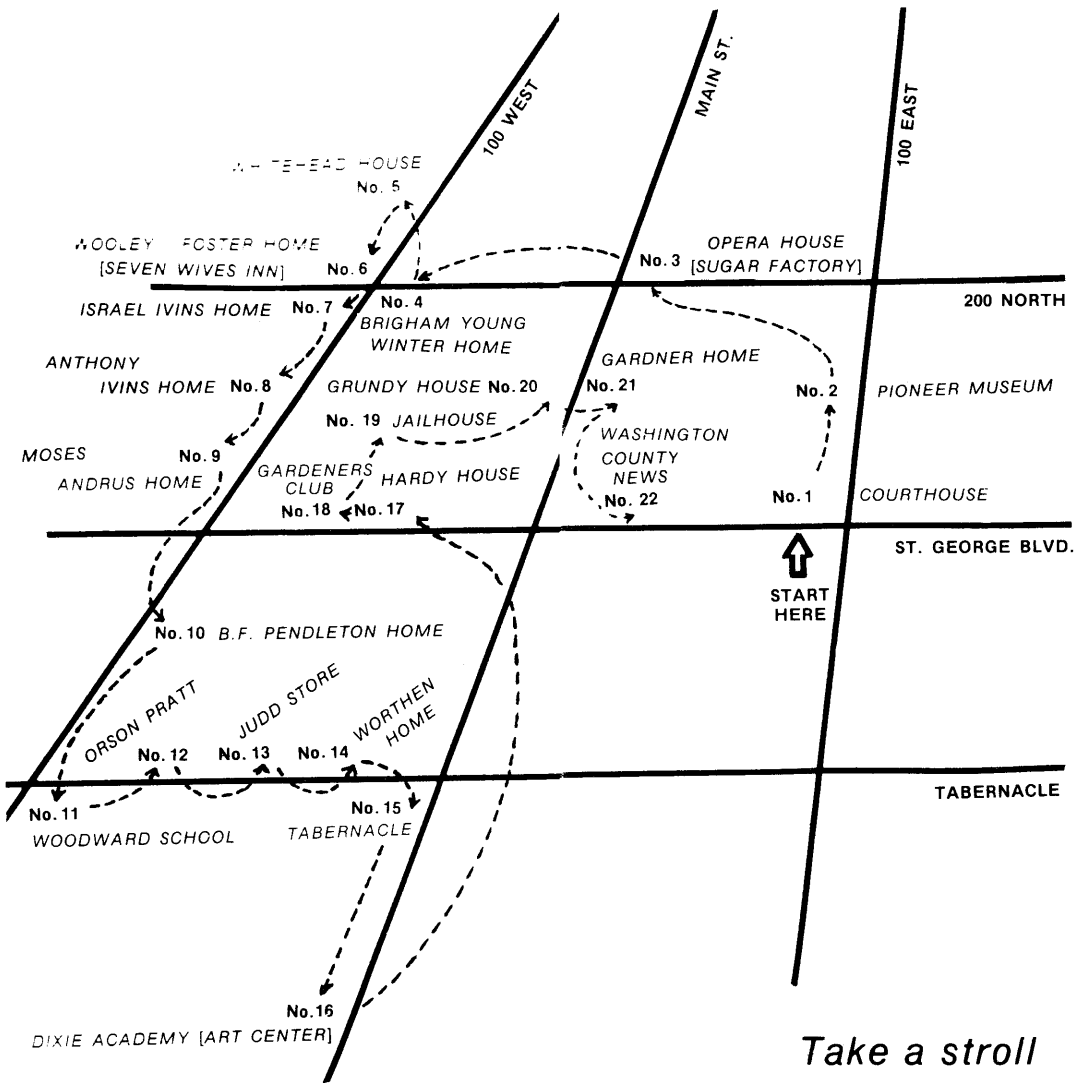


ST GEORGE HISTORIC WALKING TOUR



Welcome to St. George, Utah! The history of our city began when Brigham Young, the Mormon colonizer, called John D. Lee to form a settlement at the junction of the Rio Virgin River and Santa Clara Creek... "a place where grapes, figs, raisins, etc. can be raised". Other Mormons followed in 1854 as missionaries to the Indians. The city proper was officially settled on March 2, 1862.

We suggest that you begin your tour at the Old Court House (now the Chamber of Commerce building) on the corner of St. George Blvd. and 100 East.



Take a stroll
through historic
St. George!



No. 1

The Old Washington County Courthouse

St. George was designated as the county seat for Washington County on January 14, 1883. The courthouse building was begun in 1866 and was completed in 1876. The building has a full basement which served the county government. The large room on the second floor was used as a schoolroom and the courtroom. The 18-inch thick interior walls, some panes of original glass alongside the entrance doors, the old chandeliers, the original wall paintings of Zion and Grand Canyons in the upper assembly room, the old security vault, the exterior cornice work, and the roof cupola dome also echo "the old days". Make this your first stop as this historic building now houses the Chamber of Commerce and is located on the corner of 100 East and St. George Blvd. They would be delighted to point your way to the rest of this tour and let you in on lots of other neat places to see.

**No. 2
Pioneer Museum
(McQuarrie Memorial Hall)**

Located north of the old Courthouse. This red brick building, completed in 1938, was financed by Mrs. Hortense McQuarrie Odlum to house pioneer relics. Tours through the building are available.



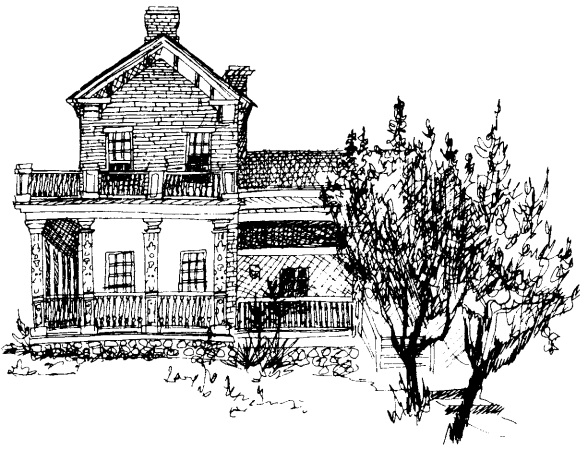
No. 3

**St. George Social Hall or Opera House
(Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.)**

This building, located on the northeast corner of Main and 200 North, served as the cultural center of the community from 1875 until the 1930's when it was sold to the sugar company. The original "T" shaped building seated 400 persons. A mechanically adjustable sloping floor afforded an excellent view of the stage. Local dramatic clubs and outside players presented refined productions with elaborate scenery. The building is now under renovation.

No. 4
Brigham Young Winter Home
Visitors Center
(Open 9 a.m. daily including Sunday)

Located on the southeast corner of the third block of your tour is Brigham Young's Winter Home. The original portion of the home was begun in 1869 and completed in 1871. The front addition was completed in 1873.



No. 5
The Whitehead Home

After George Whitehead built his home in 1883, he never ceased to improve it, and as the family expanded, so did the house. Part of the expansion came to include two staircases, one going east to west and the other from west to east but with a common landing. There was no plumbing in the house but George ran a pipe from the irrigation ditch to an upstairs bathroom so the family might have (cold) baths.



No. 6
Wooley-Foster Home
(Seven Wives Inn)

Built around 1873 by Edwin G. Wooley, the home at 217 North 100 West was one of the largest and finest in the city for that period. A prominent judge and merchant, Wooley owned the house until 1907 when he moved his family to Salt Lake City and sold the house to Charles F. Foster. The house was in possession of the Foster family for almost sixty years. It was used a college dormitory and rest home and was even scheduled for demolition when it was "rescued" by Col Elvin Moughn and his family, who started the restoration. The home is now southern Utah's first bed & breakfast inn. Tours after 3 p.m.

No. 7
Dr. Israel Ivins Home

This home was constructed by Israel Ivins, the community's first medical doctor. At the rear of the home, a little shop served as a drugstore and provided medicine and remedies for the embryonic town.

No. 8
Anthony W. Ivins Home

Anthony W. Ivins was a prominent church and civic leader in early St. George. He served twice in the presidency of the St. George Stake (highest governing body in the community) and as mayor of the city from April 1890 to January 1894. In 1895, he was elected as a Washington County representative to the Utah Territorial Constitutional Convention.



No. 9
Moses Andrus Home
(built by George F. Whitehead)

The rock foundation of this home was built and then let stand for one year before the house was built. There have never been any cracks in it due to this careful "curing" process. The first owner, Moses Andrus, was a pioneer cattleman. The home today houses a unique restaurant complete with all the charm of yesteryear.

No. 10
Benjamin F. Pendelton Home

Benjamin F. Pendelton was called by Brigham Young to come to "Dixie" as the community blacksmith. He began construction of the home by mixing his own adobe on the site where Dixie College now stands. He had only a three-brick mold so bricks were made three at a time, dried, stacked and then three more made. The original home was eventually completed by his son using the same technique.

No. 11
The Woodward School

With the arrival of families in St. George, school began. A tent, slates, and a few books served students in the first central school. Later, numerous homes and public buildings took their turn as school houses. In 1898, ground was cleared and foundation laid for a permanent central school. In 1901, the lava rock based, hand-chiseled sandstone building was finished. George Woodward, childless resident, furnished \$3,000 needed for hardware and glass. He also furnished and paid for the heating plant. To honor him, the school was named "Woodward School".

No. 12
Orson Pratt/Richard Bentley Home

This home is located across Tabernacle Street from the Woodward School. Orson Pratt was one of two Latter-Day Saint (Mormon) apostles called by Brigham Young to lead the St. George colony. Orson was a brilliant scholar, schooled in astronomy, mathematics, and debate. In 1864, when Orson was called on a mission to Europe, the home passed to Richard Bentley. He partially converted the home to a mercantile business with the family upstairs. Elizabeth, wife to Richard, also entered into an interesting enterprise. In a large upper room, she raised the eggs of silkworms. As the eggs hatched, she fed the silkworms mulberry leaves gathered by her grandchildren for 5 cents a gunny-sack. Today these two home along with the Judd Store, the Morris House and a Granary have all been completely restored, and now sit in a unique cluster setting known as Greene Gate Village. Each unit is available for lodging in the same downtown St. George area where most were built, across from the historic tabernacle.

No. 13
Judd Store

The small house, the western attachment to the store, was built in 1866 by Joseph Bentley, Jr. He added the store some time in the 1870's. In 1911 the store was purchased by the Judd family and remained in their possession until recently purchased by Dr. Mark Greene and is now part of the Greene Gate Village. It has *remained and is today a store.*

No. 14
George W. Worthen Home
(Now LeJean's Draperies)

This is an interesting example of simple design and craftsmanship by an early home builder, George W. Worthen. The home has a simple charm and pleasing lines that seem to project a warm, welcome atmosphere.



No. 15
The Tabernacle

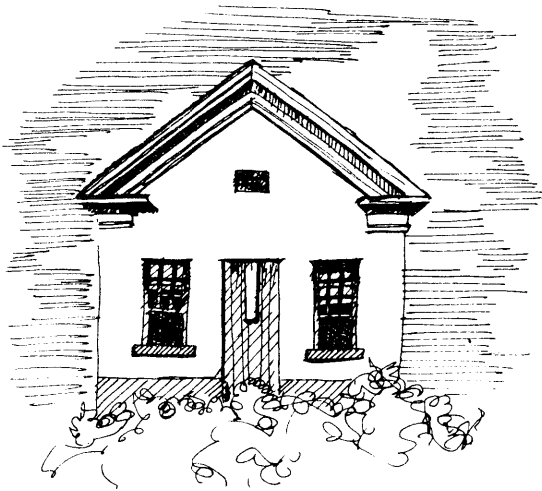
Brigham Young sent a letter to St. George seven months after the official settlement of the city, requesting the people "...to build a building *as soon as possible which would be commodious, substantial, and well furnished with a seating of 2,000*". It was to "be not only useful, but an ornament to your city and a credit to your energy and enterprise". The building, 106 feet long and 56 feet wide, was born on June 1st, and completed May 14, 1876. Today, the thirteen years of building may seem a long time. However, consider that the limestone for three foot thick basement walls was hand quarried from a site near the present Red Hills Golf Course and then hand cut, stone by stone, the 56 foot roof trusses were cut 32 miles distant and hand hewn with a broad axe; the twin spiral staircases were hand carved complete with balustrades and railing; all interior plaster of paris ceiling and cornice work were locally cast and prepared; the clock was made in London and shipped to New York. Both were shipped to California by boat and then hauled by wagon team to St. George. Note that each stone has individual stone cutter marks and the clock tower has four faces.

No. 16
Dixie Academy
(St. George Art Center)

This building was constructed to provide advanced courses of study for students in the St. George area. The St. George Stake Academy officially began in 1888 and moved into this building in 1911. A four year program was recognized as two years of senior high school and two years of college. The two year college program grew into the institution known as Dixie Jr. College and eventually Dixie College.

No. 17
The Hardy House

Built by Augustus Poore Hardy in 1871, this house with classical "Dixie" dormers, has quite a history. When Augustus Hardy was the sheriff in St. George, he was holding a man accused of murder. An armed group of vigilantes broke into his house and forced the keys from the sheriff. The bullet hole can still be seen in one of the doors in the house. The prisoner was promptly removed from the jail and hung. It is said Sheriff Hardy never got over the fact a prisoner was taken from him.



No. 18
Gardeners Club

This was built by J.L. Johnson in 1863, to be used as a meeting place for the club. J.L. Johnson was the first horticulturist in St. George. This club has never been a residence. It is now the office of Allstate Insurance.

No. 19
The Jailhouse

The jailhouse is a small one room building constructed from black lava rock gathered in the nearby foothills. The exact date of construction is not known, however, it is assumed to have been built by Sheriff Hardy around 1880. Though used as a granary and storage shed after the new county jail was built in the late 19th century, the original bars were still found in the window openings when restoration was made in 1978.

No. 20
The Grundy House

The Grundy House was built in 1901 by Emma Packer Morris. A smaller house built in 1890 occupied the site and probably dates the mulberry trees still standing. The existing building is constructed of handmade adobe and faced with red fired brick which was a popular material at that time. The design is classical Victorian. (This is fitting, in that Mrs. Morris immigrated from England as a young woman.) The large panel windows, a luxury in those days, indicate, along with other expensive wood trim details, that no expense was spared.

No. 21
The Gardner House

The first ladies co-op was founded on this property by Mary Ann Gardner, third wife of Robert Gardner, first bishop and first mayor of St. George. The house was built in 1896. After the co-op disbanded due to disunity caused by undercutting the St. George men's mercantile prices, Mary Ann established a millinery shop where she sold merchandise to members of Brigham Young's family.

No. 22
Classic Printing

This building which housed the Washington County News since 1898, had its birth as a saloon in Silver Reef in 1880. It was moved to this location and has been used as a publishing building ever since. First Editor was John Wallis who printed the paper until 1900. After a seven year lapse, the building has housed a publishing business to this day.

Other Close by Historic Sites

Jacob Hamblin Home
Snow Canyon
St. George Mormon Temple
Old Cotton Mill
Grafton Ghost Town
Silver Reef Ghost Town
Zion National Park

For any information regarding other Historic Buildings and Sites contact the Washington County Historical Society c/o The Chamber of Commerce in the Old Courthouse. (801) 628-1658



The Walkways Center

INFORMATION AND RESOURCES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WALKING

26 WEST TABERNACLE ST. GEORGE, UTAH 84770