

# "LOCATIONS OF EARLY PIONEER SITES"

PIN POINTED ON A WASHINGTON CITY MAP



by

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First Edition

1993

## Preface

This record is drawn from existing written histories of Washington City plus interviews of local old timers.

Please read this preface before going on tour of the city. You need to know the limitation of this survey and understand the history here contained. The addresses used are exact or reasonable close to the actual locations.

Many of the early records both private and public have been lost, so it is difficult to find out who built what. The people interviewed are several generations from the original pioneers. They talk of grandparents or great-grandparents and their lives. Those interviewed were 75 years old, plus or minus a few years. They are the last of the second generation from the original pioneers. Therefore, the names placed on the homes, schools, stores and general sites are the best recollection they have of who built where.

If you the reader, know of mistakes made or can add more information, or you have pictures of these old buildings, standing or not, please contact Harold P. Cahoon, P.O. Box 339, Washington, Utah. The information will be incorporated into the next edition of this pamphlet.



## References

- 1 "The Red Hills of November" - Andrew Karl Larsen
- 2 "The Education of a Second Generation Swede" Larsen
- 3 "A Walking Tour" - Sam Swidereski
- 4 "Victor Iverson's Own Story" - Victor Iverson
- 5 "Under the Dixie Son"
- 6 "Washington City Homecoming" July 2,3,4, 1983"
- 7 "To Live and Die in Dixie" - Linda Larson
- 8 "Southern Utah's Land of Color" - Arthur F. Bruhn
- 9 "Memoirs of Martha" - Martha E. Alexander Averett
- 10 "John D Lee" - Juanita Brooks

## KEY

- old - The old home is still standing. It might have been remodeled or changed but the basic structure is still there.
- occupied - The original home is gone and the land is occupied by other building.
- vacant - The original is gone, nothing is on the property.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

### Interviews

Antone Nisson  
Neal Stephens  
Bill Sandberg  
Bertha Ferdig  
Florence Lamb  
Wanda Stevens  
Letha Fawcett  
Ernest Tobler  
Jim Andrus  
George Staheli  
Ralph Staheli

LaRue Presbrey  
Ruth Hall  
Quentin Nisson  
Carma Sproul  
Lena Miller  
Julia Dewey  
Ida May Candland  
Yvonne Kendall  
Cuba Lyle  
Leath Cripps Cahoon

## A Brief History of Washington City

The Indian missionaries, including Jacob Hamblin, settled in the Santa Clara area in 1854. In 1855 and 1856 cotton was raised, proving that cotton could be raised in the valley of the Virgin. Brigham Young could see the conflict that was about to begin with the war between the Northern and Southern states, making cotton unavailable for cloth. He also wanted the "saints" to be self supporting and not rely on the "gentiles".

In 1857 he called two groups to come to the Virgin basin and specifically to the Washington City area, because of the abundance of water and flat land south of the city site, as reported by John D. Lee. One group, the Samuel Adair Company left Payson, Utah on March 3, 1857 and arrived in Washington City at what is known as the Adair Spring, April 15, 1857. The second group, the Robert D. Covington Company left the Salt Lake area, shortly after being called in early April and arrived in the same area May 6, 1857. These early missionary colonizers were from the South and knew how to raise cotton. They also had the habit of using tobacco. It was these early missionaries from the South that called the Washington City area "Dixie". It latter spread to all of the St. George area. These early missionaries formed a mission know as "The Cotton Mission" or "Southern Mission".

On May 7, 1857, at a 4:00 o'clock conference, President Haight of Cedar City, gave some instructions to the groups and the precinct was named "Washington" after George Washington the father of our country.

The 1857 missionaries had a very difficult time and half of them left the area by 1861. Malaria, (chills & fever, ague) were rampant. Food was scarce. They had no wire for fencing, so keeping the animals out of the gardens was a problem. Animal forage was scarce and wasn't solved until alfalfa (lucerne) was introduced about 1861 and it's production was large enough to supply the needs.

The dams on the Virgin River were repeatedly washed out. Farm tools were few and far between. Forage for animal food was scarce, and times were tough. The mission appeared to be a failure, or close to it, in 1861.

At this time (1861) there was reported only 79 families living South of the great basin rim (South of Kanaraville) and only 20 families in Washington City. This was due to the hard life experienced by these early settlers.

Elder Orson Hyde, under the instructions of Brigham Young, was to raise 30-50 families to come and settle in the Washington and St. George area. A group of saints of Scandinavian decent, who had first settled in Sanpete County, were called on October 13, 1861. Among these settlers are many of the names that appear

in the history of Washington City and area.

In 1889 the Virgin River on December 8th & 15th washed out the pile dam that was going to tame the "Virgin" forever, which discouraged many citizens of Washington City. Before the flood, the city was numbered about 600, after the flood the population reduced to 312 in 1892. Many just left and others took what pittance they could get and left also. Many homes were vacant. These homes were occupied by horse traders during the winter seasons, so one can easily see how these homes were neglected and the original occupants forgotten.

In February 1891, the pioneer dam (Washington Field) was completed and tamed the wild Virgin River, until the breaking of the Quail Creek Dam, which washed out part of it. It has since been repaired, insuring the cultivation of the Washington Fields area which has been going on successfully since 1891.

The city has grown quite slowly until the influx of retired people looking for a warm place to stay. Recently, the general area has exploded with new growth.

## WASHINGTON CITY FOLKLORE

### "Cotton Factory Cats"

One of the loom bosses, Armand Hoff, came here from the Old World. He had knowledge of producing cotton, but at one time he was caretaker of the Cotton Factory because there was no interest in producing cotton.

When everyone started to leave, the Cotton Factory became invaded by mice. The mice were hungry mice and they started to eat the cotton.

Armand drew a picture of a cat and wrote on it in a scrawled hand: WANTED FOR THE COTTON FACTORY - CATS. He took this to the church house. Within a week, he was getting cats. He was getting more than he wanted.

In those early days there was a large wooden fence that surrounded the Cotton Factory. The people would take their unwanted cat and chuck it over the fence. Armand Hoff was soon inundated with hundreds upon hundreds of cats. The cats ate the mice and he found himself in a perplex situation. He had hundreds of hungry cats.

One day a Chinese man who had been working on the railroad came in. He'd heard about Mr. Hoff's problem with all the cats, and he said, "Hey, I'll take them all off your hands---for nothing." Armand Hoff didn't think to ask him why he wanted them. He was just glad to get rid of the cats. He found out a few months later that they had become a grand feast for Chinese laborers on the railroad.

....Bart Anderson lecture

### "Brigham Young's Curse"

It has been told many times.....Brigham Young announced he would be coming to hold a conference in the Washington Ward (the old Stone Church (#56)). Preparations were made and everyone was excited for his coming. The young pranksters....or hellions (boys of course) of the town decided to play a prank on Brigham Young. While he was inside the old rock church holding the meeting, his buggy was dismantled, and hoisted on top of a barn...then desecrated with cow manure freshly produced. (some say it was even human feces)

When Brigham Young came out.....his buggy was gone! Brigham saw what had happened, while standing on top of the stairs, it is reported, he put the town under a curse that there would be no growth here for 100 years.

## "The Haunted House"

John D. Lee's home (#29) was considered to be Washington City's haunted house. The girl's grave under the fig tree, seeing lights, ringing bells, tall-tales, etc., made the house haunted for sure! Quoting from (reference #1) pages 195-6 - illustrates what went on.

"Everybody heard or saw something. One night a crowd of us had been up to Mills's to a party. Coming home, we were sure we saw ghosts in there; Alex Thayne took me by the hand and did we all run!

There was surely a light of some kind and moving things. Well, Rube Jolley and Hen Averett and some others got permission to take up the floors and dig, but they found nothing but rats' nests and bats' roosts. So we decided it must have been bats flying and the full moon shining through the windows.!

Joseph Hannig of Washington says that on one occasion Charles Basian overheard some younger boys daring each other to go into the Lee house after dark. They agreed to do it, so Charlie was there in the partial ruin of the old house, enveloped in a white sheet, to aid the boys in testing the validity of the assertions that the place was haunted. When they were confronted by a "real ghost" they rushed pell-mell from the steps and down the street in unadulterated terror."

## "The Ithamar Sprague Hoax"

When Ithamar was a young man in the 1860's, caused the city to be in the grip of near frenzy for a few days.

While crossing the river bottom one day he noticed wet silt where a cow had crossed. The imprints looked like a large mans' print. Slowly an idea came into his head. He found some pieces of lumber and fabricated a pair of extra large wooden shoe soles.

It was dry and dusty and the next morning the citizenry noticed the prints. Very quickly rumors were flying. Giants like the Bible days, the three Nephites, an invisible stranger were just a few of the theories proposed. For several days new prints were seen and always the new prints were made at night. He finally admitted to his hoax. As usual, after it's over some said they knew it was a hoax all along. Read the full story. (page 296 reference #1)

## HISTORICAL SITES

1 - old - John (Johnny) E. Tanner Sr. (189 W 200 S)  
Ernest Tanner, a grandson of Tanner Sr., now lives in the home. He put the basement in the house. He also cut hair for 10¢ per head. John Senior was a polygamous and was arrested and sentenced to six months in the territorial penitentiary and fined \$300 dollars. He worked as a laborer and was employed in the Snow Grist Mill (#63), for many years. He also worked at the Cotton Factory (#62) as a wood chopper and water regulator, part of his life. It is reported that he didn't like to be called Johnny, because he was a man (he was of small stature) and Johnny was a boys name. According to LaRue Prisbrey, a Johnny Ronner (?) lived here first and the young people gave him a bad time.

1A - old - In the vacant field west of 200 West between 2nd and 3rd West, can be seen the old jail used at Silver Reef (near Leeds, Utah) in the early days. It was purchased by Andrew Hyrum Larsen and moved to location (#13) where it was used as a granary and storage shed until the Larsen family moved to (#45). This jail is constructed of wood and is easily recognizable.

2 - vacant - Martha Alexander (90 E 300 W) lived here. She was one of the original pioneers. She was also the one who was at Moccasin Spring when the Indians went on the war path and killed two brothers Joseph and Robert Berry and Robert's wife, Isabella. Martha's husband, Woodruff (Wood), was away when the Indians came to her home in Moccasin Springs. After a very frightening experience Wood came home and the family escaped to Washington. Full account is on pages 144-151, reference #1.

3 - old - Elmer Sandberg (326 S 200 W) The original home dates back to the early 1860's. The old home has been completely remodeled. Elmer worked as a laborer in the Snow Grist Mill (#63). Elmer is also listed as one of the early baseball players in Washington City.

4 - old - Swen Sandberg (305 So. Main) This home was built in 1868 by Swen Sandberg, a son of Stein Sandberg and like most old homes, has been added to and changed with time. Originally it was three adobies thick but in 1930 the outer layer was removed and a rock face added by Ed Nisson. Notice the large Mulberry tree which dates back to the time Mulberries were first planted in the area. Edward Hubor brought seed from him home in Paris, France, in 1861. By 1869, John D. Lee had planted several hundred Mulberry trees in Washington. It was the Mulberry leaves that were fed to the silk worms that produced the silk in this area during the 1870's, 80's and 90's. The silk industry never became a major industry.

4A - vacant - Home & store of Miller Iverson (Edward M. Iverson) (41 W 300 S) Later moved to (#65). Victor Iverson is supposed to have lived here also.

4B - old - Rass (Rasmus) Cooper (410 S 100 E) This is the old Cooper home and was in disrepair after the death of grandma Cooper and remained vacant for a period of time. It was fixed up by Willard Neilson and has been in use since. In the trees near the back of the house is a well that had the 'best' drinking water in town. Randolph Alexander made the adobes and built this home. It is 125 year old (1993) making it built around 1867-68. The front part is the old original home. Rass Cooper added the rear part and it is about 70 years old. Jim Cooper, a descendant, practiced dentistry. He pulled all of Lena Miller's teeth and made her new teeth for the big sum of \$25.00 dollars.

4C - occupied - Hyrum (Hy) Prisbrey Sr. (415 S 100 E) Old rock home. \* This is where Hy's second wife, Libby lived. They raised 12 children here.

5 - occupied - Aunt L. (Lizy) Iverson & Elijah (called Leesus) Iverson. (28 W 300 S) He had a mock orange hedge around his place and he loved to grow a wide variety of things. Until 10 years ago some of the mock oranges still grew here. Neither could read or write English, so they would go to Bill Sandberg's mother, May Barlocker, for help to order things etc....they ordered from the Sears catalog. Leesus Iverson was very good with animals. Although not a trained veterinarian, he acted as the 'vet' for many of the pioneers. Uncle Leesus was a great story teller and could hold his audience spell bound. He also made 'Dixie Wine' from some of his grapes for his own use and sold some to the Pioche area.

6 - vacant - Jim Larsen (SE corner of 100 S 100 W)

7 - old - Julius Hannig (121 W 100 S) Original was an adobe house, later changed to rock and then remodeled to it's present condition. West of the home is another of the large Mulberry trees dating back to the original plantings but has since been trimmed. Julius was from Germany and was called to specifically work in the Cotton Factory (#62) He was loom boss for many years. He had a son (Julius) who worked as a 'roust about' in the factory. A daughter, Amanda, worked for 25¢ per day cleaning bobbins. There is a song about Julius Hannig's wedding. (pp.305 (#1) Read it if you can.

8 - old - Bob Covington & Jim Cooper (158 S 100 N) the original was adobe but has since been changed.

9 - vacant - Hy Prisbrey Sr. (190 W 100 S) He had two wives, Mandy and Libby. Mandy lived here...it was a small adobe home and was torn down within the last 10 years. There was a large black walnut tree S.E. of the home. It was 3½ feet thick when it was cut down in 1992. They raised 12 children here in this small home.

10 - occupied - Wayne Sandberg (115 W 300 S) This home gets

it's water by private water line from Halls  
Spring (#26A).

11 - old - John & Del Turner (295 S Main Street) Del  
was a good pie maker and was in charge of the  
pie sales to build the new Washington L.D.S. chapel. Del also  
had a good singing voice.

11A - old - Everet (?) Prince (256 S 100 E) Old original  
home with some remodeling.

12 - old - John Jack Adams (215 S Main) (Duane a son of  
John Adams) and Lova Adams lived in this home.  
Lova is good at making pies. John Adams had a grain binder  
in the early days and took his pay in wheat.

13 - vacant - Herman Schmutz (NE Corner of 200 S Main)  
Schmutz bought this house from Andrew Hyrum  
Larson, who got tired of using 'dip water', (water taken from  
the irrigation ditch from 6-7 a.m.) that tasted like cow. Andrew  
Hyrum Larson built this home in the 1880's. He moved to (#45).  
This is Neil Stephens grandparents. It has been reported that  
a lot of Dixie wine was used here.

13A -occupied - Isreal Neilson Sr. (90 E 200 S) Antone  
Nisson's grandparents lived here. A store  
was built in conjunction with the adobe home. This home burned  
completely a few years back and the whole town turned out to  
rebuild it. The material and labor were donated. Isreal was  
an original pioneer of 1861. The original home was built by  
Peter Neilson Sr., his father. Peter Sr. is the one who donated  
\$600 dollars for the purchase of the window glass in the St.  
George Tabernacle. Read the entire story on Pages #311-313.  
in reference #1

14 - old - Willard & Ester Neilson (190 S Main Street)

15 - old - William (Bill) Larson (113 S Main) A brother  
to Andrew Hyrum Larsen. Uncle Jim Larson and  
Aunt Mina Funk Larsen lived in this home. Inez Larson Cox was  
born here.

16 - old - George W. G. and Martha Averett (120 E 100  
So.) He was one of the original 1861 pioneers  
and was a wheel-wright and gunsmith. He said he couldn't  
practice his trade because he was always fighting the Virgin  
River. Prior to coming to Washington in 1861, he tried his  
hand at getting rich by mining gold in California during the  
gold rush days. He found plenty of gold but spent it on food,  
that was very expensive and doctor bills, trying to get over  
the chronic diarrhea.

He also was a good blacksmith and carpenter.  
He produced wooden barrels for wine, water or whatever, so he  
knew the Cooper Trade. He built and sold wooden coffins also.

The coffins cost \$30.00 for a regular and \$40.00 for a deluxe. This one story brick home was built in the late 1870's to 1880's. The outside brick are soft fired brick but an improvement over adobe. "Lize" (Elijah) Averett built this home.

17 - old - Peter Neilson Jr. (184 E 100 S) This two story red sandstone home with an adobe addition, dates from the 1870's. It was built by the same masons, Elijah & Elisha Averett, who built the Cotton Factory. In the early 1890's, Peter Neilson Jr. and family moved in and raised their 14 children.

18 - occupied - Young Pete's Home (Peter T. Neilson) (215 E 100 S) married Isabel Prisbrey. They had many children 10-12 (?). He bragged about riding with the Robber Roast Gang and was full of many long tales. Near this home, they got the clay to make adobes.

19 - occupied - Jim Turner - James G. & Pearl Tobler (72 S Main Street)

20 - old - Westover home - Lydia Stephens (71 S Main) Neil Stephens is a son of Lydia, who was a brother of Andrew Karl Larsen (author). Lydia was the post master starting in 1931. The Post Office was in the home.... the door facing West on the North side of the house was the entrance to the Post Office. It was reported the original house was from Silver Reef and subsequently built around it.

20A - occupied - Martha Spence Heywood (15 S 100 E) She was one of the original pioneers of 1861. Her husband was Joseph L. Heywood. She died on 5 February 1873. She held school in her home until a public school house was built. There was no taxation to support public schools. Hers was strictly a private affair and she charged \$3.00 per month per student, according to Isreal Neilson Sr., who was one of her first students. The fee was probably \$3.00 per quarter and not per month. According to Isreal, they studied from "a blue-backed speller", Wilson's & McGuffey's Readers, a arithmetic book, the Book Of Mormon (boy, wouldn't the state-church separatist have a fit over this one). She used what she had. There wasn't any book stores where books could be purchased. She didn't have a bell to call her students so she would shout the commands 'all out' or 'all in', as the occasion demanded.

20B - (51 S Main) The first pecan tree planted in Washington County. According to Neal Stephens, Wm H. Crawford (One of the original 1857 pioneers, went on a mission to the Southern States and returned in 1860-61. He carried with him a pocket full of pecan nuts. He planted one nut here and it grew. The tree produced lots of nuts, typical of the wild variety, where a nut is planted...relatively small with a hard shell but delicious. In 1945, the tree was cut down for some unknown reason.

If you look along the North property boundary of the Stephen's home and about mid-way of the house, there is or was a post marking the site of this old tree.

21 - vacant - Dance Hall (SW corner of 100 S Main) It wasn't much of a Hall but in the early days dances were held here. Dancing was a big source of entertainment. John D. Lee's home (#29), Bishop Covington's (#28) were, and the Old Stone Church (#56) were other places that dances were held!

22 - old - Alec and Julia Crawford Thayne (217 E Telegraph) Julia was secretary of the Relief Society from 1897-1905. Keith and Romoma Walker lived in this home, starting in the early 1900's, and lived there for over 30 years. Thaynes moved west of the quick stop service in the early 1900's

22A - old - Karl Fordham - Crawford - Hall (84 N 200 E) Presently (1993) Ruth Hall lives in this home. Her husband, Ervin Hall, has since passed away. He was the Marshall in the 40's. Before the Hall's, the Crawford Family had a home due east on the hill, which burned down. They moved to where the home is now. It was built out of adobe. Mrs. Crawford was pregnant at the time, but she carried the adobes and the mud, that was used to lay the walls, to her husband as he worked. The baby was born in January and she laid on a bed in the front room while her husband built the roof over her head.

Karl Fordham is reported to have lived in a dug out east of the home and wrote "Sego Lily of the Valley".

22B - vacant - Frank and Ruby Cannon Larson  
Frank was the sheriff.

23 - vacant - Grandpa Joseph and Grandma Martha Crawford (215 E. Telegraph) also known as Uncle Joe Crawford. In this home, now gone, the post office operated. Joe Crawford from 1909-1913 as Post Master. This was the first Post Office South of Telegraph street in Washington City. Hyrum and Sarah (Marggie) Crawford Turnbeaugh also lived in this home, Sarah being a daughter of the Crawfords.

24 - old - Sam Adair Springs (35 N 200 E) This spring was the site that the Sam Adair Company first camped in the Spring, April 15, 1857, in Washington City. This spring still runs a good flow of water but has been cemented in and the water is distributed by pipe.

25 - East of 200 East, along the hill's western slope, dug-outs were built that first year (1857) and were used as homes for the new arrivals. None of these dug-outs exist today but illustrates the hardships these pioneers experienced. Quoting from page #40 of the "Red Hills of November": "A number of temporary shelters were built in

the clay banks of the low hill sides bordering the northeast portion of the town. Their wagon boxes served as temporary shelters for some." End quote.

26 - vacant - Old Community Corral (255 E 200 N) A corral used by the community.

26A - old - Old cement Head House built by Cal Hall (NE corner of 200 E 100 N). A spring NE of the Head House called "Cal Hall Spring" supplied the water. It was used to farm the area but also was put in a pipe and run down toward Nisson's store (#71) and Camp Washington (#60). This is the first piped water in Washington City. The city water system wasn't put in until 1930-31. It presently supplies the water to (#10) the only private water system in Washington City.

26B - vacant - East of the Hall's Head House (approximately 250 E 200 N) was an area where rock was quarried. It is the rock used in many of the granary's, houses, fences, etc. You have to look north of the houses on 200 N to see the area so quarried.

27 - occupied - Roy Pectol (179 E 200 N) Roy Pectol was one of the early baseball players in the area, as well as a good runner. Willard, his son, tore down the house because of it's bad foundation, due to a stream of water running underground through the property. It was a two-story red sandstone home, a duplicate of The Covington House (#28) across the street north. There was a well on the SE corner of the lot.

28 - old - Robert D. Covington (181 E 200 N) This two-story home was built in 1859 by Robert D. Covington. He was also the first bishop of the Washington Ward. He was the leader of the second group of Cotton Missionaries to arrive in Washington, arriving, May 6, 1857, approximately three weeks behind the Sam Adair Company. This is the oldest standing building in Washington City. It was used also as a place for social events and meetings. It was restored by Andrew and Kathy Earle. Thank goodness, we have people who want to restore and save our precious heritage.

Robert D. Covington was from North Carolina. The other Cotton Missionaries were from the South. Most of them used tobacco, even Bishop Covington smoked a pipe. It is said that Brigham Young chided them for using the weed but he also said, that if they had to have it, there was no sense in buying it from the gentiles, when they could raise it themselves. The crop report of 1864 reveals that two acres of tobacco was being raised in Washington City.

From the "Memoirs of Martha" quote, "I remember the story my parents told me about Robert Covington, Washington's first L.D.S. Bishop. He was very good and kind and so sincere, but easily upset, so some men loved to tease him. One time

they told him Johnson's Army was coming and they could hear the hoof beats of the horses on the East Ridge. Naturally, Bishop thought he would be the first one they would be after, so he put on his clothes wrong side out and hid in the fields all night. He returned early next morning past the home of Susan Crawford, who was out for a bucket of water. She called, "Good morning, Bishop Covington". "Sister Crawford", he answered, "did you really recognize me in this strange attire." "I'd know you anywhere", she said." End quote

29 - occupied - John D. Lee (100 E 210 N) A large stone home was built on this corner. Some of the persons interviewed thought the home was of adobe. According to Juanita Brooks in her book, John D. Lee page #257, Lee spent much of his time during the Winter in Washington City working on his stone mansion. Stone masons also built a large stone granary and the smaller stones left over were used to build a stone fence. It was two feet wide on the bottom and one foot wide on the top. It was laid in mortar, being three feet high to the smooth capstones. Apparently there were adobes used also, somewhere on the property, to make the old timers interviewed, to recollect the home was of adobe.

This home was a center of activity in the early days. Social activities were held here, dancing, singing, etc. It was also the place where Brigham Young would generally stay when he visited Washington or surrounding areas.

John D. Lee was a very progressive man and started many business adventures. Many were very successful. It wasn't until after he was sought after by the Federal Officers for his part in the Mountain Meadow Massacre that he fell out of prominence in the area. It is felt he was made the 'scrap goat' for this massacre. He was executed at Mountain Meadows in 1877.

His home soon showed the effects of no upkeep. It was known as a 'haunted house' and the young children of the area quickened their step when passing by it. It was used as a store and also as the Presbyterian Church. They put a bell tower and bell on it as well as tore down part of the rock wall in front. The boys and unruly young men, tormented these church attenders. It wasn't long before it was abandoned as a 'church'.

They couldn't sale the place because the citizens were 'scared' to buy it. Being 'haunted' didn't make it a popular place.

There was whispered about by the more gullible, that John D. Lee had killed a child and buried her and then planted a fig tree over her grave that bore black figs. Black figs were not common in those days. Children were solemnly forbidden by their parents not to eat these figs. Neal Stephens has told how he would sneak in and eat the figs and they were delicious. It was believed the figs were poison, so when his mother found out he had been eating the figs, he got the full story and not to eat the figs again! The fig tree was

approximately on the NW corner of the Lee Lot.

30 - old - Susan Presbrey (213 E 300 N) This stone home was probably built in the 1870's by Randolph Alexander or Vargus Sproul. Sprouls' lived in the home before the Presbrey's. It was purchased in 1918 by Hyrum & Susan Prisbrey. Susan lived in this house for 73 years. She was 101 years old when she died in 1991.

In 1917 it is reported, Phil T. Farnsworth, the inventor of television, lived in this home as a young boy. He was known as a dreamer because he would sit and appear to be dreaming away. In reality he was thinking about new things and how they could be accomplished.

31 - occupied - Old Tithing Yard. The yard composed of one-fourth of the block and was located on the NW corner of 200 N 100 E. It was composed of a granary, barn and a tall rock wall surrounded the yard. The wall was a man's height. In the early days money was scarce so the saints had to pay their tithing in 'kind'. Most of the transactions in the early days were the exchange of one kind of goods or service for another kind of goods or service.

31A - occupied - Robert Connell and Annie Kristene Iverson Connell (15 E 200 N) This home was built about 1881. A family of three children.....they all were born in this home. LaRue Prisbrey was one of the children born here.

32 - vacant - John Jolley (284 N 100 E) He had no children. when shearing sheep he slid off a wagon and as he slid off a peg caught him and castrated him. This certainly must have been a tragedy.

33 - old - Randolph (Adolf) Andrus and Matilda Sandberg Andrus (293 N 100 E) built by her father Stein Sandberg, in the early days. Matilda worked in the Cotton Factory when a young girl. Later in life she had a loom and she wove rugs. She became known for her beautiful rag rugs. Her loom could have come from the old Cotton Factory or from her mother.

34 - old - Ephriam Hall (119 E 300 N) He was kinda known as 'close' with his money. He never built a corral because he said, "the government would tax me". (not far wrong) He tied all his cows, horses, etc., up by rope.

34A - old - Samuel Connell Home (10 W 300 N) (built by Samuel)...later bought by Jim Hall. Jim was a carpenter by trade. The large Ash Tree dates back to the early days.

35 - old - Joe Hannig & Aunt Sophie (254 E 300 N) dates back to the early days.

36 - vacant - Maria Sorensen Iverson Funk ( SW corner of 400 N 100 E) After Maria returned from Colorado where she left Bishop Funk, she settled in Washington again. She lived with Andrew Sorensen, her father, whose father was Niels Sorensen.

Andrew came to Utah when he was five or six years old, with a hand cart company. He walked 1300 miles. When asked if he walked all the way, he would say, "No, I rode a 'stick-horse' all the way". He was a prominent cattle man in the area. Maria tended her father until he passed away.

36A - Old Grave Marker on the corner of 400 N 200 E in the center of the lawn on the North side of the home. Graves of 25 or 30 people are here. Marker says: "Randolf Alexander 1802-1879, Myrza Nix Alexander 1815-1880 and Jane Pugh Alexander unknown.

37 - old - Billy Gould (91 E 400 N) Billy was the City Marshall in the 1930's. He didn't relate with the kids too well, therefore they were trying to give him a bad time and vice versa. The kids would string wire along the paths to trip the "Marshall" when he chased them. He was a stickler in obeying the curfew law. His sister, Julia Dewey had to obey the 10 p.m. curfew law also. Billy at one time owned the land where the Westover Spring and land is. (#38)

38 - vacant - Westover Place - Charles Westover (NW of 100 E 500 N) There was a large two story house on this lot. In the NE corner of the lot is the Westover Spring which still runs water. Notice the large black Walnut Tree on the South side of the property. It is told that Haven Paxman planted this tree. Brother Westover knew the Prophet Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and Erastus Snow and was 'talkative' about them. He and his wife were in the grove in Nauvoo when the "mantel of Joseph" fell on Brigham Young, indicating who was to lead the L.D.S. Church. He liked to tell about these things.

39 - old - Grandpa Francis Boggs (10 E 300 N) Note: (this is a mistake in the "Walking Tour" by Swiderski, he has this as the Bastian House which is one block North.) Francis Boggs built a one room home in 1862 after the crops, etc. were taken care of. He was one of the original 1861 "Cotton Missionaries". This home is about the only home left that has not been 'coated' on the outside. It appears as it did in 1862.

Later, Hyrum Boggs lived here. He smoked....one day he said, "I think I'll quit". He put his sack of 'bull derm' on the window sill and there it remained. He quit!

Samuel Connell lived in this home before Boggs. Francis Boggs had red hair.

40 - vacant - Jacob Bastian (394 N Main) There is nothing left of the home except some evidence of the foundation and a broken down barn. Jacob Bastian was an original

1861 pioneer and a polygamist. He was sentenced to six months in the jail and fined \$300.00 for practicing polygamy. He loved good animals and he always had good horses.

One day he was returning from St. George with two of his wives in his buggy. He was challenged by Joseph Prince to a horse race. Needless to say, the wives had a bumpy ride with skirts and petticoats over their heads. He won....! He had a pair of good horses that drowned in the Virgin River while working on one of the dams. He was paid in credit \$160 dollars for his team. He had three wives and it was at this location he built a home for one of his wives.

41 - occupied - 'Weaver's Place', William Weaver  
(10 E 300 N) They raised onions, sold onions and yeast. Mostly traded sugar or flour for the yeast. By carefully selecting onion seeds he developed the Red Bermuda onion a very mild onion. He was also a stone mason but made most of his living by selling produce he raised. A verse he would say while peddling his onions is as follows:

"Sweet as an apple,  
Round as a ball,  
You can eat this onion,  
Roots, tops, and all."

He liked his Dixie wine and because of some infraction of church dogma, he was disfellowshipped.

Ida May (Iverson Niemoth) Candland, told how when as a child she was sent to Weaver's Place to get yeast. The yeast was liquid so they took a bucket, bottle, etc., to trade flour or sugar for the yeast. The kids like to drink the yeast, so they would take a swallow or two, maybe three or four...enough to show the container wasn't full. There was plenty of irrigation ditches near by so the container was quickly filled...mother would say, "The yeast isn't as good as usual, it's weaker". Needless to say, Ida May didn't tell.

42 - old - Heber Atkins (219 N. Main) Mr. Atkins when old was crippled quite badly with arthritis. He also had a very good bass voice to which he sang many songs. He had lots of kids but I don't know his wife's name. Isahee Cox built this home in the early days.

43 - old - Athole and Amanda Milne (253 N Main) Athole Milne was a participant in the rock drilling contest held in Washington. Using a star drill and a double-jack hammer, two men would drill a hole in the rock as deep as they could in a given length of time. One hitting and the other holding. They would change positions periodically. He also worked as a miner.

Along with Joseph Judd, they had a little store for a brief time west of Nisson's Mercantile store, where the present Post Office stands. One of his descendants started the Milne Truck Line based in Salt Lake City.

44 - old - Jim Hall (20 W 300 N) A carpenter by trade.

45 - old - Christian M. and Maria Sorenson Iverson  
(293 N 100 W) This home was built by Christian M. Iverson in pioneer days. Christian encountered a problem he could not face and shot himself with a pistol.

According to Antone Nisson, Bishop Funk put to much pressure on him because of something he was doing wrong. What it was Antone didn't know.

Later Bishop Funk married his widow. According to LaRue Prisbrey, as told to her by her mother, Christian got their house keeper, a young unwed girl, pregnant. Maria Iverson never told the young girls name. Bishop Funk, who must have been eyeing Maria, told Christian there would not be any forgiveness for such a sin in this life or the hereafter. And apparently Christian became despondent. He sent his wife away that day, then he shot himself. Bishop Funk resigned as bishop and moved to Colorado. Maria went to Colorado with Marcus Funk. There she remained for a period of time. Realizing Marcus had other wives there, she returned to Washington City.

It was in this home the Andrew Hyrum Larson family moved from (#13) to (#14) so that they could get clean water to drink. It is here that Andrew Carl Larsen grew up. He became a local historian and wrote several books on the early history of Washington City and Southern Utah.

First West was known as "Sand Holler Wash" or commonly called Holler Street. Some said Haller like the 'o' was an 'a' Haller Street. All were shorts for 'Hollow'. The street carried lots of water during heavy rains and some of the lots in the lower part of town were flooded.

45A - occupied - Herman and Catherina (Trena) Tegan  
(187 W 300 N) He was a good gardener and fruit-man. His place was a show place and very well kept. He grew every kind of grapes and fruit that could be had in those early days.

He also did slaughtering of animals. Elmer T. Sandberg used to hire him to butcher, clean and cut up his stock for a dollar per animal.

46 - old - Victor and Erma Reber Iverson  
(115 W 100 N) There was an old two room adobe home here before Victor built this new home. He lived in the two room home for a time. The old home is still inside the new one. Washington L. Jolley built this two room home. Washington is the same who built the first adobe home in Washington City (#52).

Victor was sporting a girl named Erma from Santa Clara. Washington City was know as "Dog Town", which was an uncomplimentary name. The feelings were so strong that the Bishop in Santa Clara, which was called "Dutch Town", held a bishop's court on Erma, but to now avail, they got married anyway.

Victor Iverson spent many years as a teacher and principle of Washington City school.

47 - old - William (Bill) Tobler (185 W 100 N)  
This home was built 1915-1920. Around the turn of the century, William, Albert, John, and George Tobler all brothers, migrated from Santa Clara to Washington City. Notice the old adobe garage.

48 - occupied - Samuel and Jane Montague Gould  
(28 W 200) The Gould's bought an old adobe home (3 rooms) from Wallace Iverson in 1917. The old home is believed to have belonged to a Bastin. The old home was torn down in 1940 and the present home built. There is an old granary north of the home. The ditch they got 'dip water' is west of the home.

48C - vacant - Walter Iverson (Molasses Mill) In the center of the block, between 200-300 West & North of 200 North, there was a mill for making molasses. He had a press for squeezing the juice from the cane turned by a horse. He also had a boiler to cook the juice down to molasses consistency. The boiler used to be stored in the barn that still stands north of (#49), when not in use. The molasses mill was first used directly west of the home (#49) in the trees that can be seen. Later in time it was moved to (#48C) location. The people helping to crush the cane to get the juice were usually so hungry for sweets they would drink the raw juice. It was said if they drank too much they couldn't keep their pants up.

50 - old - Lenord Sproul, (100 N 100 W), son of Andrew & Emiline Sproul Jr. built this home for his parents when they lived in (#58). It is built of adobe that was fired to make them more durable. The Fawcett's bought the home around the 1950's and remodeled it to it's present condition. The original home is inside the house you see. The Fawcetts' plastered the entire project as presently seen.

50A - vacant - Frank and Polly Staheli's home, South side of the properties 115 N 300 W. Their home was a two story adobe home about where the land falls off abruptly to the south where the telephone pole is about 100 yards west of 300 West. John Hafen built this home.

51 - old - Joseph and Mary Weaver Judd (175 N Main)  
Joseph Judd was a widower when he married Mary Weaver. She raised two of Joseph's boys and had several children of her own.

51A - occupied - George Jr. and Phebe Jane Boggs Prince  
(166 N Main) parents of Francis Prince. It was a one and a half story adobe home.

52 - occupied - Washington L.(Lafe) Jolley (151 N Main)

One of the first schools in Washington City was held in the granary just south of 151 N Main, where the tree now stands. The teacher was named 'Stoney'. It was a two room structure. The large room of rock and a lean-to of adobe. The teacher, 'Stoney', (Charles T. Stoney) wasn't too well liked. He believed in "spare the rod and spoil the child".

According to Lena Jolley Miller, (who was born in this house) said it is the first adobe home built in Washington City. She is 94 years old and will be 95 years old in November, 1993.

53 - old - Neils Nisson (107 N Main) This was a seven room home, built in 1870 by Neils Nisson. It was bricked over in the 1930's. Neils owned a Studebaker buggy, there being only four in the area. Studebaker Buggy became the manufacturer of the Studebaker Cars.

53A - old - George and Saddle Thayne (108 N 100 E) Same age as Andrew Karl Larsen, the author. He was a cattle man. When migrating from England to America, they almost threw him over-board because he was so sick.

53B - old - George and Eveline Hall (127 N 100 E) This home is over 100 years old. Bertha Ferdig lives here now and is a daughter of George Hall. According to Mrs. Ferdig, the Hall family bought the home from a Mr. Sullivan. According to handed-down history, he lost his mind. In March of 1917, the Halls' became the owners. Before Sullivan, the Jolleys', then the Hafens' and then the builder, a Mr. Hamilton. Mrs. Ferdig described him as a Philadelphia lawyer.

George Hall raised onion sets and had bees. He was well known for his honey, which he sold all over. The home has been added to, as is customary. The original is of rock and the rear addition is adobe and then plastered. The old Mulberry trees in front date back to the early planting of these trees. They have been trimmed several times since.

53 - occupied - Denzel and Gwen Nisson Sproul (166 N 100 E)  
Married Quentin Nisson's sister Gwen (Gweny)

54 - old - Relief Society Building (75 Telegraph)  
Quoting from "The Walking Tour" -

"This building, the oldest L.D.S. church building remaining in Washington City. The East wing of this one story adobe structure was built in 1875, to house the Womens Relief Society. The West wing, which was built later, has been home to stores, offices and apartments. The first telephone in Washington was located here. In 1913 the Post Office was located in Calvin Hall's store, in this building. Now privately owned, it is open to the public." end quote.

One of the Washington City Historical Society's goals is to purchase this building and restore it. They will make it into a museum for the area.

55 - old - Old Red Sandstone School Building  
(25 E Telegraph) Quoting from "The Walking Tour": "This two story sandstone school was built in 1909. The gymnasium was added in 1924. Built with donated labor and school district funds, "The Old School's" first graduating class in 1910 consisted of nine girls."

At the present it is being occupied by the Millcreek High school students.

Washington City Historical Society would like the city to someday make this a Pioneer Museum, City Library and Art Gallery for the area.

55A - old - Joe Jolley (90 E Telegraph) He is supposed to have built this home. Neils and Mina Sandberg lived in the home for about 40 years. Harold Cox married the Sandberg's daughter Inez. The Cox's bought this home. It is now being purchased by the city. At one time it was used by city as an office. In recent times it housed the "Country Cousins Bakery & Gift Shoppie". It recently was used for a taxidermy business. This building has been noted for it's residents of 'termites' also.

The home is some unusual, since its' outside walls are of fired clay brick and then plastered. The brick walls are relatively uncommon in this area.

The Washington City Historical Society and our local Chamber of Commerce will be taking up headquarters in this building May 1, 1993. They will use the building for a general public information bureau, Art Gallery and small museum.

56 - occupied - Washington Ward Chapel ( Main Street)  
The original Washington Ward Chapel was built in 1877 out of native Chinle red sandstone. It has served the community as a school house, social hall and chapel. It was built by taxation and donation. It was considered 'the best school house in Washington County' until the end of the Nineteenth Century.

The rooms were all heated by wood burning stoves. A bell tower sat outside the gable. The bell from this tower now hangs above the chapel which stands on the ground where the "Old Church" once stood.

The location of this "Old Church" is exactly where the north part of the present church is located.

It was a beautiful building. Many tears were shed when the building was torn down. Another goal of the Historical Society is the reconstruction of this building on a new site.

57 - occupied - Cuba H. Lyle (82 E Telegraph) This home was built by Bert Hall during the Winter of 1933-1934. Cuba Lyle moved into the home in May 1939. To the rear of the lot, just east of the cloths line poles, was the old place where Mrs. LeBaron (a Widow) had the Post Office. This home is presently owned by the Washington County School District.

58 - old - John P. Chidester (197 W 100 N) John P. was an original pioneer of the 1861 group. He was the foreman of the timber work on the Cotton Factory. He also scouted out the trees to make the piles for the 'Pile dam' on the Virgin River. He was prominent in the engineering and construction of the 'Pile Dam' and the Washington Field Dam. He also suggested the outlet of the canal on the Washington Field dam to be on the down-side of the dam. The original outlet was on the front side of the dam and was continuously choked by debris in the river, proving him correct. Later the outlet was changed to the down-side. He was a good engineer.

For a time Andrew Sproul lived in this home until his son (Lenord) built the home (#50) where he raised his family.

59 - old - John Albert\* and Barbara Rosina Stuki Tobler (77 N 200 W) Seven children were born here. The boys were Ern, Archie and Clark. They still live in the area. Mrs. Tobler was a mid-wife and tended Sister Hoffer until she passed away. The Tobler family came here from Santa Clara.

60 - old - Camp Washington (West of 200 West between Telegraph and 100 S) Calvin Hall had a 'motel' here composed of several (12 ?) cabins. The people could stay in the cabins but to take a bath you had to go down to the ditch where a small building was built over it. By putting a board in the ditch, the water backed up so it was 2-3 feet deep. The building was divided in the center. Men to the right, and women to the left! It made quite a nice place to bath.

Wanda Stevens (Iverson, Sandberg) told about when she was young. Some of the girls would ask permission to go down and have a bath. Permission was always granted by the caretaker. One day, they noticed an eye looking through a knot hole while bathing. The gent was sneaking a peek.....hasn't changed much....has it?

The old cement foundation can be seen by strolling down the field toward the creek.

61 - Mill Pond - The pond held the water to turn the water wheel for power for the Cotton Factory (#62) and Snow's Grist Mill (#63). Where 500 West goes South and intersects with 200 South, the area NE of this intersection contained the Mill Pond. The arrows point to and locate the flumes that went to each location. The flumes were built on wood trellis and carried the water to the respective water wheels. The pipe to Snow's Grist Mill was 15 inches in diameter.

61A - vacant - Thomas Jefferson Jones (NE of 500 W & Vincent Lane) He was called by Brigham Young to run the Cotton Factory in 1875. At the time he was Bishop of the Panaca Ward, Nevada. He was also the 3rd Bishop of the Washington Ward. When he was Bishop, he was also elected as the first Mayor of Washington City. During his term as Bishop

he completed the stone (Chinle Sandstone) Ward house in Washington City (#56). It was used as a chapel, social hall, and school house. It was said he pulled their aching teeth, set their broken bones, assisted the sick, made water barrels, hay racks and wagons....plus coffins to lay away the dead. He was called as President of the Parowan Stake in 1881.

It is believed that a two story adobe home that he lived in was built in 1875. The home is about where the present home is looking due North half way between 400-500 West.

62 - old - Cotton Factory      Coping from "The Walking Tour" by Sam Swiderski - "This building was constructed in 1865-1866 as a one story building by Brigham Young, President of the L.D.S. Church. Enlarged in 1870 to it's present size. The factory operated on and off until the early part of this century, when the machinery was sold. Cotton, wool, and even locally produced silk were processed here. It was never a money maker, but the factory provided many jobs for the people of Washington."

It was restored in 1986 by Norma Cannizzaro. This red sandstone structure is a tribute to the perseverance and determination of the pioneers who settle Washington City.

This building is the most important building in the "Dixie Area", next to the St. George Temple. This building was the anchor that held the people together to struggle against this inhospitable land. Many believe that the Cotton Mission would have completely failed if this factory hadn't been built.

Brigham Young wanted the saints to be independent and self sustaining. "Buy nothing from the gentiles" was his philosophy

63 - vacant - Snow's Grist Mill      There is nothing showing today. The foundation has been covered over with dirt. It was water powered and a successful mill. It is believed to have been built in 1866. It was built of rock and was two stories tall. It was moved to St. George where cheap electric power was available in 1917 or 1918.

63A - vacant - Snow's Hog Pasture (West side of 200 West between 100-200 South). It is composed of the entire block which was enclosed by a black lava rock fence. The hog farm used the 'offals' from the grist mill to feed them. According to Bill Sandberg, he could remember seeing two hundred hogs in the pasture at one time.

64 - Warm Springs - Go under I-15 on Main Street, turn left on the first lane and follow to Warm Springs. This is a luke-warm spring that runs considerable water. It was used as dipping water (culinary use) and irrigation. It has maintained a consistent flow during recorded history. It was used as a swimming hole by kids and adults over the past years.

65 - old -

Edward Miller and Evaline Boggs Iverson (10 N 100 W) This home was used by the Iverson's family as a home and store. They moved from (#4A) to this location having a home and store there also. They were familiarly know as 'Miller & Ev'. They had a little bell on the door which tinkled, letting them know they had a customer. They had real plate glass windows which was very unusual in those days. A store front with large letters printed on it, "E.M. Iverson General Merchandise". They boasted of real cement steps and walks leading up to the store. It is believed to be the first cement laid in Washington. These were the parents of Victor Iverson (#46). Across the street, South, was the only other store in town. It was in the Old Relief Society Building (#54).

65A - occupied - Willard O. Nisson (45 W Telegraph) This is the father of Antone & LeRoy Nisson. Willard was a baseball player, a musician, school teacher, and principle. On this property was the old metal cage-jail, which had been used at Silver Reef and subsequently brought to Washington. It was used in the lot just West of the L.D.S. Church, where the Post Office used to be. It was moved several times but finally ended upon Willard's lot. Used as a hay shed, corral, chicken and turkey coop. It's present resting place is at the Frontier Village in Las Vegas, Nevada.

65B - occupied - Lodema Ruby's home (121 W Telegraph) The place where Grandma's Restaurant is now located. Her son, Alfred, built the home for her. She was also a mid-wife and a very good one. Frank Staheli purchased this home and lived in it for a time.

It was in this home that Andrew Karl Larsen reportedly wrote the book, "The Red Hills of November".

65C - occupied - Morgan Adams (121 W. Telegraph) There was a two story adobe house here. In the basement it was equipped to squeeze grapes and get the juice. Whether Dixie Wine was made it is not known. Neal Stephens tells the story when he and a friend got a bunch of cats and put them in the kitchen of the Adam's home. There was a big ruckus but the boys had climbed a tree and obviously didn't make a sound.

66 - old - Old Dam, tunnel and ditch that brought water from Mill Stream to the Mill Pond. The tunnel and ditch can still be seen by hiking north of I-15 along Mill Creek.

67 - occupied - John Tanner Jr. (156 W 200 S) Son of (#1) and is the father of Ern Tanner.

68 - old - Arthur Paxman (520 Vincent Lane) Arthur actually built this home. He served as a counselor and as a bishop in the Washington Ward. He also was the Justice of the Peace and had little or no sympathy for those who sold wine

to the youth. The Julius Hanning Wedding song found on page 308 reference #1, tells how the boys wished Paxman was in hell and about the big fines (\$40) for being tipsy.

69 - occupied - Stein & Bertha K. Sandberg (NW corner of 500 West & Vincent Lane) Stein was a skilled blacksmith doing many jobs, one being to make a large fan turned by hand to blow the chafe from the wheat. This was before they had machinery or electricity to do such. Another job was to remodel his wife's loom, made by James Hall, to suit her. She wove hundreds of yards of rugs which she sold for 10¢ a yard. Stein worked at the Cotton Factory, so she got scraps of white warp which she dyed to make her rugs.

70 - vacant - Stray Pen (150 W 100 S) A pen where animals that were strays or had got out of their pens, would be put until their owners picked them up.

71 - occupied - Quentin Nisson Store (28 E Telegraph) This store was built by Cal Hall in 1917-18 and the house just East of the store in 1926-27. Quintin started to operate the store and live in the home in 1945. The back part of the store, when it was Hall's store, held the Post Office. The Post Office moved from here to Lydia Stephens (#20)

72 - vacant - Old Wooden Bridge across the Virgin River Nothing remains of the bridge but it was located near the place the new cement bridge is. In a later edition, we hope to have a picture of this old bridge.

73 - vacant - Crawford built a home at 50 E Telegraph. Sold it to Joe Hannig who sold it to Hans Peter Iverson who sold it to Cal Hall. Cal lived in it a short time and then tore it down and used the adobes for another building. He then built the home where Quintin Nisson now lives.

74 - old - Robert Parker (65 S Telegraph) Robert Parker was the grandfather of Butch Cassidy, the famous Western Outlaw. He led the choir and was very good at it. It is told how he got away from the U.S. Marshal Armstrong by asking him if he could get his hat and coat from this home. "Yes", was the reply. Robert got his hat and coat all right, and skipped out the back. He ran through a cockle-burr patch. His cloths were full of cockle-burrs, but he got away. The town wags, from then on called him 'cockle-berry Jim'. He was called on a mission to England to get away from the law. This home was built by him in the 1800's.

75 - old - Isreal (Uncle Id) and Caddie Neilson (510 W. Telegraph) Uncle Id's father lived in the home prior to Isreal and Caddie occupying the home. Caddie was an adopted daughter by Josephine Hall. The home is supposed to have been built by one of Brigham Young's sons (the name is not known or if true). It was built of stone and

plastered. It was originally two stores high. It was lowered to the present conditions.

Caddie and Isreal ran the swimming pool (#76) and the old office for selling tickets to the pool is directly North of the house. An old adobe shed is there also. They had three sons, one was killed in World War II and another, Paul in an airplane crash, almost in their yard. Jr. Neilson was also killed in this crash.

76 - vacant - Swimming Pool - There used to be a depression here. It has been since filled in. Just north of the Historical Marker, about the Cotton Mill on Telegraph St., was the site of this unlined swimming pool.

77 - City Cemetery (150 N 300 E) This cemetery has many old grave markers in it. The old section is the South and East portions of the cemetery

78 - Rock Quarry - North of the City Cemetery and slightly East. Just north of the baseball diamonds is a sand stone quarry. John D. Lee's fence and home came from this quarry. It is the Chinle sand stone formation.

79 - vacant - Turnbeaugh (250 N 300 E) He was a brother Hy Turnbeaugh.

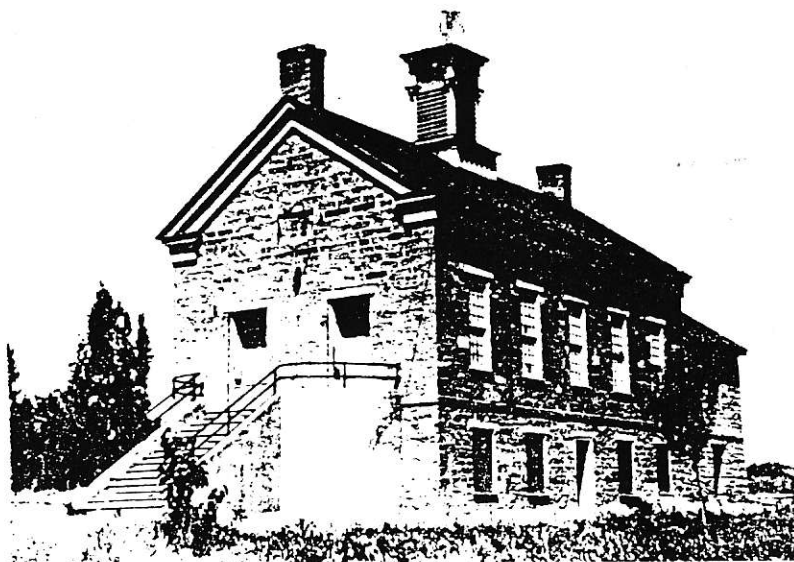
80 - old - Frank & Ive Hafen (120 N Main) Ive was very active in church work.

81 - occupied - Brother & Sister Hoffer (?) (195 W Telegraph) I have't found anyone or reference to these people. Who knows their names? Brother Hoffer died and sister Hoffer was tended by Mrs. Barbara Tobler, until she passed away. Ern Tobler can remember going to the home and cutting grass with a hand sickle, when he was about 10 years old. The home was located where the new medical building is today. The Hoffers had a daughter named Susie or Susy....whose married name was Suhmutz. She lived in Middleton.

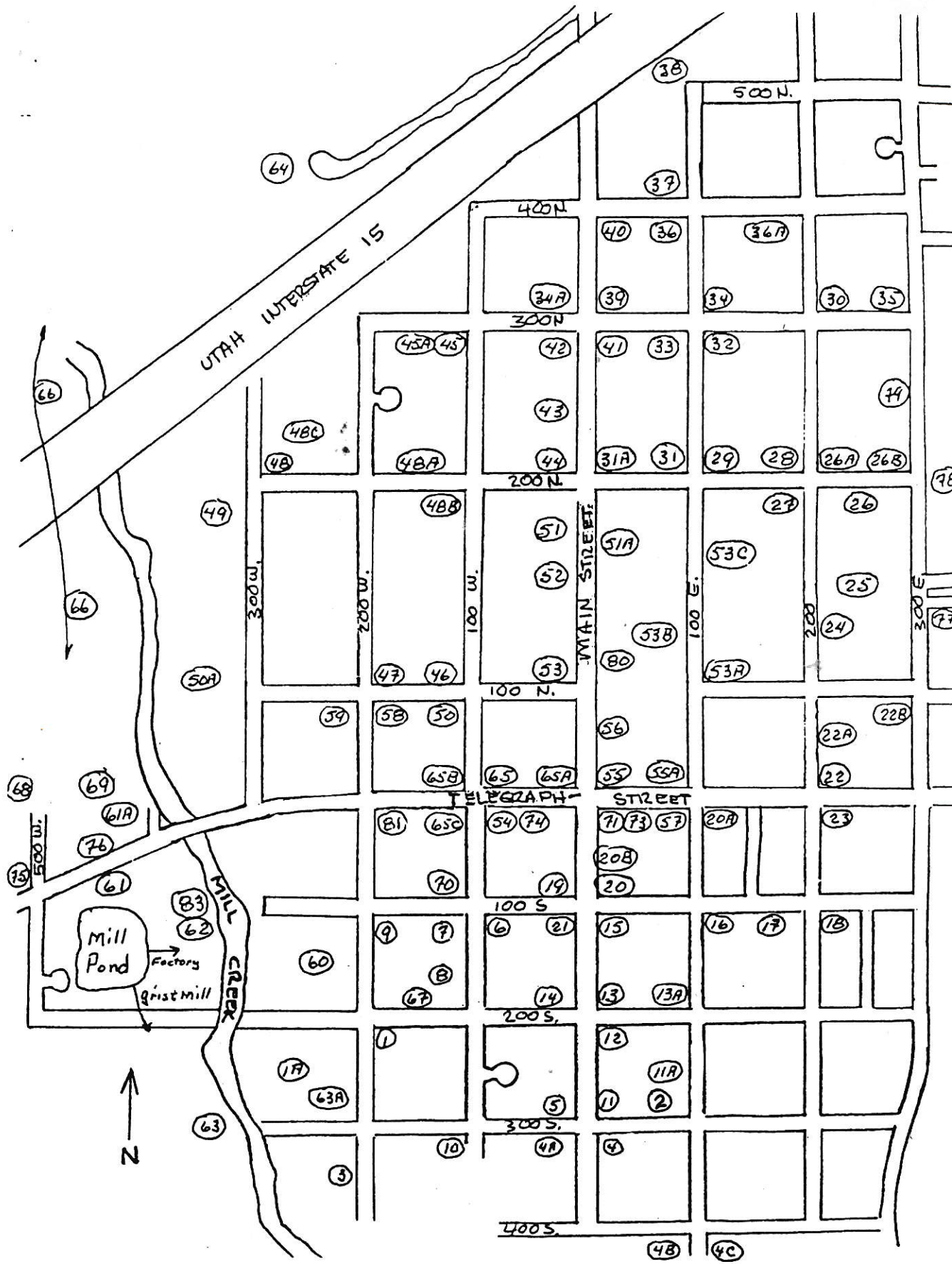
82 - Shinob-kiab A mesa in Washington Fields area. It was a sacred mountain to the local Indians. Shinob - meaning God....Kiab - meaning mountain. God's Mountain. There is a path to the top. It is a relatively easy climb.

83 - CCC Camp - Just north and a little east of of the Cotton Factory. The CCC boys did general work around the area improving it. One of the boys who was in this camp wrote the following: "Recently Don Penrod and wife RoseMae, from Grand Junction, Colorado, visited briefly with friends in Washington City. Don did some reminiscing about the time he spent around 1933, with the CCC's in this area. He went to see the Old Cotton Factory where the men lived while they built living quarters for their group near

the old factory. He said when they first arrived the people of the community were a little apprehensive about their living in this community, but when Sunday came and most of them showed up at church and people realized many of them were L.D.S. young men from Northern Utah. They were treated like one of the family. They enjoyed many church dances and other activities. Don was especially interested in locating the area that was once a favorite swimming (#96) pool and for the community near the Cotton Factory. It had been the center for a lot of fun activity.

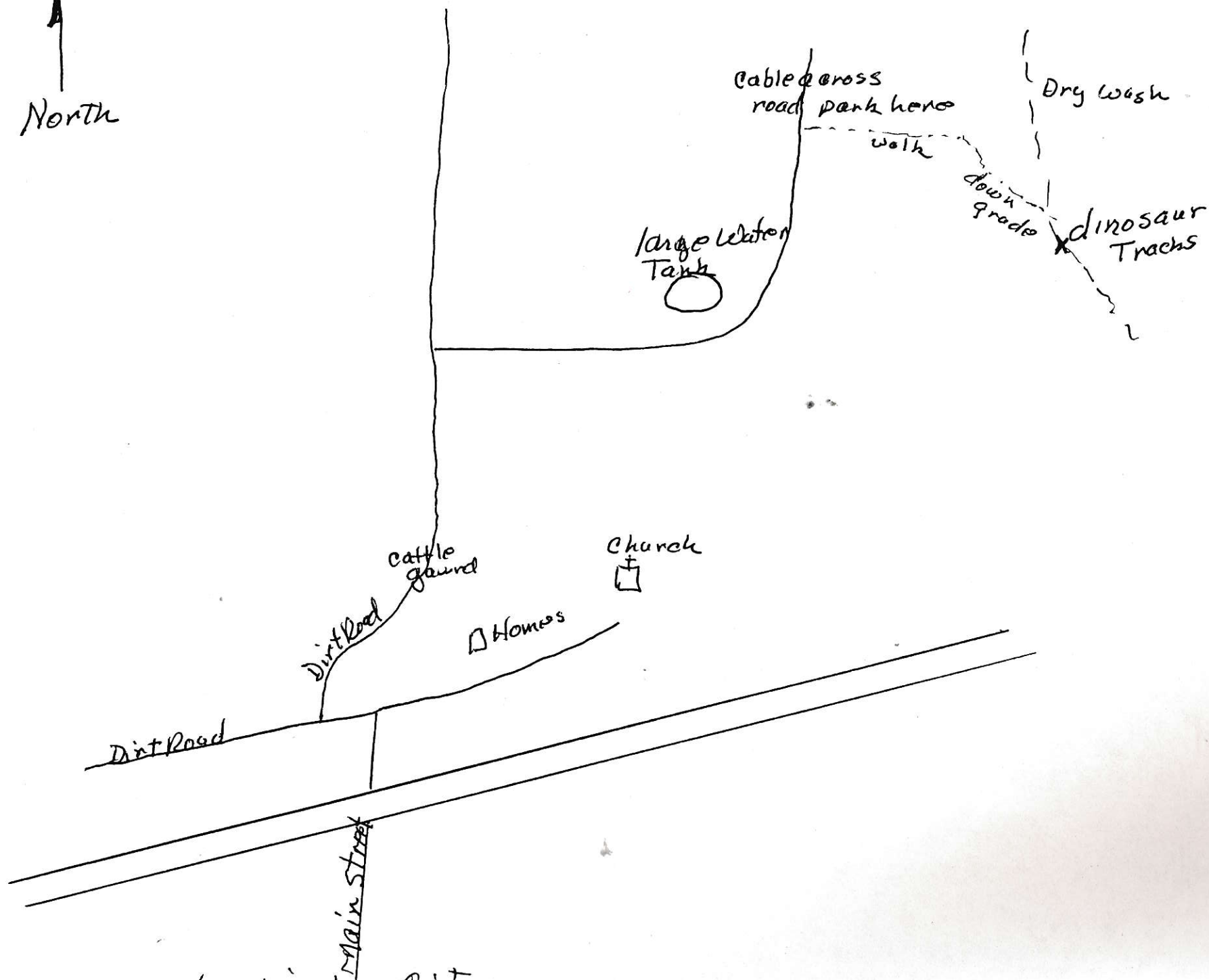


THE NEW SCHOOL completed in 1877



Follow Washington Fields Road to The Virgin River. Shinob-kiab is the 1st mesa to the left after crossing the river going South

North





WASHINGTON CITY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

111 NORTH 100 EAST  
WASHINGTON, UTAH 84780