name of Wilmont District included these two schools. The school was held in one place one year and in the other the next year, depending upon the circumstances.

It is significant to note that all together, Piute has had thirty or more different schools at one time or another. All of these did not operate at the same time because some only lasted a few years.

There has also been a change of the former Koosharem District. Because of the people's choice, as explained previously, the County line has been changed back and forth two or three times. At present, in 1951, Koosharem is located in Sevier County.

The schools now operating in Piute County are as follows: One elementary and one high school at Marysvale, one elementary at Junction and one elementary and one high school at Circleville, making a total of three elementary and two high schools in the county.

This shows the effects of school consolidation, and suggests the advantages to the students and taxpayers in providing more qualified teachers and better equipped buildings, although fewer in numbers.
Superintendents of Schools

The first recording discovered pertaining to Superintendents of Schools in Piute County Territory is shown in Dr. J. C. Moffit's book. It points out that Charles Merrill of Marysvale was appointed Piute County School Superintendent in the year of 1876.

The next entry is in the Piute County Court Record Book B. This was under date of March 4, 1878 and under the subject of Census. It states that the bill of Charles Merrill, County School Superintendent, for taking the census of School Children in Piute County, was $12.00. The bill was accepted with the following conditions, that he was to furnish the County Clerk with a list of the names of the School Children in Piute County.

In 1880 Joseph H. Wright was appointed Piute County School Superintendent and for his services received $20.00. The same year the Territorial Legislature passed a law providing for free public schools in Utah. This could have had something to do with the increase in salary from $12.00 to $20.00 for the Superintendent. No doubt some added responsibilities were placed on him that year. These responsibilities must have eased up for in 1883 Mr. Wright was only allowed $25.00 for his services as Superintendent of Common Schools.

2 Piute County Court Records, op. cit., p. 23.
for the two years past.

On December 1, 1884, the records show that L. G. Long was Superintendent of the District Schools and that he had made one visit through the entire County and was in the process of making a second one. This was the year the two new districts of Teasdale and Circleville were organized.

It might be explained here that the reason Circleville had not had a school district organized before, was because the two districts that had been reported from Circle Valley were listed as Lost Creek and Kingston, the Kingston district meaning the United Order. By 1884 Kingston had moved to its new location and only Lost Creek and the new Circleville district, which had been in operation for two years, were given in the record.

Superintendent Long was allowed $25.00 for his services as Superintendent of Schools during the year 1884. This was a little increase over what former Superintendent Wright was paid in 1880.

Following is a letter written by Superintendent Long to the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools. It explains the existing problems and conditions of that time more than any other data found.

Biennial Report of the
Territorial Superintendent of District Schools,
T. E. Taylor, Public Printer.
1884.

In response to your requirement, I have the pleasure to submit the following:
I stated to you in a recent letter the disadvantage
under which I started to perform my duties as county superintendent, which, shortly, is because I did not get my commission until about four weeks after the time the reports should have been sent to you. I had to take the trustees' reports which had been sent to my predecessor in office, and which I found in a very poor shape, to afford a foundation for the report I had to make; furthermore, I had not time, because of, as already stated, it was four weeks after the time the reports should have been sent in, to return said trustees' reports to them for correction.

As to the standard of education in the county, it is generally in a low condition, the reasons being mostly the lack of teachers. The people of this county have had many disadvantages to battle with, such as a very limited supply of water, and the frosts which have destroyed their crops towards harvest time; the consequences being that the financial progress of the people has been very slow, so much so, that until the last year or two the majority of our people were compelled to go off to the more favorable settlements in other counties to earn the necessities to support their families; this being the case, the people were only able to engage cheap teachers. Another disadvantage is, that we have no competent teachers, residents of our communities—with one exception (Fremont)—and consequently have to engage teachers from other places, which is a serious drawback. For instance, this year grain cannot be sold for money at any price in this instance, this part of the country, and such imported teachers cannot be paid in anything but cash at present not attainable for the farmer for his products; while a resident teacher could be paid in part in produce, which, at cash price, would be a good to him as money. In parts of this county, the people are living on their quarter sections, far from each other (one, two or more miles), which makes it difficult for their children to go to school.

Having so lately taken possession of the office, I have not yet finished visiting the schools officially, but will start in the beginning of the new year. I am acquainted with the condition of several of the districts, however, in this neighborhood. The schools are almost destitute of all kinds of apparatus, few of them having as much as a blackboard. By inquiry I find there is a small sum of money in the county treasury to the credit of the schools from estrays, which I intend to divide among the districts as soon as possible, advising trustees to use the same to buy apparatus, etc.

Your advice to county superintendents in your biennial report, page 29, to keep in their offices price lists, plans and other instruction for trustees I think very good; but at present I have none, and, as far as I know, there is no fund to draw from to buy such articles;
and as the law has made no provision for any salary, or otherwise, to pay superintendents for their labor, I think it cannot reasonably be expected that they shall pay for such things themselves.

As to suggestions, I think that the present school law, although in general a very good law, is a little deficient with regard to providing a way for trustees to obtain sufficient means to pay teachers.

Referring to my being so recently installed in the office, I beg you will excuse me that I am not able to give a more thorough report of the condition of the educational department of this county.

I am, yours very respectfully,

L. G. Long,
Co. Supt. Dist. Schools, Piute County.
Koosharem, December 24, 1883.

In 1888 Peter E. Olsen of Koosharem was appointed County Superintendent. The first recorded report made by him on September 1, 1890 when he presented his report of the Teachers' Institute held at Fish Lake on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of July. The bill will be given as recorded to show the exact amount paid for each item as he recorded them.

September 1, 1890. Page 165
Bill of Superintendent P. E. Olsen allowed as follows:
Visiting schools 3 days @ $4.00 $12.00
Mileage 120 miles @ 5 cents per mile 6.00
Office work 7 days @ $4.00 per day 28.00
Postage and Stationary 2.00
Total— 48.00

The item of $12.00 charged for attending teachers' institute was rejected.

L. G. Long's name appears again on the records in 1891. He showed the necessity of levying a County School tax for the ensuing year, to the full amount allowed by law. The levy made at that time was around three mills on the dollar. That is somewhat different than at present. These tax items

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1Piute County Court Records, op. cit., p. 165.
Superintendent Long was allowed $74.70 for his services that year. Evidently the duties were increasing for the next year following, Wayne County was established and ten of the school districts were taken away from Piute County. Even in the light of this event, records show that in 1896 the Piute County Superintendent of District Schools was paid $125.00 for the year. The same report reveals that in 1897 the superintendent was paid $150.00. This same amount was paid to him as salary in 1900. This is significant to the extent that it shows that the people were sensing the value of a Superintendent of Schools, and the move toward specializing for such a position. Of course, by the time consolidation of schools took place in 1915, a District Superintendent of Schools was considered a very important person, and the salary was beginning to be increased accordingly. Today, the annual salary of most superintendents in the State of Utah is from four thousand dollars up to ten thousand dollars. This shows the importance placed upon the Superintendents by the people of the state. However, such a salary is not the case in Piute County yet. Mr. J. E. Oscarson, the present Superintendent of Schools, states that he receives only $660.00 a year for being County Superintendent and the rest of his salary is received for services as a Principal and a teacher.

Following is a list of the County Superintendents that the writer was able to obtain. Some of the names were taken from the records, the others were given to the writer by
people who said they remembered these people having served as Superintendent of Schools in Piute County.

Charles Merrill Marysvale, Utah 1876
Joseph H. Wright Koosharem, Utah 1880
L. G. Long Koosharem, Utah 1882
Peter E. Olsen Koosharem, Utah 1888
L. G. Long Koosharem, Utah 1891
William Johnson Circleville, Utah 1896
Laura Coats Marysvale, Utah
Samuel Page Marysvale, Utah

After Consolidation

D. H. Robinson Junction, Utah 1916
Ray Nelson Circleville, Utah 1921
Douglas Cannon Circleville, Utah 1927
John E. Oscarson Marysvale, Utah 1933

At this date of writing, spring of 1951, John E. Oscarson is still County Superintendent, having served longer than any other one. People say Superintendent Oscarson has done a great service for Piute County and deserves much credit.

Text Books Used and Branches Taught

Text books have always played an important part in the educational development of the students of Piute County as well as the rest of the state. In the inauguration of schools, books were probably depended upon more than now. It may be noted from the biographies of the pioneers that they were supposed to all have the same books if possible and in those days when the freedom of the students was limited and
they had to do their studying alone under a very rigid discipline, books were more necessary than ever. Today the variety of the text books is greater and the students are allowed to work together more.

Data contained in the Statistical Reports\(^1\) that the Territorial Legislature approved February 20, 1880, states that all text books should be approved by District Superintendents for use in Territorial Districts. No change was to take place within a five year period. Teachers would forfeit their eligibility as a teacher if they violated this regulation.

An example of some of the text books used as early as 1883 are as follows:

- Independent Series of Readers.
- Watson's Complete Speller.
- Ray's New Elementary Arithmetic.
- Ray's New Practical Arithmetic.
- Appleton's Standard Elementary Geography.
- Appleton's Standard Higher Geography.
- Sevinton's New Language Lessons.
- Spencerian System of Copy Books, Writing and Penmanship.
- Anderson's Popular History of the U. S.
- Krusi's System of Drawing.\(^2\)

The writer was able to find very little information concerning the branches or classes taught in the schools during the early period of Piute County. At present, the schools in Piute County are operated on about the same standards as other districts in the State. Because of the legislative control over the schools in Utah, they have become more unified

\(^1\) Moffitt, op. cit., p. 248.
\(^2\) Ibid., p. 252.
than ever before. Text book requirements seem to be growing more lenient. Nevertheless, the classes that were taught in some of the early days are the same as some that are taught now. The main difference is in newer materials and different methods.

A sample of some of the subjects taught and the years they were given are shown below.

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<tr>
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<td>Bk. Keeping</td>
<td>Music</td>
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</table>

County Student Enrollment

Records show that the first school in Piute County was held in Circle Valley in the year of 1866 with an enrollment of sixty-five students. In 1876 no school was held because of the Indian troubles during the Black Hawk War.

Community histories reveal that in 1886 schools were held in nearly every locality although the school reports show that no records were available and no enrollment was given. Ten years later in 1896, statistics show a different picture. Eighty-two per cent of the school population, or

four hundred and eighty-nine out of a possible six hundred and twenty-one children were attending school. In 1906, there was a school population of seven hundred and forty-one students. This was an increase of eighty students over the ten years previous. In 1916 there was a drop in school population from seven hundred and forty-one to six hundred and forty-six, showing a decrease of ninety-five students. In 1916 only five hundred and fifty-three students were enrolled.

Ten years later, in 1926, the records show that the elementary school population, decreased to five hundred and fifty-eight, making a loss of eighty-eight pupils. The first high school had started four years previously, and by 1926 there were one hundred and twelve students enrolled in the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades. This made a total of elementary and secondary pupils for the year 1926 of six hundred and seventy. An increase is noted over the previous ten year enrollment. Some of the high school students were from out of the County.

Examination of the records of 1936 reveal that the total number of students for both elementary and high schools for that year was six hundred and twelve, or fifty-eight less than 1926. The decrease was in the elementary school because the high school had an increase of forty-six students. The elementary had decreased from five hundred and fifty-eight to four hundred and fifty-four, or a loss of one hundred and four students.

In 1946 there were five hundred and thirteen students
enrolled. The Records are not broken down into elementary and high school enrollments. However, that was ninety-nine less for the total than ten years earlier. The last year recorded was 1950 which showed a small increase in the total. There were five hundred and thirty students, compared with five hundred and thirteen in 1946.

Records show that the greatest enrollment Piute County ever had in one year was in 1921 when eight hundred and three students were registered. The lowest percentage of students enrolled was in 1878 when only twenty per cent was attending school. Since the Equalization Law of 1947 went into effect, the enrollment has remained reasonably high. In fact, much of the school enrollment is above ninety per cent of the school population.

The first high school held in Piute County was in Circleville and, according to the records, in the year of 1922 thirteen students were registered. This is not in complete agreement though, with an account given by M. D. Allen of Kingston, and his son Luris Allen, who state that in 1921-1922 a ninth grade was held in Junction. Records of this year of school, if it were held, were omitted from the state reports. However, Luris Allen said he was sure that it was held in 1921 and 1922 because he rode a horse from Kingston to Junction all that year to attend the ninth grade. High school has been held continuously since its beginning in Circleville. Junction has only had a school up to the eighth grade except for that one year when the ninth grade was held. Marysvale High School
started in 1923 and has been held continuously since then, except for the one year of 1946-1947 when the students were transported to Circleville because of a teacher shortage.

County Board of Examination and Teachers Salaries

It is rather interesting to note from the old Court Records that teachers' examinations as a basis for issuing teachers certifications, were conducted and planned similar to that of today. The problems concerning the teachers' salaries were before the public then as they are now.

Although these problems are met in somewhat of a different way and arrangement today than they were in the beginning of the County's Educational history, they were just as important to the parents then as they are now. As early as 1873 the Court appointed a board of examination for School purposes. John Pope was appointed for Bullion, Miles Durkee for Marysvale and A. M. McCarty for Circleville. Their responsibilities and duties were not listed but it is supposed their obligations were to investigate and examine prospective teachers.

Another board of examinators was appointed in 1878. This board included, Thomas A. King, T. Pratt, and Mrs. Wilcox.

The date of these appointments would indicate that all these members were from around the Marysvale and Circle Valley areas. Only those areas held schools at that time.

The teachers' examinations in 1892 were conducted by Superintendent L. G. Long. Reasons for the Superintendent
doing the examinations is not given. It does indicate that more responsibility was being assigned to the position of the Superintendent of Schools.

Dr. J. C. Moffitt writes in his Compiled Reports of The Superintendents of Schools of Utah, the following on examination and certification of teachers:

1896
Examination for certificate to teach is always required. No certificate from any place outside of the state will suffice. Teachers' institutes are held in the various counties, and information in regard thereto can be had by addressing the Co. Supts.

John R. Park
Supt. of Public Inst.

One entry tells that two meetings of examination were held, and that nine teachers were examined and certificates were issued. Just how many certificates were issued was not indicated. This was a surprise to read in the light of the salaries that were paid then, since data indicates that in 1883 the average monthly salary of men teachers in Utah was $46.80. The average salary for ladies was $28.31. In 1896, the average salary per teacher was $44.78 per month with five months of school, or an annual salary of $224.00. It is difficult to see what chance any teacher had in those days to live and keep body and soul together on that amount of salary. It is also supposed and is probable, that the teachers secured jobs on the side or during the off school months just the same as many of them have to do now.

The responsibilities placed upon teachers certainly

justifies greater compensation than thus shown so far. The financial side of a teachers' life has improved. In Piute County in 1948-1949, the average teachers' salary was around $2500.00 per year. This is still low in comparison to most of the other districts of the state. Nothing in life, except food, shelter and clothing, is more important than the way peoples' minds are trained, and no group of people held a greater influential power on the youth of the Nation, than do the school teachers, unless it is the home with the parents' guidance.

School Tax

Little will be said about the school tax. Before 1880 the school levy was three mills on the dollar. This gave Piute County between five and six hundred dollars a year on that tax. That would be considered very low now. Even so, some people protested the tax. In 1885 a protest was made which involved a law suit. This was considered a test case for the county. After consideration it was agreed to let the matter rest until the next term of court. The writer was unable to discover just how this test case was settled.

Since the time mentioned above, it seems there has been a decided change in the development of schools. Many children in Utah preceding 1890 were not in school at all. Doctor J. C. Moffitt writes:

In spite of the expansion of the territorial statutes, parents and guardians were still compelled to pay personally much of the school cost. It was not until 1890 that Utah enacted a law that made the
schools essentially free to all children. With the passing of this act, it began a very rapid growth.¹

This is verified in the chart which compares the total Piute County School population to the per cent of students in attendance.

The Compulsory Attendance Law of today, together with the Equalization Law of 1947 allows greater educational opportunities to the youth of every county in the State, and equalizes the taxpayers load who lives in the lower income districts.

The mill levy for schools in Piute County in 1880 was three mills. In 1926 it was twelve and five-tenths mills and in 1947 it was twenty-one mills. This shows the belief and faith in the value of education by the people of Piute County. The same is true in the rest of the State of Utah. Nothing is more important and precious than the children of Utah.

Summary

Summary.--The first precinct division made in Piute County was in 1869 when the County was divided in almost equal halves; the northern half being the Marysvale precinct and the southern half being the Circle Valley precinct.

In 1873 three school precincts were created. They were Bullion, Marysvale, and Circleville.

In 1879 a new precinct was created in the eastern part of Piute County known as the La Sal Precinct.

By 1884 the school population had increased to a

¹Moffitt, op. cit., p. 115.
point where there were twelve school precincts listed and in 1891 there were nineteen school districts on record.

Records show that in 1892 Wayne County was created and ten of the nineteen school districts, listed, were in the new county. By that time, also, the new Kingston had been established and Junction had moved to City Creek.

All together, over thirty school districts had been established within the boundaries of Piute County. Today there are four schools left, one combination elementary and high school in Marysvale, one elementary school at Junction, and one elementary and one high school at Circleville. Some of the reasons for this decrease was the transferring of the east end of Piute County's original district to San Juan County and the creation of Wayne County in the central part. A small strip of land along the Koosharem area was also transferred to Sevier County in 1930. Today Piute County is about one-sixth of its original size.

Better transportation facilities have also played an important part in centralizing the schools within the remaining Piute County area.

Since the first Public School Superintendent for Piute County was appointed in 1876, a total of eleven Superintendents of Public Schools have served in the County. Their salaries have varied from twelve dollars a year, for the first Superintendent, to six hundred and sixty dollars, ($660.00) a year now being paid the present School Superintendent.
The subjects taught within the county have changed. A greater variety is accessible today. Some of the same classes are taught today that were taught in the early history but newer methods and better teaching aids are now available and used.

Free public schools are available today for every child, whereas, the first schools were paid for by the parents of the pupils.

Selection of teachers according to their capabilities and training has always been of prime importance in Piute County. Salaries have been increased gradually along with the extension of the school year.

Taxes have increased from three mills on the dollar before 1880, to more than twenty-one mills at the present time.
CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The early settlers of Piute County found only nature in the raw state. They found strong opposition from their red brethren, which eventually ended in the Black Hawk War. Because of the war, the first group of settlers who went to Piute County in 1864 abandoned it and moved back to Sanpete County. (They were originally called from Sanpete County to settle Piute County).

As the years passed, prospective settlers kept investigating the possibilities and resources, and it was then that an experienced gold miner noticed the resemblance of the mountains surrounding Marysvale, to the mountains in California where a former Mormon Battalion soldier had discovered gold at Sutter's Mill. Upon investigation, he found traces of gold in the nearby creeks. He began a search to find the mother lode. The Bullion mine and others were found, and it was then that the Marysvale area began to boom. Prospectors became numerous. Towns began to spring up and in a very few years Piute County was "on the map." Because of these
conditions, mining and milling materials were in great demand, and means of providing these needed materials became crucial. Roads into the area were improved and rebuilt. As a result of this need, and because those gold mines located there were considered some of the richest in the world, a branch of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was extended from Thistle to Marysvale. This railroad became a great asset in the development of Piute County.

The mines have not stayed consistent in their production, and some of them were closed down. It is interesting to note that as some of the mines became exhausted, new ones were discovered. One of the latest, and probably one of the highest gold-producing mines was the Deer Trail. Hope and fortunes faded with its closing because of a lack of valuable minerals.

It seems a miner never gives up the hope of "striking-it-rich." The search continued in the Marysvale area in the face of the disappointments of the past. It is believed by many that their faith is being rewarded now, with the new Uranium discoveries on the eastern side of the Marysvale valley. Great excitement has been created with the new findings, and much activity is taking place in the development of these new mines. As an outgrowth of the mining business, the fluctuation in population has been noticeable and somewhat troublesome.

Schools have always been of importance to the early Utah settlers, and in every one of these settlements at least one school building has been built. Some of them stand empty
now, but they are living monuments to these early pioneers' belief in education.

**Marysvale Area.**—Many small communities rapidly grew up around the Marysvale area. In each of these a school was established and school buildings were built. One of these was the Methodist Church School. According to their records, this school was the only one operating in Marysvale around 1890. The Methodist school has operated almost continuously since that time and at the present time runs a day school for preschool children. Out of the nine schools that were established in this area, only one is operating today as a public school, and that is the Marysvale school which is a combination of the elementary and high school operating under one principal. He is John E. Oscarson, also the Superintendent of the County Schools.

**Circleville-Junction Area.**—The Circleville-Junction area was founded on something more permanent and secure than mining. These people devoted their energies to farming, raising livestock and building permanent homes. The first year the people were there they started to dig canals and plant crops. Some of the earlier canals dug in that area are still in use today. Schools were established very early and buildings were constructed by the contributions of the settlers. Because so many people lived across the river in the East part of Circle Valley, two schools were located there. Later they were abandoned when a larger school building was built at the present site of Circleville. The Kingston school was moved from
the eastern part of Circle Valley to the present location. Although Junction first established a school at the original location, it was moved to City Creek or the present town of Junction. Out of nine schools that once operated in the Circleville-Junction-Kingston area, only two elementary and one high school are in session today. One elementary school is located in Junction, and one elementary and one high school are held in Circleville. The high school started in 1922-1923 and has continued every year since. Students from Junction, Kingston, Angle, and Antimony travel by bus every day during the school year to attend school at Circleville.

Grass Valley Area.—The Grass Valley area has been one comparable to Circle Valley. No rich mining claims were discovered, and the early people put their hopes in the farming and stock-raising industries. Grass was plentiful, which made an abundant amount of good hay available for livestock feeding in the winter.

The Indian troubles delayed the early occupation. It took some time to reach a friendly understanding between the Indians and Pioneers before permanent settlements could be established. In the beginning Grass Valley was used by the people of Sanpete County as a pasture for their livestock.

Schools in this area have had a similar history to the others in Piute. The early settlers were Mormons and they took great pride in establishing institutions of learning for their children. Schools were established in Koosharem, Boxcreek, Angle and Otter. The school buildings at Angle and
Boxcreek are still standing but are unused.

A Junior High and an elementary school are in operation in Koosharem, the only schools in that area now. The people of Boxcreek transport their students by bus to Koosharem which now is a part of Sevier County.

Probably the greatest handicap to the Grass Valley area has been its location in regard to railroad and shopping facilities. It is about thirty-six miles from Richfield, the nearest railroad and desirable business center.

Wayne County Area.--The Wayne County area, which at one time was a part of Piute County and was known as the LaSal Precinct, started about the same way as the other settlements. Early Mormon pioneers settled the communities amid Indian troubles, but faith in mother nature and their church has brought some fine substantial homes and occupations.

They have had one thing to contend with that has been a little different than the rest of early Piute County history, and that has been the Fremont river. Although water is necessary for the development of the western area, it can, if misdirected or left alone, become a menace and destroyer of life, as well as of property. One community in particular, Giles by name, lost its existance by the poor judgment of the early settlers trying to control and change the course of the river.

The Wayne County area varies in its elevations of the towns much more than does the present Piute County. Some of the towns have a "Dixie" climate, and others are far too high
to raise anything but hardy crops and livestock.

The educational development has been comparable to the rest of the county. Because of location and the terrain, small schools have been, and are the rule.

In all of the early and present Piute County History, schools have always been an important establishment in each community. One of the first public buildings built, in each community, was the school.

Organization.—The beginning of schools in Piute County dates back to 1866, when a school was established in Circle Valley. The Black Hawk War caused the settlers to leave the county and the educational development was postponed for some ten years. During this time miners were investigating the gold traces discovered in the Marysvale area. The mother lode was soon located, and people began to move into the Marysvale and Bullion area. It was then that the County was organized and a division was made of the County into two precincts - Marysvale and Circleville. Soon after this, the Probate Judge divided the County into three school precincts, Bullion, Marysvale and Circleville. Schools were established in all three. Later other school precincts were organized in these three areas as well as throughout the whole County.

During the years from 1878 to about 1883, Grass Valley was settled and schools were soon established there.

The LaSal school precinct was created in the early eighties. This area later became Wayne County.
Superintendents.—The first superintendent of the Piute County Public Schools was Charles Merrill in 1876 who lived in Marysvale. Records show that the total salary he received for that year was $12.00 for taking the school census. All told there have been eleven superintendents in Piute County since the beginning. Their salaries have increased from the original $12.00 to $660.00 a year that is being paid to the present superintendent, J. E. Oscarson.

Board of Examiners and Teachers.—During these early years of struggle and strife, a Board of Examiners was established to examine and issue certificates to teachers. Part of the examination was performed by the superintendents. The teachers salaries were low, but have increased gradually as the school years have lengthened and financial aid has become available. Records show that at first men teachers were paid more than lady teachers.

Taxes.—The school mill levy in Piute County has increased from three mills on the dollar in 1880 to twenty-two and sixty-five hundredths mills (22.65) for the year of 1950. As a result of this increase, better educational opportunities are offered to the youth of Piute County. Although there are only three elementary schools in the County at present, compared with a total of more than thirty that were once established, the present ones are much better equipped and have well trained teachers. The two existing high schools were established in the early twenties. They are located at Marysvale and Circleville and are performing a very valuable service
to these localities. Buses transport students to these schools and also deliver many of the elementary students from outside areas to the three elementary schools that operate today. These are located at Circleville, Junction and Marysville.

**Student Enrollment.**—Student enrollment in Piute County has not varied too greatly since the beginning. When Wayne County was created about half of the then existing school districts were taken out of Piute County. Because the areas were all growing in population there was no particular notice in the decrease of student enrollment at that time. Records reveal that the enrollment never went higher than eight hundred and three. That was in 1921. This indicates that Piute County can only provide a livelihood for a limited number of people. Today with an enrollment of 530 it is less than it was thirty years ago.

**Conclusions**

Such a study as this should have been made at an earlier date in order for a more complete story to have been obtained. Some information is available, but the story written depended much upon personal interviews, thus showing the lack of recorded materials available.

It is the thinking of the writer that, probably, one large High School, centrally located at Junction, would serve the students and patrons of Piute County better than the two existing smaller ones. This plan would allow for better buildings and more fully equipped buildings, as well as better
qualified teachers.

In as much as students from Kingston, Antimony, and Angle are transported to schools already, transportation to Junction would not inconvenience them.

Students could be transported by bus from Marysville on the north, and Circleville on the south.

From the study made, the writer believes the educational standards of the County could be greatly improved if the Superintendent of Schools were allowed more time to devote to the duties of the office of Superintendent instead of carrying the added responsibilities of a teacher and principal.
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Allen, Luris, Seminary Teacher, Gunnison, Utah.

Allen, M. D., Farmer, Kingston, Utah

Anderson, Reine, Housewife, Koosharem, Utah
Bagley, George A., Farmer, Boxcreek, Utah.

Bartholomew, Glen, Principal Ephraim Jr. High, Ephraim, Utah.

Brindley, Howard, Farmer, Kingston, Utah.

Brown, Inza, Housewife and School Teacher, Koosharem, Utah.

Cuff, Nettie, Housewife, Marysvale, Utah.

Davis, Owen, Superintendent of Wayne County Schools, Bicknell, Utah.

Elder, Irene, Piute County Recorder and former Editor of Piute County News, Marysvale, Utah.

Fullmer, Ed, Farmer, Circleville, Utah.

Fullmer, Ellen, Housewife, Circleville, Utah.

Fullmer, Rex, Merchant, Circleville, Utah.

Ipson, Hattie, Housewife and present Clerk of Piute County School Board, Junction, Utah.

Jolley, Mrs. Mazel, Housewife and School Teacher, Angle, Ut.


Lynn, Esta May, Housewife, Panguitch, Utah.

Morgan, Elvira, Housewife, Circleville, Utah.

Morrill, Mrs. Helen, Housewife, Junction, Utah.

Morrill, Dr. Reed, Acting Dean, College of Education, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Oscarson, John E., Superintendent of Piute County Schools, Marysvale, Utah.

Peterson, Clara, Housewife, Marysvale, Utah.

Rowan, Elliott, Realtor, Provo, Utah.

Simkins, Charley, Retired, Circleville, Utah.

Simkins, Elsie Halladay, Housewife, Circleville, Utah.

Sudweeks, Barbara, Housewife, Kingston, Utah.

Sudweeks, Dr. Joseph, Professor at B. Y. U., Provo, Utah.
Sudweeks, Sarah Parmelea, Mother of Professor Sudweeks and First School Teacher in Junction, Provo, Utah.

Thompson, Thelda, Housewife, Junction, Utah.

Thompson, William, Farmer, Junction, Utah.

Wasum, Grace, Pastor of Chas. H. Rorer Memorial, Marysvale, Ut.

Westwood, John, Farmer and former School Board Member of Piute County Schools, Circleville, Utah.

Whittaker, Viva, Stenographer in Piute County Recorder's Office, Junction, Utah.
School Teachers

School Teachers have played a very important roll in the educational development of Piute County. In the beginning they served well considering their training and education. Hardships were common obstacles for them to overcome. Salaries were often paid in produce or whatever could be arranged or provided. Many teachers had to receive their pay by living with one family for a while then moving to another. This would certainly be difficult to do with a family to support. No doubt the educational influence of the Latter-day Saints' Church was prominent in the desires for educational development through organized schools.

When one studies and compares the differences between buildings, books transportation, supplies and learning opportunities provided for early students and teachers to those of modern times, admiration and respect grows for those seekers and teachers of knowledge.

In appreciation of the great services done by the teachers in the Piute County Schools from the beginning of the County's first school up to and including 1950, a list of all their names available, through records and from pioneer's memories, follows:

Adamson, D. D.  Adamson, Ella
Adair, Mariam  Agner, Emma
Allen, Carrie  Allen, Carling
Allen, Hannah  Allen, LaSalle
Allen, Irene  Allen, Lillian
Allen, Geanette  Allen, Jessie
Allen, Wm.  Allred, Ursel
Anderson, K. G.  Anderson, C. E.
Anderson, Clyde  Anderson, Gwen J.
Anderson, Viola
Andrus, Iona
Asay, Elsie
Baker, Alvin H.
Bagley, Mrs. Myrtle
Bagley, Orson
Balderston, J. A.
Baldwin, Blanch
Ballestadt, Bertha
Barnson, Loretta
Barton, Barbara
Batty, John H.
Bean, O. U.
Beecher, Marcelle
Betenson, Earl
Bertleson, Emily
Bjarnason, Joanna
Black, S. F.
Blackham, Lucille
Bleak, Wilma
Boyers, Geneviear
Bradley, V. F.
Brighton, Ruby
Brindley, Lois
Brown, Gertrude
Brown, N. E.
Buchanan, Clarence
Burton, Hannah
Bush, Lottie
Caffel, Isaac
Cannon, D. Q.
Carlston, Fern
Casto, Olive
Chidister, Sabin
Christian, Iva
Christensen, Ina
Christensen, J. O.
Christensen, Leslie
Christensen, Sylvia
Clapp, Helen M.
Clark, Herbert
Cloyd, Cora
Cochrane, Mary
Collins, Frederick
Condie, Carol
Cox, Lucy
Crane, Olive
Crosby, Mable
Cuff, Champ M.
Dalton, Clara

Anderson, Heber
Andrus, L. S.
Arbuckle, Jennie
Baker, D.
Bagley, Ben
Bailey, Clella
Balderston, Miriam
Balls, Verdeen
Barney, Florence
Barnson, Vivian
Barzee, Livilla
Bean, Clara
Beebe, Eva
Benedict, Ester
Betenson, Thomas E.
Bjarguard, Eretta
Black, Melba
Black, William
Blackwell, Harry
Bown, Myrtle
Bradford, Ruth
Brere, Nellie
Brindley, Lavina
Brown, Ella
Brown, Nellie
Brown, Sarah
Burgess, Briant
Burton, Marian H.
Cameron, Benjamin
Cannon, Edna
Carver, Ruth
Chamberlain, Ellis
Chipman, Ethel
Christensen, Mrs. Earl
Christensen, Jack
Christensen, Lavor
Christensen, Marie
Church, Rudolph
Clark, Edith
Clark, Herbert
Cochrane, Ann
Cohenour, Francis
Collins, Mrs. M.
Cowan, Mrs. J. B.
Crane, C. B.
Crabb, Exelda
Cuff, Alene
Davis, Sarah
Day, Emma  
Despain, Nettie  
Dodson, Vera  

Edwards, Clara  
Elder, Jennie  
Elder, Mariah  
Evans, Howard  
Everett, Ruth  

Farns, Gene  
Fechser, Elva  
Foster, ?  
Fox, George A.  
Frazier, Florence  
Fullmer, Dwight  
Fullmer, Rex  

Gass, Annie  
Gedge, Lilliam  
Gibbs, Ethel M.  
Giesdroff, ?  
Goodlander, J. H.  
Graham, Joe  
Griffen, Wilford  

Hall, Claudia  
Hammond, Florence  
Hanchette, Hughes  
Hansen, Norma  
Hanson, Lola  
Harmon, R.  
Harrison, W. D.  
Haycock, Ray  
Hayward, Ralph  
Heapes, J. LeRoy  
Henderson, Mae  
Hillman, Grace  
Horne, Richard  
Howes, Devere  
Houston, Loretta  
Hunt, G. M.  
Hunter, Velma  

Isaacson, Lindon  

Jacklin, Matildia  
Jackson, Ellen  
Jensen, Darwin  
Jessen, Elva  
Johnson, Florence  
Johnson, Glen  
Johnson, Mattie  

DeLange, Alverda  
Despain, Orson  
Doty, Claudis  

Ekins, Mable  
Elder, Lura  
Erwin, Grace  
Evans, Winnie  
Eyring, Lois R.  

Farnsworth, Lynn  
Fechser, Ina  
Fox, Hugh  
Fox, Mable  
Fugal, Reva  
Fullmer, John Paul  
Fullmer, Tom  

Gay, Farrell D.  
Gibbs, C. B.  
Gibbs, Mrs. Vernon  
Goldsmith, Latitia  
Graff, Milton  
Greenwood, Shurman  

Hall, Edith  
Hanchette, Ambrose  
Hansen, Eventa  
Hanson, Dan  
Harmon, Ella King  
Harris, Vernessa  
Harding, Eldon  
Hayward, Gene  
Hayes, Alice  
Helquist, Nellie  
Heslington, Dave  
Holman, Sadie  
Horton, Bertha  
Howell, Mr.  
Hoyte, Helen  
Hunsaker, Rex  
Hutchings, Emma  

Jackman, F. A.  
Jenkins, Janette  
Jensen, Viola  
Jessen, Iva  
Johnson, G. F.  
Johnson, Martha  
Johnson, R. E.
Johnson, R. Emroy
Jones, Flora
Kay, Afton
Keeley, Edith
Kelsen, Leila
King, Emily
King, Naomi
Knapus, Loyd
Langford, Blench
Lambson, Emma
Larson, Sylvia
Larson, Edgar
Lay, Faye
LeFevere, Reginald
Lemerson, Floy K.
Lewis, Thelma
Livingston, Lillian
Loyd, Rita
Luke, Clinton
Luke, George L.
Luke, Odeen
Lynn, Esta May
Mackay, Levelle
McBride, Evelyn
McGoleman, Lilas
McKay, Catherine
McPherson, Elizabeth
Mayrick, Jane
Miles, Lorine
Miller, Laura
Miller, Velma
Morgan, Elvira Day
Moore, Harvey
Morrill, Alice
Morrill, Fern
Morrill, Maud
Morrill, Nora
Morrison, Gladys
Mortenson, R. V.
Munson, Woyle
Musig, Kate
Nelson, Alouise
Nelson, Iva
Nelson, Roice
Newby, Hartley
Nielson, Iva
Norgren, Jason
Olsen, Charlie

Johnson, William
Jorgensen, Enoch
Kay, Evelyn
Keena, Mrs. B. W.
Kinder, Sorenko J.
King, Mae
King, Stella
Lambson, Ada V.
Lambson, J. B.
Larsen, Christie
Larson, Petrear
Lee, A. H.
Leigh, Annie
Lewis, Kate
Liuge, Onetta
Lovell, Lucie
Luke, Cleo
Luke, Darrell
Luke, Isabella
Luke, W. J.
Maxfield, Myrtle
McCune, Leeta
McDonald, Irvin
McLaughlin, Bunice
Meusel, Dorothy
Midgley, Mae
Miller, Annabella
Miller, Martha
Miner, Edwin
Moore, Grace
Moore, Mrs. Vida
Morrill, Elna
Morrill, Florence
Morrill, Milo
Morrill, Sarah Permelea
Mortensen, R. P.
Mulligan, Mary
Murdock, Nettie
Myers, Cezar
Nelson, Emma
Nelson, L. R.
Nelson, W. R.
Nichols, Pansy
Nielson, Mable
Nuerenberg, Mrs. Lee
Olsen, Dan
Olsen, Lydia
Olsen, LaRue
Oscarson, J. E.
Parker, Shirley
Parsons, George
Pearson, Henrietta
Penn, Ruby E.
Petersen, Laura
Petersen, Martha
Pope, J. C.
Porter, LeNora
Rainey, Gladys
Rasmussen, Fern
Rasmussen, Orson
Rick, Rose
Riddle, Elvira
Riggs, A. Frank
Ritchie, Ardella
Robbins, Jennie
Robinson, Florence
Rosebear, Lavinia
Russell, Verda
Rust, Mrs. Burton
Sautter, Helen
Scott, Belle
Sorensen, Elva
Simkins, Alta
Simkins, Nellie
Skolfield, Elizabeth
Smith, D. A.
Smith, LaVern
Smith, Phil O.
Smith, Vivian
Snow, Shirley M.
Sonday, M. M.
Spencer, Frank
Stark, Lura
Steele, James
Stevens, Lyle
Stimpson, J. Allen
Stoney, LaVerna
Stringham, Beatrice
Sudweeks, Vinnie
Tanner, Lois
Taylor, Hazel
Thomas, Mary
Thompson, B. W.
Thompson, Nettie
Thompson, Wesley
Thurman, Elizabeth
Olsen, Agusta
Olsen, Lola
Parry, Gladys
Paulson, Elma
Pendleton, J. H.
Petersen, Florence
Petersen, Lilian
Petersen, Odell
Porter, Elza
Pritchett, Glenn
Rapp, Grace
Rasmussen, Helen
Renolds, Grace
Richie, Thelma
Riddle, Joyce
Riggs, W. R. Jr.
Robb, Lizzie
Robinson, D. H.
Robinson, Elizabeth
Rowley, Edwardeene
Rust, Burton
Schofield, Jessie
Segmiller, Clara
Sidwell, Ruth
Simkins, L. A.
Simmons, James
Sly, Reva B.
Smith, John W.
Smith, Marion
Smith, Tennessee
Snell, Maud
Sorensen, Maud
Speckman, Mary
Stansfield, Alta
Starks, Ethel
Steele, W. M.
Steward, Florence
Stoney, Charles
Strange, Estella
Sucweeks, Joseph
Swalberg, Helen
Tanner, Mary
Thomas, Margaret
Thompson, Alice
Thompson, Laura
Thompson, Sena
Thornley, Beatrice
Thurber, Ada
Thurber, Mr.
Topham, Bertha
Tuttle, Laura

Urie, Mary

Viggo, Victor
Wadley, Gertrude
Walquist, Ethel M.
Walker, Elizabeth
Word, P. A.
Watson, Dorothy
Webb, Dell
Whatcott, Belle
White, Hortense
Whittaker, Aileen
Whittaker, Hazel
Whittaker, Louring
Williams, T. Walter
Windard, Morris
Wilson, Zanobia
Wixom, Rupert E. Lee
Wright, LaVerna

Youd, Stella

Tietjen, H. C.
Turner, Maxine

Voight, Bertha
Wadley, Lucy
Walbeck, Lois
Walters, J. C.
Warnich, Margaret
Webb, Alice
Weeding, Elona
White, Deleen
Whitehead, Mary
Whittaker, Fern
Whittaker, Louise
Williams, Sarah
Willis, Bertha
Wilshire, Alta
Wixom, Annie E.
Workman, S. J.
Piute County School Board Members

The names of the Piute County and Piute County Territorial School Board and School Trustee Members are given below. History shows they served well and had the peoples' educational interests at heart.

If any names are omitted it is because the writer was unable to obtain them. These names were secured from interviews by some of the pioneers and from the Piute County School records.

Allen, R. Alburn
Anderson, Garth
Bay, Ira M.
Beebe, George
Dalton, R. Elwood
Foisy, Irvin L.
Fullmer, John
Gillies, Mrs. Sue
Maycock, A. F.
Horton, George
Ipson, Joseph
Jolly, Mary W.
Long, James Jr.
Magleby, Victor
Weeks, Joseph
Morrill, Labon Sr.
Moore, J. A.
Nelson, L. R.
Page, Samuel
Robinson, D. H.
Swalberg, Fred A.
Westwood, J. A.
Woods, Carma

Anderson, James K.
Bagley, James
Brindley, James
Dalton, Orson
Fullmer, D. L.
Fullmer, Thad
Gross, Mrs. N. (Health Nurse)
James, Garfield
Luke, John T.
McIntosh, William
Morrill, Charles
Morrill, McKinley
Nielson, Sidney
Robinson, Elvin
Williams, Heber C.