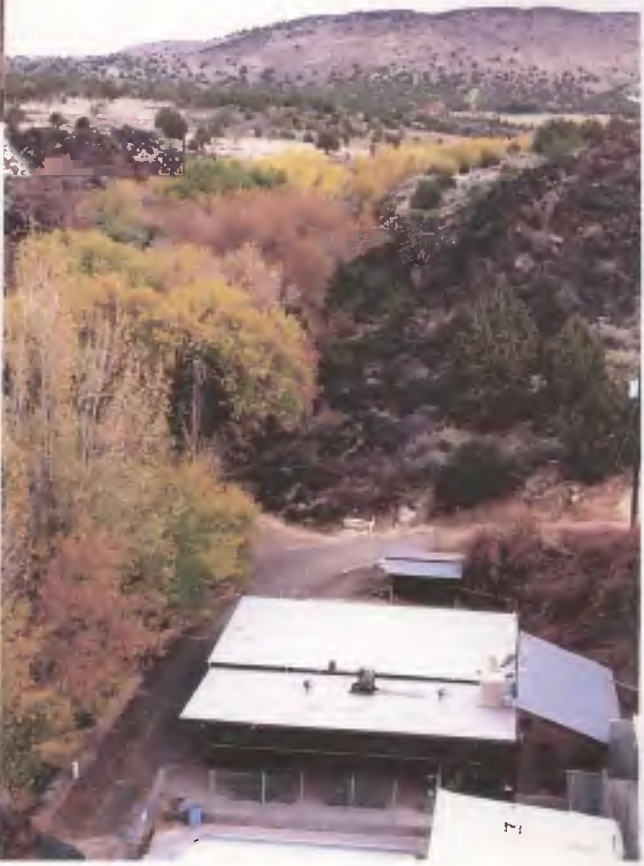




VEYO

Let's Talk About

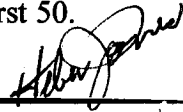
IT



This booklet is the result of four lectures that I have given on the subject of Veyo. The lectures were given over a period of four years. They were not and are not intended to be academic, formal, or even correct, as they relate to folklore or retold stories. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the material related in secondhand stories. I can only say that the stories presented were a part of the folklore that permeated the atmosphere in which I grew up. They are presented here only to enhance or embellish the personality and color of the characters referred to in the lectures. I have added a few stories and pictures not used in the lectures. I have also added a list of reference materials for those who would like to delve deeper into the subjects discussed.

The main thrust of these lectures was to acquaint the audience with the history of the town and with the people who settled and lived in Veyo for the first 50 years. My recollections and interpretations of people and events might not be accurate or reliable. If I have erred, my intention was not to harm anyone and any errors are mine alone.

The year 2011 will mark 100 years of Veyo's existence. I hope that these few pages will serve as a reminder and a reflection on the first 50.



Gunlock Gleanings

Gunlock, June 13 —Engineer Leo Snow of St George was here last week surveying a ditch over near Chadburn's The Gunlock people expects to make their homes up there some time

The men are going to begin gathering stcers for the sale on the 20th.

June apples are beginning to ripen.

Born, a son to Mr. and Mrs James Tullis, June 3, 1911.

*Washington
County
News*

GUNLOCK

Gunlock, June 12—Registration day, at day break the hosting of "Old Glory" was seen in many parts of town. The playing of the band was the first feature of the morning. At 10 o'clock a nice program was rendered in the ward hall and the big dance at night was a success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bunker and Mr. and Mrs. James Tullis and family and Mr. and Mrs. Archie Chadburn, Mr. and Mrs. Lee and Odison, Bill and Violet Leavitt and Frank Cole all of Glen Cove were visiting here Tuesday.

George Huntsman has returned home from Arden, Nev., bringing with him a car, he expects to spend much time this summer shipping fruit.

Charles Palupher and two sons, Francis and John, Francis Bowler and Wilford Holt, have gone to Enterprise to the cattle sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Leavitt were down from Central Tuesday night to the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Duane Leavitt and Mrs. Wilford Holt have gone to St George on business.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hunt have returned home from the Bronzell mine where they have been for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Herwood and family have gone to St George where they expect to stay for some time.

Leavitt Leavitt and Frank Barrese have gone to Holden after freight for the Dixie Power company.

The men are all busy putting up the nut crop of hay.

Albert Bunker has gone to Et George on business.

CORRESPONDENCE

CENTRAL

Central June 11.—Registration day was celebrated here with a patriotic program in those of eligible age will come forward and register early. The day was ushered in by raising of the flag and a salute of cannons. At 10 a. m. they had a picnic, a float containing the boys of registering age. At 2 p. m. a meeting was held where a patriotic program was well carried out, which refreshments were served.

A. L. Woodhouse, the president of the Dixie Power Co., has had a crew of men out working on the road through this part so as to get the machinery through to the power plant. It makes the road in better condition than for some years. Several loads of the big machinery for the power plant have passed here.

The Misses Janet, Beth and May Bracken entertained at a birthday surprise party in honor of their father, M. E. Bracken. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

Elders Nelson and Bowler of Gunlock were here Sunday, June 6, to preach to say their remarks were much enjoyed by all.

David Goodley, the county field agent, was here last week inspecting crops and giving instructions on the same.

The boys from Littlefield, Ariz. moved through here today on their way to Holden with cattle.

Ed. Harper and family have returned from St George where they have been for some time.

A. L. Woodhouse passed through here today on his way to the power plant at Glen Cove.

J. B. Bracken of Et George has been here several days visiting relatives and friends.

Henry Holt and Arthur Bracken have gone to Lund with loads of hauled hay.

The ladies here have organized a Mothers' and Daughters' club.

The crops here all look fine.

HURRICANE

Hurricane, June 11.—Registration day was fittingly celebrated. The cannons were fired at daybreak and the flag raised at sunrise. At 4 o'clock the men who registered paraded through the streets then marched into the hall where a badge was passed on them and delicious cake and ice cream were served to them. In the evening a patriotic meeting was rendered after which followed a fire dance.

The body of George McConnell was brought in Sunday night from the sheep camp at Antelope. He was lost for a day or two and when found he was dead. He was said to be poisoned.

O. A. Workman and the Misses Delar and Flora Workman, Clark H. West and Miss Selena Saxton of Salt Lake who have been here some time visiting, went to Salt Lake Tuesday.

Mrs. Marion Bradshaw left the latter part of last week on a visit to Ogden and other northern settlements.

Alan Humphries, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Humphries, was kicked by a horse, injuring his jaw and eye.

Funeral services were held Wednesday for James Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Campbell.

A Relief society meeting was held Wednesday afternoon. Some of the male officers were present.

Andrew J. Cook, Bert Bradshaw and Alfred Hall have bought autos within the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stout are the proud parents of a 12 pound baby boy, born June 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wood left Monday for the ranch at Kolob to spend the summer.

George Lee of Arden is here visiting his sister, Mrs. Ada Humphries.

Mrs. Annie Irons has gone on an extended visit to St. Thomas, Nev.

Mrs. Mary Hewes left Friday morning for Idaho to visit relatives.

Miss Jane Wright is around again after a long illness.

Henry Pickett left Sunday for Et George.

The evaporator is completed.

GLEN COVE

Glen Cove, Feb. 5 —James Tullis and daughters, the Misses Cassie and Myrtle, have just returned from Newcastle where they went to attend the farewell party of D O Tullis who has been called in the draft.

J. L. Bunker and Lemuel Leavitt went to Pine Valley yesterday on business.

Fred Chadburn's new frame house and barn are nearing completion.

Albert Bunker of St George is here for a few days, working on his farm.

Benjamin Chadburn has the rock hauled for a new rock house.

Quite a number of children here are on the sick list. Heavy colds in the form of coughs, sore throat and ear ache.

Glen Cove, Feb 9 —The Y. L. M. I. A. has been organized here but on account of such a few members the young men have been asked to join.

S. A. Bunker has returned from St George where he has been for some time.

Frank Burgess has returned from Mesquite, Nevada, where he has been spending part of the winter.

J. L. Bunker and Lemuel S. Leavitt have returned from St George where they have been on business.

Robert Bagshaw is here from _____, to commence work on his homestead.

Will Jones has commenced work on his new house. His father, John Jones, is here helping him.

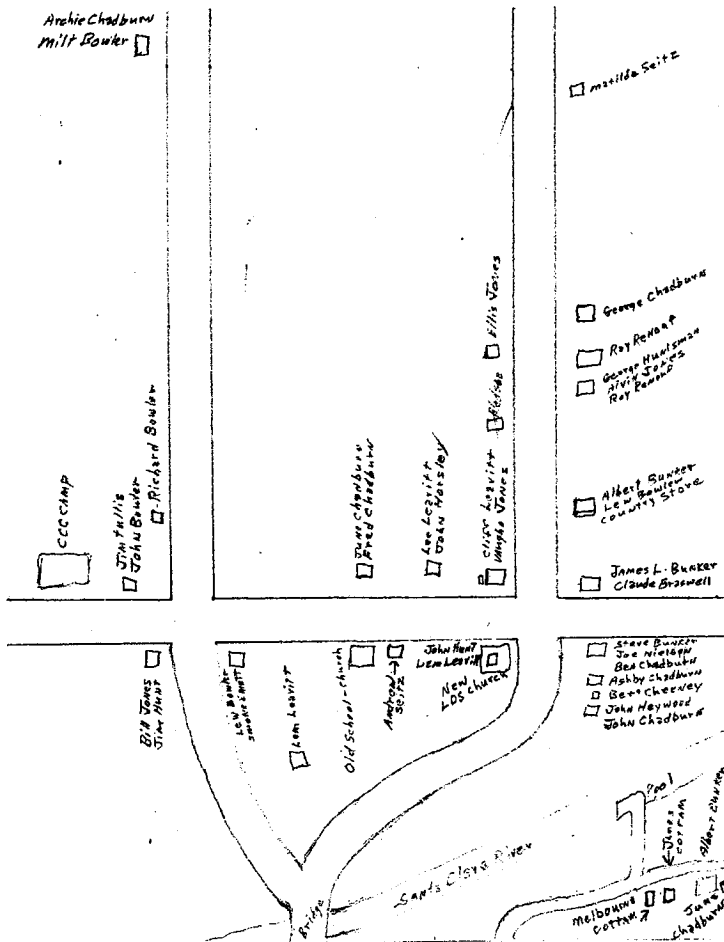
NOTICE TO WATER USERS.

State Engineer's Office Salt Lake City Utah September 9 1911 Notice is hereby given that James L. Bunker whose post office address is Gunlock Utah has made application in accordance with the requirements of the Compiled Laws of Utah 1907, as amended by the Session Laws of Utah 1908 and 1911 to appropriate ten (10) cubic feet of water per second from Santa Clara Creek, Washington County, Utah. Said water will be diverted at a point which bears south 80 degrees 31 minutes west 2310 feet distant from the northeast corner of Section 37 Township 40 south Range 16 west, Salt Lake base and meridian from where it will be conveyed by means of a canal for a distance of approximately 10500 feet and there used during the period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive of each year to irrigate 500 acres of land embraced in Section 31 Township 38 south Range 16 west Section 6 Township 40 south Range 16 west and Section 1 Township 40 south Range 17 west Salt Lake base and meridian. This application is designated in the State Engineer's office as No. 3331. All protests against the granting of said application stating the reasons therefor must be made by affidavit in duplicate and filed in this office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the publication of this notice.

GALPH TANNER

State Engineer

Date of first publication September 21 1911 date of completion of publication October 21 1911



Veyo Map

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T-39

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T-40

R-17

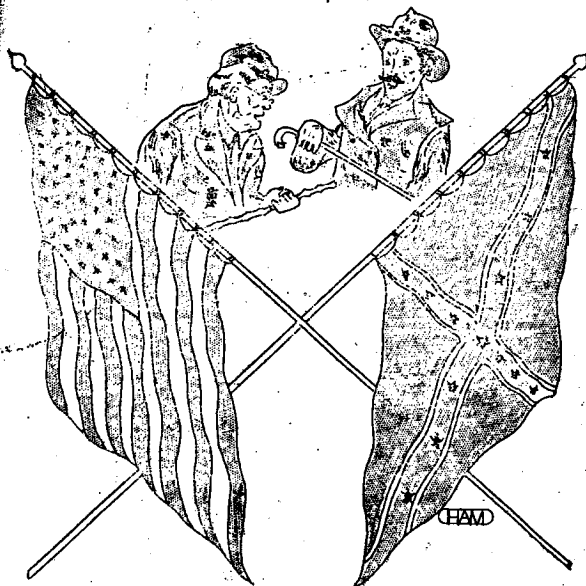
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VOICE of VEYO

COMPANY 4777, CCC, ST. GEORGE, UTAH

MAY 30TH, 1937



MEMORIAL DAY

OFFICE PHONES

September 7, 1946

D. A. MCGREGOR HOSPITAL
ST. GEORGE, UTAH

Mrs. Eva Jones
Veyo, Utah

Dr. Gibson	10.00
I. V. Dextrose	20.00
Medication	6.25
3 1/2 days hospitalization @ 6.00	72.00
	114.25

Doctor Bill
Lab Fee

114.25
25.00
139.25
146.50

A Selective Sketch of the History of Veyo
By Heber C. Jones

Most of the land in Veyo was claimed between 1910 and 1925. Some of the ranches on the Santa Clara and the Magotsu were claimed as early as 1900. People, other than the Native Americans, began making claims on some of the land in the 1850s. These claims started with grazing rights issued by the established towns and the county. It is noted that one cabin was built on what became the Chadburn ranch as early as 1858. There could have been two. The Pulsipher brothers mention building a cabin there in January 1862 and Unstead Rencher mentioned building one in 1858. Both the Pulsipher brothers and Rencher were acting as agents for the communities of Washington and St. George to take care of the grazing for the common herds.

David Canfield and Edson Barney established a home and farm on the east side of the Santa Clara river about 22-1/2 miles north of St. George. They built two cabins about where the Baker Dam is today. This was in 1863.

The first permanent settler at what became the Chadburn ranch was Thomas Alfred Jeffery and one of his wives. Jeffery had come from England and migrated to Utah where he settled in American Fork. He was called to Dixie to raise cotton but his health condition could not stand the heat. Erastus Snow advised him to find a higher climate. He didn't want to go but Erastus was adamant so Jeffery went up the Santa Clara to where the "Old Chadburn Ranch" was located. I assume one of the cabins was still there. The place was inhabited off and on by a band of Indians led by a fellow they called Waterman. Jeffery made arrangements with the Indians and the County to occupy the land. He left one wife in St. George and the children moved back and forth. The wife in St. George didn't have any children but one of the other wife's offspring was given to her to raise.

Henry Chadburn came to work for Jeffery in about 1878 and later bought him out. Henry filed on the upper part and found that the lower part was a school section which he arranged to buy and had transferred from the U.S. Government. He received official title to the land in about 1902. Henry's son, Robert, also filed on a homestead just north of Henry's property which he sold to James L. Bunker.

Uncle Jim Bunker, as he was referred to, began to promote a town on the bench that became Veyo. He persuaded John R. Hunt and his wife, Esther Truman Hunt, to take out a homestead on the northeast corner of the South West corner of Section 6, Township 40, Range 16, SLM&B. Uncle Jim and his wife, Catherine, took out a homestead on the northeast corner of Section 6 and the southeast quarter of the northwest corner of Section 6. The center of Section 6 is in the intersection where Center Street and Spanish Trail Drive meet.

Uncle Jim built the first home on the town site; it is a part of Claude Braswell's home today. John R. Hunt built a home where the LDS church now stands and Uncle Jim Bunker's half-brother, Stephen Albert Bunker Sr., built a small frame home on the south side of the lane from

Uncle Jim's home. Uncle Steve, as he was known, did not take out a homestead there. His daughter and son-in-law, James and Caroline Cottam, filed on that corner. Uncle Steve took out a homestead and a desert entry on the east-half of Section 1, Township 39, Range 17 West. Uncle Steve's son, Stephen Albert Bunker Jr. took out a homestead east and north of James and Caddie and east of Uncle Jim. Ellis W. Jones took out a homestead on the southwest fourth and lots 3 & 4 of the northwest fourth of Section 1, Township 40, Range 17. John L. Heywood and wife took out a homestead in Section 12, Township 40, Range 17 West. Clifton R. Leavitt took out an entry in Section 12 also. Catherine Bunker filed on a part of Section 1, T. 40, R. 17. Archie Chadburn took out a homestead in part of Section 6 and part of Section 31, T. 39, Range 16 West. Benjamin and Fred Chadburn filed on what became known as Peek-a-boo, east of Veyo. George Chadburn took out a homestead on the northwest part of Section 28, T. 39, R. 16. Matilda Seitz filed on a part of Section 31, T. 39, R. 16 West. This homestead was not completed and went back to the government. It is the area now occupied by the Veyo Park. The Carters, William and Samuel, filed on what is known today as Dameron Valley. It was known as Carter's Lane until Brooks Pace began to develop it. The name of Dameron was originally applied to the area known today as Diamond Valley. It was named after William Dameron who herded cattle there in the 1850s. Nearly all of what is known as Veyo came from these land claims.

William R. Palmer, the expert on Southern Utah Indians, claimed that the area on the Santa Clara stream near the warm springs at Veyo was the headquarters for the MATOOSHATS band of Paiutes who occupied the area between the Mountain Meadows and Santa Clara. He also claimed that the Magotsu Creek got its name from a corruption of MATOOSHATS.

The ranches on the Magotsu were occupied from time to time by various families centered in Gunlock. There was at one time as many as nine families living at the Bigelow ranch, known today as Bowler's ranch and was originally known as the Magotsu ranch.

Between 1902 and 1906 Albert (Bert) Truman Sr. and a family headed by John Y. Bigelow filed on the Magotsu stream from where the Moody runs into the Magotsu to a point north which became known as the Truman ranch. It has had several owners and names since. The Trumans took the north part and the Bigelows took the south part. There were others living there at the time on ground that was a School Section obtained from the State.

Joseph Henry Hunt filed on a homestead between Truman and Bigelow. This area had been occupied by Am Truman. It became known as Hunt's ranch, not to be confused with the Royal Hunt ranch near Central.

THE PEOPLE

Most towns established in Utah prior to the emergence of Veyo were planned or directed by church leaders or were split off from some other established community.

Most of the first generation settlers in Dixie arrived here with some kind of skill.

Brigham Young was pushing a self-sufficient empire and emphasized communal projects while at the same time allowing individual ownership and some private enterprise in business. However, the entire economy was based on subsistence-agriculture in which everyone produced enough to sustain themselves and a little extra, if possible, to aid those who might be having difficulty or were engaged in some kind of industry or public service which prevented them from procuring the necessities for survival.

In the late 1870s, Brigham Young pushed the idea of the "United Order" and tried to do away with private enterprise. Brigham Young died in 1877 and the "United Order" idea collapsed in most areas outside of Orderville and Bunkerville. In addition, the second generation was reaching maturity and had not been trained in crafts or skills and were in need of some means of making a living. Most of the good land was taken and young people were faced with few options. The 1880s saw the first major migration away from Dixie to areas like Garfield, Wayne, Carbon, and Millard counties. After another 20 years, near the turn of the century, another migration occurred due to the same reasons plus, by this time, a few families had gained control of the good land, water and grazing rights. The "have-nots" found themselves in economic trouble and at the mercy of those in control. Some new towns were established, some on marginal land which proved unable to support all of the new settlers.

Central is a good example of this problem. Some of the "have-nots" of Pine Valley became the settlers of Central. After a few years, part of them found it desirable to go elsewhere. Some of them ended up in Veyo.

While James L. Bunker was the promoter and one of the first to homestead in Veyo, there were others who moved to Veyo permanently prior to his taking up permanent residence there. Uncle Jim, as he was known, lived in Gunlock and held church positions for several years after others had become permanent residents in Veyo.

When Uncle Jim and others filed on the high water in the Santa Clara stream in 1911 the place was known as Glen Cove. It stayed that way until 1917 when the people applied for a post office. There was no primary water in Veyo at that time and the new settlers filed on both the Santa Clara and the Moody. After expending considerable time, money and effort on the Moody, it was abandoned.

The Veyo (Glen Cove) Irrigation Company was organized and a project was begun to bring the water from the Santa Clara river at Henry Chadburn's lower field to the Veyo town site. It was paid for by people buying shares in the Company. They had water running through "town" by 1914. Until that time, water had to be brought in from the river or stock had to be driven to the stream for a drink.

Most of the people who worked on the ditch and settled Veyo came from about 10 families from Gunlock, Central and surrounding ranches. As many as nine families had lived at the Magotsu (Bigelow or Bowler) ranch. There was a school there for a short time. After the Indian

missionaries went to Santa Clara in the 1850s, there was continuous use of the area along the various streams for grazing and some farming. Dudley Leavitt cut some trees for a house in an area just below where the road to Gunlock reaches the bottom of the hill west of Veyo and turns south. This area became known as Dudley's Grove and was used as a recreation site for people from Gunlock, the ranches and Veyo until it was destroyed by people digging gravel for construction projects in the last part of the 20th Century.

Amos Pratt Hunt moved to the Magotsu ranch in 1888 and Will Bunker, Uncle Jim's brother, sold his farm in Annabelle, Utah and bought part of the Magotsu ranch in 1891. The Burgesses were related to the Bunkers through marriage and Isaac Burgess came to the Magotsu ranch to work for them. He acquired 40 acres and brought his family to live on the ranch. Will Bunker sold to John H. Bowler in 1906. James Bunker acquired 40 acres which he sold to George A Truman who in turn sold to John H. Bowler. The Bowlers continued to tie up the lands surrounding the Magotsu and the Moody until the family controlled most of it and it remains in Bowler hands today.

About 1912 John R. Hunt and his wife, Esther, along with Esther's niece, Beatrice, moved to Veyo and lived in a home where the LDS chapel is now. John died in May 1914. Esther moved back to Gunlock. In 1916 she married John I. Pace and sold her holdings in Veyo. Three acres, just east of the telephone exchange building on the road to Gunlock, went to the Washington County School District for a school. Jim and Ella Tullis bought 40 acres which included the Veyo Mercantile area, Fenton Bowler's rodeo grounds and the fields north to Lloyd Leavitt's property. William H. Jones bought 12 acres on the corner south from Tullis and built a house there. It was a pretty nice home for that time compared to others around. Lemuel Leavitt bought the remaining 105 acres of the Hunt homestead. That area included where the LDS church stands and west to the boundary of Section 6.

Uncle Jim Bunker had made a deal with Robert Chadburn to buy his homestead of 160 acres in Section 28 and he also received a patent on 160 acres in Section 6 which included all of the area from Claud Braswell's corner to the north boundary of Section 6. It also took in the southeast corner of the northwest 1/4 of Section 6. In 1917 he sold the 40 acres in lot 1 on the east side to Ben Chadburn. He sold the 40 acres in the northwest part of Section 6 to Fred Chadburn. This included all of the area from the corner occupied by Keith Jones, west, to Judd's new building and north to Marvin Chadburn's and east again to Spanish Trail Drive.

James and Caddie (Caroline) Cottam moved to Veyo January 2, 1914. They lived in the little cabin built by Uncle Steve Bunker. It was located on the northwest corner of their homestead across the street, east, from the LDS church. James had been one of the nine graduates of the first graduating class of the new Woodward school in 1903. His sister-in-law, Bertie Crosby Bunker, had been another of the nine who graduated from the 10th grade in 1903. They both were pioneers in the new town of Veyo. James had graduated from the University of Utah with a teaching certificate. He had also served a mission for the LDS Church in Australia. He and

Caddie had a home in St. George and Caddie's father, Uncle Steve, had holdings in Grass Valley. They moved back and forth between these places for several years until they were settled permanently across the creek and they got rid of the Grass Valley property in the 1920s. They were still living in the little lumber home across from the church when the "big wind" of 1916 blew down the new Central school, along with many trees and other buildings. That same year, 1916, James and his brother-in-law, Albert Bunker built a flume to carry irrigation water across the gorge to their new homesteads. The flume was 90 feet high and 400 feet long. It was located just south and west of the Feller properties. Until this time James had farmed on Uncle Jim Bunker's ground in the Cove. Uncle Jim hired a number of people to work his farm including my father, Ellis W. Jones, and his brother, Clarence.

James and Caddie raised seven children on their farm. Garth was killed in WWII and all of the others moved from Veyo. However, Melbourne married Marie and returned to Veyo in the 1940s to assist his folks in their various operations. He eventually bought out the old folks and improved their holdings as he raised his family here. Marie was a registered nurse and soon became the town's Angel of Mercy.

James started the first school in Veyo in 1916. He was hired by the county to teach 25 students in grades 1-8 in a tent located on the flat north and west of where Lloyd Leavitt now lives. The school was moved to a new building located on the road to Gunlock in 1917. About 10 years later the building was moved a block west of the LDS church. In 1935 a new room was added and two teachers taught for a number of years. In 1945 the grades above 6th were bused to St. George. The school was closed and all of the students were bused to St. George in 1949.

James and Caddie sold their holdings in Grass Valley in 1927 and built the swimming pool that same year. They added a dance floor and roller rink in 1929. The roof collapsed under the heavy snow of 1949. Melbourne and Marie took over the pool in the 1950s and put in new dressing rooms and oiled the road down the hill to the pool and put in a new recreation area across the stream. They also added a fast food operation and experimented with a large plastic cover to permit operating throughout the year. The swimming pool became a recreation center for people as far away as Cedar City in Utah and Panaca in Nevada. On the 3rd of July each year the Cottams sponsored a dance at the pool. People came from all around and the dance often lasted until early hours of the next day. People danced to a live orchestra maned by local musicians. Mildred Bowler, Hope Truman, Gertrude Lund, Grace Emmett and others played the piano while Roy Renouf managed the drums. There was a mixture of other instruments from time to time but these were regulars during the '40s. In the early years they sold hot dogs, candy and soft drinks. Many people brought their own drinks, which were not so soft.

In 1975, Cottams sold the pool and surrounding area to A.G. Meaker and family. In 1977 the pool went back to Cottams. In 1994 it was sold to Jim Bosse. He died in 1998. The pool is still in the hands of his wife.

The years 1917 and 1918 were very eventful years in the history of Veyo. The new school

building was completed. The Veyo ward was organized with James L. Bunker as bishop. Veyo received a post office with John Heywood as postmaster. The post office was in a tent across from the LDS church, east. James Cottam and Albert Bunker completed their flume across the creek. Albert Bunker brought his wife and family to live on his homestead in the summertime. He also had a home in St. George and an interest in Grass Valley. His wife, Bertie Crosby Bunker was the driving force behind getting the Veyo Ward organized. Bertie died in 1918, a victim of the world-wide flu epidemic. James and Caddie Cottam moved to their new home across the creek and sold their eight acres on the north west corner of the southeast quarter of Section 6 to Joe Nielson. Joe sold it to Ben Chadburn who also bought 40 acres from James L. Bunker and brought his family to Veyo. Fred Chadburn bought out his brother, June, who was in the process of buying 40 acres from James L. Bunker in the southeast of the northwest quarter of Section 6. The No. 1 power plant was completed and began supplying power to the area. Henry Chadburn's wife died and their son, George, was inducted into the Army and sent to France. Henry died soon after George left and the old ranch was split up among the children. Most of it ended up in Veyo. The Chadburns raised 10 children on the ranch—eight boys and two girls. John, Archie, June, Ben, Fred and George all were pioneers and lived in Veyo. John bought out John Heywood and lived there until he died. Heywood came to Veyo in 1917 from Panguitch. He took out a homestead in Section 12 T. 40, Range 17. He worked for the locals and the power company for about 10 years. He then moved to the Hurricane area. He sold part of his ground to the power company and John H. Bowler ended up with most of it. Heywood's home burned down and he bought two acres from Ben Chadburn and moved the house that Sherman Chadburn has to that spot. He also purchased 24.7 acres from Albert Bunker. Fred Chadburn bought that land from Heywood. That is the area now occupied by Fellers and Jackson etc.

Archie Chadburn took out a homestead that included the property that Lloyd Leavitt and Marvin Chadburn occupy and ran across, east, to include the old part of the cemetery. Archie moved a small house from Gunlock and added a rock portion, along with the materials from the old Chadburn place. While he was building the rock part, he hired Chris Ammon to do the rock work. Chris also did the foundation for the Cottam-Bunker flume, several rock granaries and the Enterprise dam. Archie had his father-in-law, Frank Holt, helping with the work when Frank decided to do a little masonry. Chris became excited and yelled, "Step down, Step down, I am the mason, you are the hod carrier."

In 1928, Archie sold out to Milton and Blanch Bowler on the west side and to his brother, Fred, on the east side. Milt and Blanch sold to John Bracken but took it back and sold the cattle and the Truman Ranch to Roy Renouf and the remainder to a woman named Petersen, who sold it to Lloyd Leavitt.

Ben Chadburn and his wife, Martha, bought out Joe Nielson and 40 acres from James L. Bunker. Ben later sold .35 of an acre lot to Bert Cheeney. And Ben's son, Ashby, built a home across from the LDS church, east, which went through several hands before the Nielsons bought it and built the nice home that is there today. Ben later bought more property from Bunkers and a part of the school section his father had owned. Ben's brother, Fred, acquired the remainder of

the school section and his son, Sherman, has it today.

June Chadburn and his wife, Esther, made a deal for land from James L. Bunker and built a small home on it and started a farm. June traded his interest in the property to his brother, Fred. June later came back to Veyo and bought part of Albert Bunker's holdings on the south side of the stream, which was later sold to Joe and Alta Prims.

Fred and his second wife, Harriet, added to the home, built a barn and related farm buildings and planted trees and berries all over the property. They raised 10 children on the place and supplied the entire area with fruit and berries. Fred sold the two lots across the street, north, from the church to Lem Leavitt's brothers—Clifton and Lee. The two lots north of those were sold to A.R. Bledsoe and Ellis W. Jones. He later sold the properties held by Jay McAllister in a deal with Lee Hirschi. Fred gave the corner that Larry Daniels developed to his son, Arnold, who was the only child from his first wife. The remaining property in that area went to his 10 children by his second wife—Harriet Beacham.

George Chadburn came back from the Great War and took out a homestead and a desert entry on the property that is now Pine Valley Farms and some of Brookside. The area became known as New Jerusalem. He made some kind of a lease agreement open to veterans to graze the black hill east of Brookside. George bought a lot in Veyo where the Cooper house is now. Albert Bunker built a two-room home for George on that lot. The house was moved to a lot south of the road going to Gunlock. George sold his holdings on the ranch to Dr. L. Howard Smith and his holdings in Veyo to Roy Renouf. Renouf also bought the two acres where Kyle Pace built his home. Roy built a nice home there in the early '40s. He also built a nice barn in the northeast corner of the property. This property went through several hands and was split into three pieces. The Cooper house, Gordon's home and Kyle Pace's place were all part of the Renouf property. The little stucco house that is boarded up in front of the Pace home was the original building on the property. It was brought in from across the creek back of Cottam's. Uncle Jim Bunker's sister, "Aunt Dee Crosby" as she was known, had the house built. George Huntsman bought the building and the lot and had the house moved there. Bunkers bought it back and Jimmy and Adele lived there when they were first married. Jimmy was Uncle Jim's adopted son. Bunkers sold the place to Alvin Jones who at that time was working for the power company. Alvin sold out and left the area in 1938. The property has gone through several owners since.

The bridge across the gorge was completed in 1921 and the road was moved from east of Veyo to what is today, Spanish Trail Drive. The road that went by the "Old Chadburn Ranch" was abandoned and the Chadburn boys transferred the water rights from the old ranch to Veyo. Most of the buildings and usable materials found their way to Veyo also. Water was also transferred from Pine Valley, Gunlock and other ranches on the river.

Bertie Crosby Bunker died as a result of the flu epidemic that killed thousands in 1918. She left three children. Albert married Matilda Seitz who was a sister to Uncle Jim's wife, Catherine. They were from Annabella, Utah. Aunt Tillie, as Matilda was known, had married a fellow named Seitz

who was a foreman at the Bingham copper mine. One of the employees shot and killed him. Aunt Tillie brought her young son, Andrew, to Veyo and took out a homestead where the Veyo park is now. She didn't prove up on the homestead and it went back to the government. She moved to about where Alma Jones lives today. While in this location, she married Albert Bunker and Albert moved from across the creek to the lot where John Leavitt's place is today. Albert moved the Seitz house to that location and added to it. In 1924 he opened a small country store at that location. Albert later operated a saw mill in Pine Valley in the 1930s. It was the last mill to operate in Pine Valley. He employed a number of local men there and furnished lumber for the town. George Huntsman and others operated a small saw mill on Uncle Jim Bunker's property in the 1920s. The trees were brought from lower Sand Cove and sawed just north of Claud Braswell's barn. My father, Ellis Jones, and his father, Hyrum Jones, helped move much of the timber to the Veyo mill.

Aunt Tillie's son, Andrew, lived with Uncle Jim and Aunt Kate. The Bunkers had lost a couple of children and had adopted Jimmy or James Raphael Bunker. Jimmy's mother had died and his father abandoned him at the rail station in Bingham Canyon. Uncle Jim's brother, Alf, ran a saloon there and saw what had happened to Jimmy and took him home. Alf got in touch with Uncle Jim and Aunt Kate; they were delighted to adopt him and he and Andrew grew up together.

Andrew married Delilah (Lila) Leavitt. They moved to Nevada for a short time before coming back to Veyo. They purchased part of Diamond Valley and he worked for the power company. He was selected as bishop of the Veyo ward and was in the process of completing the Relief Society building when he was electrocuted while trimming trees at Pinto. Lila traded Diamond Valley to her father for the orchard and area where the LDS church is now. She later sold this property to Vaughn and Bell Jones, who in turn sold to Lee and LaVerne Hirschi who gave it to the Church for a new chapel.

Jimmy inherited James L. Bunker's holdings and managed to squander most of it by 1949 when he sold out to Ashby Chadburn who joined the Bunker properties with those acquired from his father and sold out to Claud Braswell in 1955.

John H. Bowler was the son of James Samuel Page Bowler who came to Utah from England with his family about 1880. "J.S.P." was a shoemaker and a musician who was encouraged to come to Hebron by the Terry family.

John was born in England and was about 11 years old when they came to America. He married Lasina Truman and began to accumulate property on the Magotsu stream. He bought out Will Bunker in 1906 and raised his family on the ranch. He bought the Jim Tullis place in Veyo in 1923 and moved here. He was able to increase his holdings during the '30s when others were losing theirs. He re-distributed his holdings among his children. His son, Henry, stayed on the ranch and in Gunlock and pretty much ran the ranching operation. The other boys, Milton, Richard (Dick), and Lewis came to Veyo. As mentioned earlier, Milt bought out Archie Chadburn and also acquired the Truman ranch. He later sold to Roy Renouf who sold to Leo Leavitt and the seven others who financed the purchase. Dick married Ella Hunt from Hunt's ranch and had two daughters by her. She

died and Dick married Helen Chadburn; they lived in a small house just north of the Veyo Mercantile. Dick acquired the old Bowler home at the ranch and after the CCC camp closed in the 1940s he and Helen moved into the captain's quarters. The CCC camp was built on John Bowler's property in 1934 and he acted as caretaker. Lewis married Mildred Bunker and got the west side of the Bigelow ranch. Mildred's father, Albert Bunker, built a home for Lew and Mildred on property he acquired from Lem Leavitt where the Spanish Trail Supply now stands. Lew and Mildred sold that property to Agnes and John Hunt and moved into Albert Bunker's home on Spanish Trail Drive where they took over the store. They sold the store to Lew's sister, Lottie, and her husband, Albert Ulrich.

When the road was moved in 1949, from Spanish Trail Drive to where it is now, the store was moved to its present location on Highway 18. The Ulrichs sold to Dell Potter but had to take it back and sold it to Marvin and Metta Chadburn. Marvin remodeled the store and they sold to Doran Fox. It then went through Edgar, Cannon, Daniels and Jensen. Most of the rest of the John H. Bowler property is still in Bowler hands although some has gone out and been bought back.

THE POWER STORY

In 1909, St. George City granted B. E. Slusser of Salt Lake City a franchise for 25 years to build and maintain an electric light system within the City of St. George. Slusser built a small hydro-electric generating plant on the city water ditch or what was called the Cottonwood canal. This plant produced enough electricity to supply the City of St. George at that time.

Seven months later, the city bought out Slusser and went municipal. By 1916 it became apparent that St. George would need more generating capacity and at the same time maintenance on the system was becoming a problem. The city decided to sell the system and put it up for bids.

Albert Miller was married to James Cottam's sister and Albert had been working on various projects in Veyo and had discussed the possibility of generating electricity on the Santa Clara river with James L. Bunker and others. Miller was acquainted with Bert Pike who was the brother-in-law of A. L. Woodhouse who ran a power system in northern Utah. Woodhouse was brought to the Veyo area to look over the situation and concluded that it was feasible for him to bid on the St. George system with the idea of generating the extra energy needed by harnessing the Santa Clara stream. Woodhouse was successful with his bid and bought the system from St. George with a 25-year franchise. He organized the Dixie Power Company with the idea of developing more generation on the Santa Clara. Dixie Power made an agreement with the Veyo Irrigation Company to enlarge the ditch and run water to a new power plant at the mouth of the gorge where the Santa Clara meets the Moody and the Magotsu. Many local citizens were hired to do the work and the plant was operating by 1917. The enlarged canal was also serving most of the new homesteads taken out by that time.

The company area expanded and there was a need for more generating capacity so the Dixie Power people organized The Red Mountain Water Company to buy up land, water and rights to build more power plants. Reid H. Gardner of Cedar City became the company manager and

reorganized The Dixie Power Company into the Southern Utah Power Company with headquarters in Cedar City.

The Veyo canal was enlarged and the water was taken out of the stream above Baker Dam and dropped into the new No. 2 power plant at the head of Chadburn's field. Over the next few years, a siphon pipe was put across the creek and a ditch completed around Cottam's fields to Sand Cove where a reservoir was constructed and a pipeline was built to carry the water to the new No. 3 plant built at lower Sand Cove. At lower Sand Cove the water was again corralled into a pipe which carried it to the No. 1 plant that had been moved from the mouth of the gorge to Gunlock.

The people of Veyo and Gunlock worked on these projects from the beginning and by 1927 the plants were all in operation. My father, Ellis W. Jones and his brother Clarence, had worked for James L. Bunker from the start and worked on the power projects as well. Ellis took out a homestead in 1916 and worked off and on for the power company up until the 1950s. Ellis was drafted into the Army in 1918. When he got out he went back to his homestead and lived there until he married Eva Cottam in 1926. He lost his homestead to the county at the beginning of the Great Depression of the '30s. He bought a lot from Fred Chadburn in 1934 and lived the remainder of his life there. Clarence bought land in Veyo and helped put the plants together. He was hired as an operator but was drafted into the Army while working there. He went back to work for the company in 1920 and was made manager of operations. He was moved to Hurricane to run the new plant over there. He worked for the company installing, maintaining and operating for 25 years. He then quit and left the area in 1940. Clarence's brother, Alvin, went to work for the power company in 1920. He was an operator in several of the plants. He married Thelma Burgess and they bought a home in Veyo from Jimmy Bunker, the Kyle Pace place. He was Veyo's basketball star. He quit the company in 1937 and moved to Enterprise. Alvin's brother, Vaughn, went to work for the company in 1922 as an operator. He quickly became the superintendent of operations over the four plants south of Cedar City and held that position until he retired in 1965. Vaughn married Isabelle Leavitt; they lived at the power plants for a number of years and moved into their home in Veyo in 1933. They bought the lot across the street, north, of the LDS church from Clifton Leavitt, Isabelle's uncle. Clifton had bought the lot from Fred Chadburn. The Leavitts had a small home on the lot about where Ferral Jones now lives. The Leavitts lost a child there due to a fire in 1923. They then moved to Delta. Vaughn served as bishop from 1943-1952 and again in 1962-1970. John Heywood and Joe Nielson worked for the power company and lived in Veyo. Heywood moved to Hurricane and Nielson went to Gunlock. There were quite a number of operators who lived in Veyo or at the plants including Fred Brooks, Bill Riding, Fred Lang, Johnny Hunt, Ashby Chadburn, Lorin and Keith Jones, Blaine Jones, Emerald and Andrew Seitz. Andrew was killed as a result of his employment. There was another casualty when Gleave Holt was electrocuted as a result of his horse throwing him onto a downed power line in 1935.

The City of St. George went municipal again in 1942 and pulled out of the Southern Utah Power system. In the 1950s the company was taken over by California Pacific Utilities which