



LANDMARK & HISTORIC SITES

3rd Edition, Revised 2015

Informational Guide of Historical Sites within the City of St. George, Utah



CITY OF ST. GEORGE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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Special Thanks

The St. George Chamber of Commerce; Susan Crook, ASLA; The Mark & Barbara Greene Family Estate; Ed & Lindy Sandstrom; Marc Mortensen, Assistant City Manager; George R. Cannon, Jr. and the Washington County Historical Society (WCHS); Utah Heritage Foundation; Utah State History; The United States Department of the Interior and the National Park Service.

Landmark Sites Viewing Etiquette

Many of the buildings shown in this book are not open to the public. Please follow these simple rules when viewing historic sites:

- *Never enter a property without the permission of the owner.*
- *Never enter a building without permission.*
- *Please take pictures from the street.*

For more information regarding Landmark Sites or to learn about the requirements to get your property listed as a Landmark Site contact the City of St. George Planning & Zoning Division at (435) 627-4206.

CITY OF ST. GEORGE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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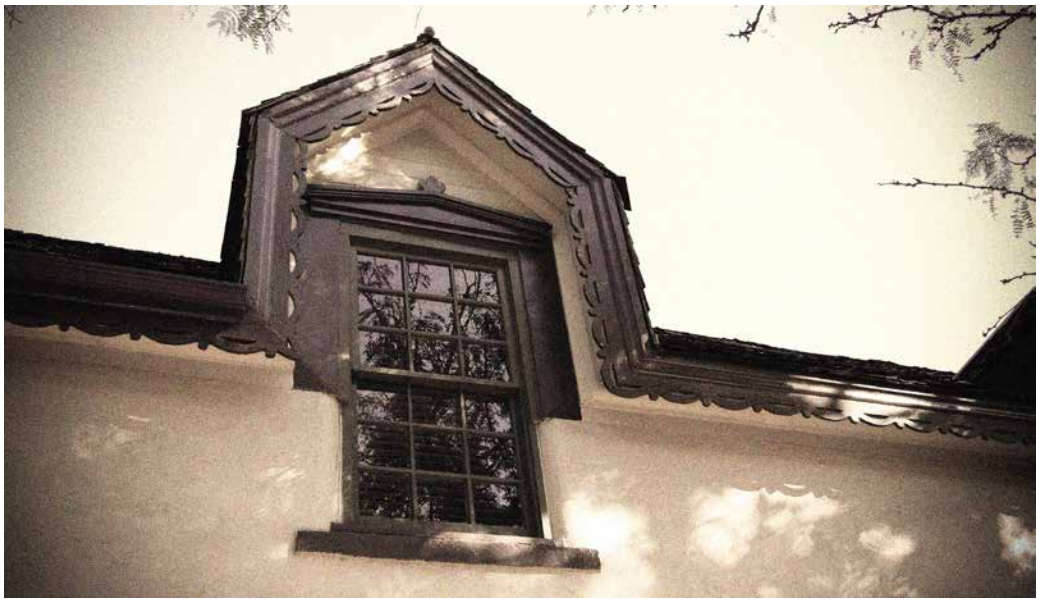
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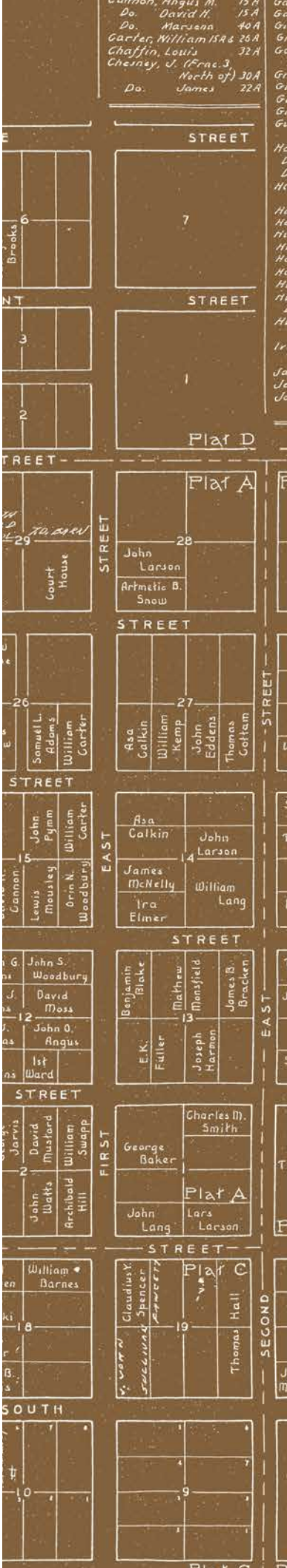


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Disclaimer

The project staff has made efforts to verify the facts (dates and information) regarding the properties and people noted in this compilation. However, not every statement made is verifiable and some discrepancies may have been included in this work, partly due to incorrect earlier histories, oral traditions, conjecture, and in some very rare cases - tall tales (many of which are far more interesting than the true facts and we would have included more if we had them). The principal compilers and photographers for this project were: Tiana Larsen (2009) and Craig J. Harvey (2009, 2011, & 2014).

If you find errors in this work that can be corrected with verifiable facts and information, PLEASE contact the City of St. George, Planning and Zoning Division and provide us with the correct information. The correct information will be used for future publications. Verifiable facts and information can include, but are not limited to: Personal journals from the individuals noted in this work or their immediate children, Photographs with dates and/or notes, and Legal Documents (i.e. deeds, wills, birth or marriage or death certificates, etc.).

Much of the information contained in this work came from the Washington County Historical Society website at the following web address: *http://wchsutah.org* and from the bronze plaques located at the historic sites. Other informational resources and photographs used in this document are cited whenever possible.

Introduction

This publication began as a summer internship project in 2009 for City of St. George Planning Department Intern, Tiana Larsen. Before the first edition was compiled and printed, the City did not have any published documentation of many of the historic and landmark properties within the City limits. Tiana worked with City Planner Craig J. Harvey in photographing many of the properties and researching the histories of those properties for the first edition. In July 2011 and December 2014, Mr. Harvey revised and compiled the second and third editions by adding additional photographs, images, histories and properties.

Much of the original historical architecture in St. George has been replaced by newer, modern construction and designs. However, there are still many examples of the historic architecture throughout much of the original platted areas of the City. In the 1980's, the St. George City Council and Community Development Director, Bob Nicholson, saw the need to preserve the downtown historic core that was gradually being lost to more modern and, in some cases, not very attractive buildings. The City's first step in historic preservation was to preserve the downtown historic character by designating a Historic District that encompassed an approximate six block area that centered around Main Street between the junction of Diagonal Street and 200 North Street going south to 100 South Street. The City also formed the Historic Preservation Commission and amended the Zoning code (Ord. 10-21) with the purpose of preserving buildings and related structures of historic and architectural significance. Additionally, the Landmark Sites zoning code allows property owners to designate individual properties outside of the defined Historic District as "Landmark Sites" if those properties meet specific requirements. This book highlights primarily those properties that are currently listed as Historic and/or Landmark Sites within the City, some of which are on the National Register of Historic Places. However, there are many other properties worthy of recognition that are not included in the book at this time.



Main Street looking South, Circa 1915 - Photo Courtesy of the Lynn Clark Collection



Looking west at Main Street, Circa 2006



A Brief History of St. George

The Virgin River Anasazi were St. George's earliest residents, inhabiting the area from approximately 200 B.C. to 1200 A.D. They left behind rock art and ruins of their dwellings. The reason for their departure is unknown to this day. The Paiute tribe arrived between 1100 and 1200 A.D., utilizing the area as a hunting ground for deer, rabbits and other animals. The Paiutes also grew crops along the riverbeds, including corn, wheat and melons. In 1776, the Dominguez-Escalante Party became the first recorded European-Americans to visit the area. Fur trappers and government survey parties followed.



In 1854, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (also known as the L.D.S. Church, or Mormon Church) established an Indian mission in Santa Clara, two miles northwest of present-day St. George. The church set up experimental farms in the St. George Valley in 1857-1858. In October 1861, due the rising political tensions that resulted in the Civil War, L.D.S. Church President Brigham Young called 309 families to establish the 'Cotton Mission' to grow cotton for the intermountain region. Many of the families assigned to settle the area hailed from the South and possessed the necessary skills to grow cotton and establish a community. Paying homage to the nickname of their former home, these settlers called the region "Utah's Dixie."



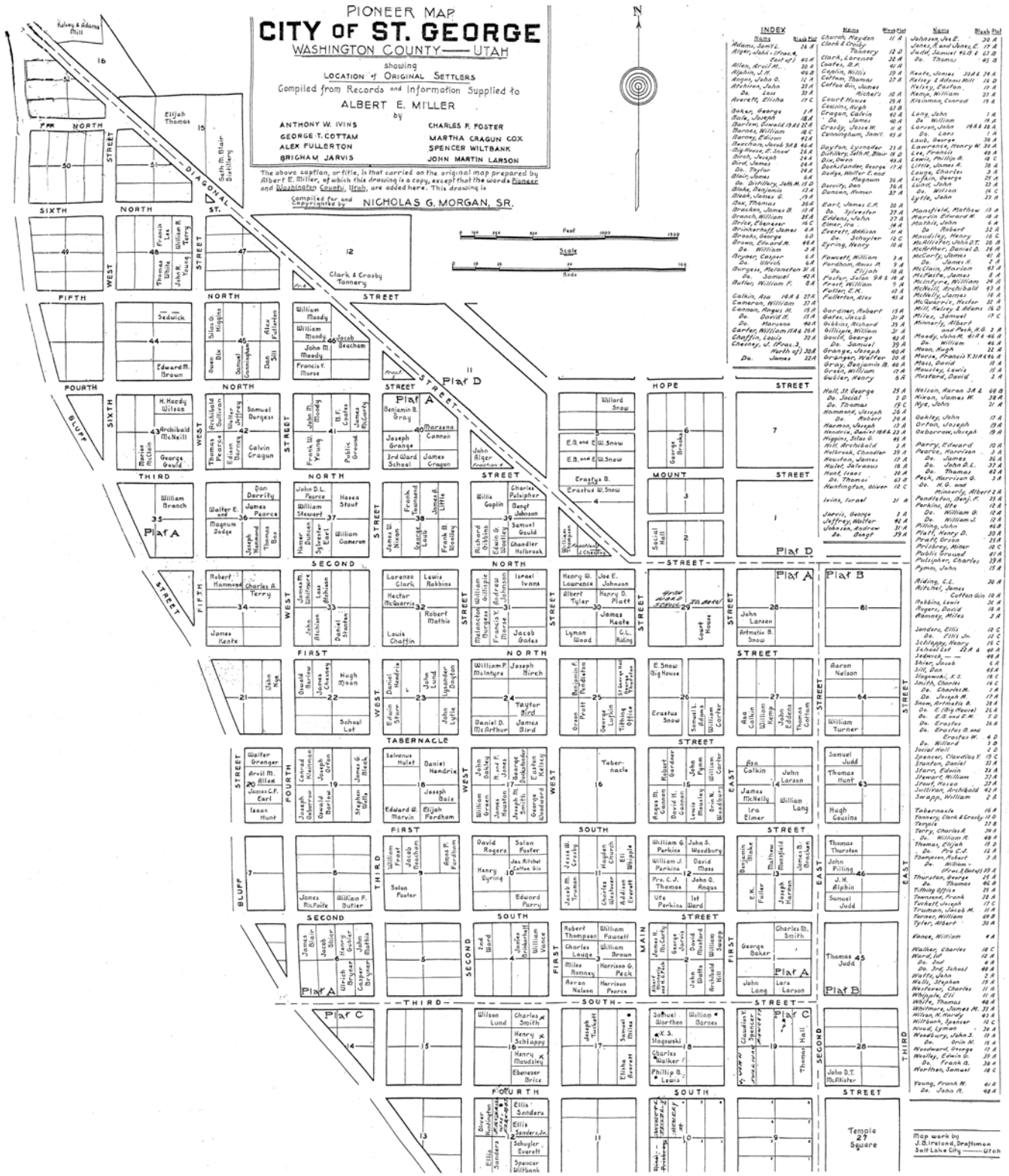
Grape Vineyards in the St. George Area, Circa 1910 - Photo Courtesy of the Lynn Clark Collection



George A. Smith - Photo Courtesy of the Washington County Historical Society

St. George, Utah was named in honor of Mormon apostle George A. Smith, *(pictured left)* also known as the "Potato Saint" because he urged early settlers to eat raw, unpeeled potatoes to cure scurvy. Smith did not participate in the town's settlement, but personally selected many of the pioneers that originally settled the area. The first years in St. George proved difficult for early residents due to challenges such as flooding, lack of culinary water and scorching summer heat. A cotton factory erected soon after the settlers' arrival produced off and on for approximately 50 years, but overall, cotton proved an unsuccessful venture. The area also produced silk as early as 1874, but its production did not contribute significantly to the area's economic prosperity. Other early pioneer endeavors included the production of molasses, dried fruit and even wine.

The Pioneer Plat



HISTORICAL

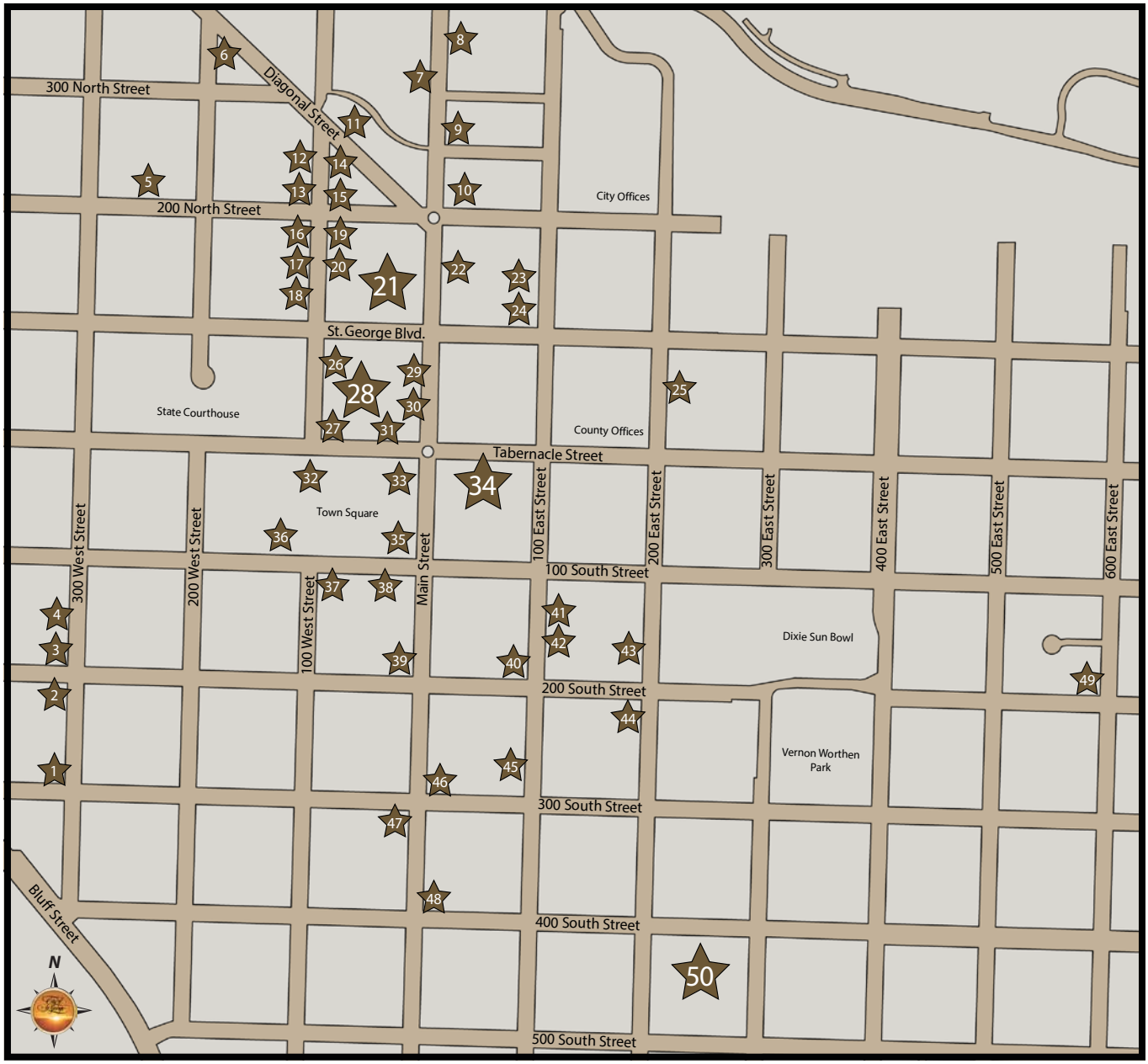
The following Mormon Pioneers, most of whom are listed in the accompanying name index, first received their "inheritancies", or land allotments, in Great Salt Lake City and later emigrated to St. George and other settlements in Washington County, Utah - known as the Dixie Mission. The list is compiled by Albert E. Miller of St. George, Church Historian. The number placed before each name here indicates the Block Number in which the inheritance was located in the Orson Pratt Survey of Great Salt Lake City, completed in August, 1847, as shown on the Nicholas G. Morgan, Sr. map.

Block	Name
1	Solon Foster, Member Zion's Camp. Workman on Kirtland, Nauvoo and St. George Temples. Buried in St. George.
2	Erastus Snow, Apostle. Leader in the Dixie Mission.
7	George Spillsbury, Toquerville. Stake Sunday School worker.
16	Edward Duzette, Drum Major in Pitt's Band, Nauvoo. Band Master in St. George.
18	Washington Jolley, Washington County Pioneer.
21	Miles Romney, Ass't Architect of St. George Temple. Worked on Court House and Temple. Buried there.
24	Orin N. Woodbury, St. George Pioneer. Buried there.
24	Luther S. Hemenway, Nurseryman. Buried in St. George Cemetery.
37	Addison Everett, 1847 Pioneer. St. George Pioneer. Buried there.
39	George Woodward, 1847 Pioneer. School trustee. Woodward High School at St. George named for him. Buried in St. George.
50	Joseph Horn, Pioneered experimental cotton farm on Rio Virgin River near St. George in 1858.
52	Lewis Robins, killed by rolling rock while getting rock for St. George public buildings.
56	Jacob Gates, member First Presidents of Seventies. Second Mayor of St. George. County Commissioner. Supervised County Court House construction.
56	Seth M. Blair, noted Utah attorney. Operated a distillery in St. George.
56	Asa Calkin, St. George Pioneer. President British Mission 1858 to 1860.
57	Claudius V. Spencer, Dixie Pioneer.
58	Robert Thompson, Pioneer adobe maker. Arrived in St. George Valley with William Fawcett on November 25, 1861.
58	Jacob Peart, called with Joseph Horn to grow Dixie cotton, 1858.
61	Samuel Worthen, mason and builder of St. George and Panguitch, Utah.
62	Thomas R. Forsyth, St. George and Pine Valley Pioneer.
63	Isaac Duffin, Toquerville Pioneer.
67	William Carter, 1847 Pioneer. Plowed first furrow in Salt Lake Valley. Dixie Pioneer.
68	James Bird, Dixie Pioneer.
70	William G. Perkins, assisted Henry W. Miller in founding Council Bluffs, Iowa. Member of first City Council of Salt Lake City.
73	Hosea Stout, prominent attorney. First practicing attorney in St. George. Also carpenter and builder.
79	Elijah Fordham, worked on font in Nauvoo temple. St. George Pioneer. Worked on St. George temple.
80	John M. Moody, prominent cattle man. His ranch was on the Moody, a branch of Santa Clara Creek.
82	Zera Pulsipher, one of First Council of Seventies. Member of first City Council of Salt Lake City. Founder of Hebron, Washington County. Noted cattle owner. Buried in old Hebron.
82	Harrison Burgess, member of first City Council of Salt Lake City. Dixie Pioneer. Ranched at Grass Valley and Pine Valley.
82	Melancthon Burgess, blacksmith. Builder of first rustic lumber home in St. George.
84	William P. McIntyre, Dixie Pioneer and builder.
84	Homer Duncan, Dixie Pioneer.
85	Jesse W. Crosby, cattle freighter to California. Worked on St. George temple.
85	Marsena Cannon, St. George Pioneer. Photographer associate of C. R. Savage.
85	John Oakley, Pioneer, nurseryman and horticulturist.
95	E. K. Fuller, St. George and Harrisburg Pioneer.
100	Lewis R. Chaffin, Parowan Pioneer.
113	Sylvester Earl, Dixie Pioneer. Buried in St. George Cemetery.
116	Ellis M. Sanders, Dixie Pioneer.
122	Jacob Hamblin, founder of Santa Clara. Great Apostle to the Lamanites.
132	Levi Hancock, Bugler in Southern Utah militia companies.
133	Henry Herriman, Dixie Pioneer.
	There are five of the Original Company of Pioneers, 1847, buried in the St. George Cemetery, and seven of the Mormon Battalion.
62	John Alger, Dixie Pioneer.
67	Haden W. Church, member of Mormon Battalion. Dixie Pioneer. A great missionary. Died in mission field. Buried in Tennessee.
74	Joseph W. Young, third Mayor of St. George. Obtained U. S. Patent to Plat "A", St. George City Survey. First President of St. George Stake. Died in 1872. Buried in St. George.
76	Orson Pratt, great leader of the Dixie Mission. First Postmaster of St. George.
85	Henry W. Bigler, member Mormon Battalion. Assistant to Wilford Woodruff as President of St. George Temple in 1877. Buried in St. George Cemetery.

St. George blocks are 32 rods (528 ft) square, with each divided into 8 lots 8 X 16 rds in size. The lots are numbered clockwise, commencing at the southeast corner, as shown here on Blocks 9 and 10, Plat "C". The principal streets are 90 feet wide and intersect at right angles except as shown on the drawing.

Ebenezer Bricc (see Lot 1, Block 16, Plat "C") Was a noted ship builder from Australia. He moved from St George to Pine Valley. There he designed and built the church, which is still standing. Later, he moved to Garfield County. Bryce National Park in Southern Utah's World-Famous Scenic Wonderland was named after him.

Landmarks Location Map & Legend



1. **Caspar Bryner Home**
   298 South 300 West Street
2. ***Wallace B. Mathis Home (John Mathis Home)**
   210 South 300 West Street
3. ***William F. Butler Home**
   190 South 300 West Street
4. ***Heinrich Gubler Home**
   162 South 300 West Street
5. **Thomas J. Thurston Home**
   270 West 200 North Street
6. ***Aunt Addies (Addie Price Home)**
   185 West Diagonal Street
7. ***Orval Hafen Home**
   307 North Main Street
8. ***George Brooks Home**
   346 North Main Street
9. ***Julia Graff Home**
   252 North Main Street
10. ***Opera House/Social Hall**
    212 North Main Street
11. *** The Painted Lady (Gates-McQuarrie Home)**
    86 West Diagonal Street
12. ***George Whitehead Home**
    241 North 100 West Street
13. ***Woolley-Foster Home (Seven Wives Inn)**
    217 North 100 West Street
14. ***Erastus Goddard Whitehead Home**
    278 North 100 West Street

15. *William Thompson (Floyd C. Stevens) Home
212 North 100 West Street

16. *Israel Ivins Home
187 North 100 West Street

17. *Anthony Ivins Home
165 North 100 West Street

18. *Moses Andrus Home
139 North 100 West Street

19. Brigham Young's Winter Home / Office
67 West 200 North Street

20. Joe Burgess House
172 North 100 West Street

21. Ancestor Square
The Sandstone Building
Old Jailhouse (Sheriff Hardy's Jailhouse)
***Dr. W. R. Pike Home** - 189 North Main Street*
***Samuel Miles Jr. Home** - 173 North Main Street*
***Morris-Grundy Home** - 151 North Main Street*
***Augustus P. Hardy Home** - 46 West St. George Blvd.*
***Gardener's Club Hall** - 50 West St. George Blvd.*

22. Mary Ann Gardner House
158 North Main Street

23. D.U.P - McQuarrie Memorial Hall
(The Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum)
143 North 100 East Street

24. Washington County Old Pioneer Courthouse
97 East St. George Boulevard

25. Joseph T. Atkin Home
46 North 200 East Street

26. Benjamin F. Pendleton House
60 North 100 West Street

27. Joseph Judd Home
94 West Tabernacle Street

28. Green Gate Village: *76 West Tabernacle Street*
Thomas Judd's General Store
William Oscar Bentley (Joseph Bentley) Home
Richard A. Morris, Orpha Morris Home
Orson Pratt - Richard Bentley Home
George E. Miles Home (Green Hedge Manor)
Thomas Judd's Carriage House & Granary
The Christmas Cottage

29. *St. George CO-OP Mercantile Building
75 North Main Street

30. The Bishop's Storehouse
17 North Main Street

31. George Worthen House
32 West Tabernacle Street

32. The Woodward School
15 South 100 West Street

33. St. George L.D.S. Tabernacle
18 South Main Street

34. Tabernacle Street Commercial District
***Nelson - Mathis Mercantile** - 74 East Tabernacle Street*
***The Electric Theater** - 68 East Tabernacle Street*
***The Pymm House** - 50 East Tabernacle Street*
***A. R. Whitehead & Sons** - 28 East Tabernacle Street*
***Dixie Photo Shop Building** - 32 & 34 East Tabernacle Street*

35. The Dixie Academy
86 South Main Street

36. *James & Manomas Andrus Home
164 West 100 South Street

37. *Jesse W. Crosby Home
95 West 100 South Street

38. Hayden W. Church Home
43 West 100 South Street

39. *The Wulfenstein House
190 South Main Street

40. *Horatio Pickett Home
190 South 100 East Street

41. Frederick Blake Home
135 South 100 East Street

42. Benjamin F. Blake Home
141 South 100 East Street

43. Alexander Y. Milne Home
186 South 200 East Street

44. *Arthur Miles Home
212 South 200 East Street

45. Romney-Andrus Home
272 South 100 East Street

46. *Miner Grant Prisbrey Home
295 South Main Street

47. *Samuel Miles Home
306 South Main Street

48. *James Godson Bleak Home
391 South Main Street

49. *Claude Morris Home
194 South 600 East Street

50. St. George L.D.S. Temple
250 East 400 South Street

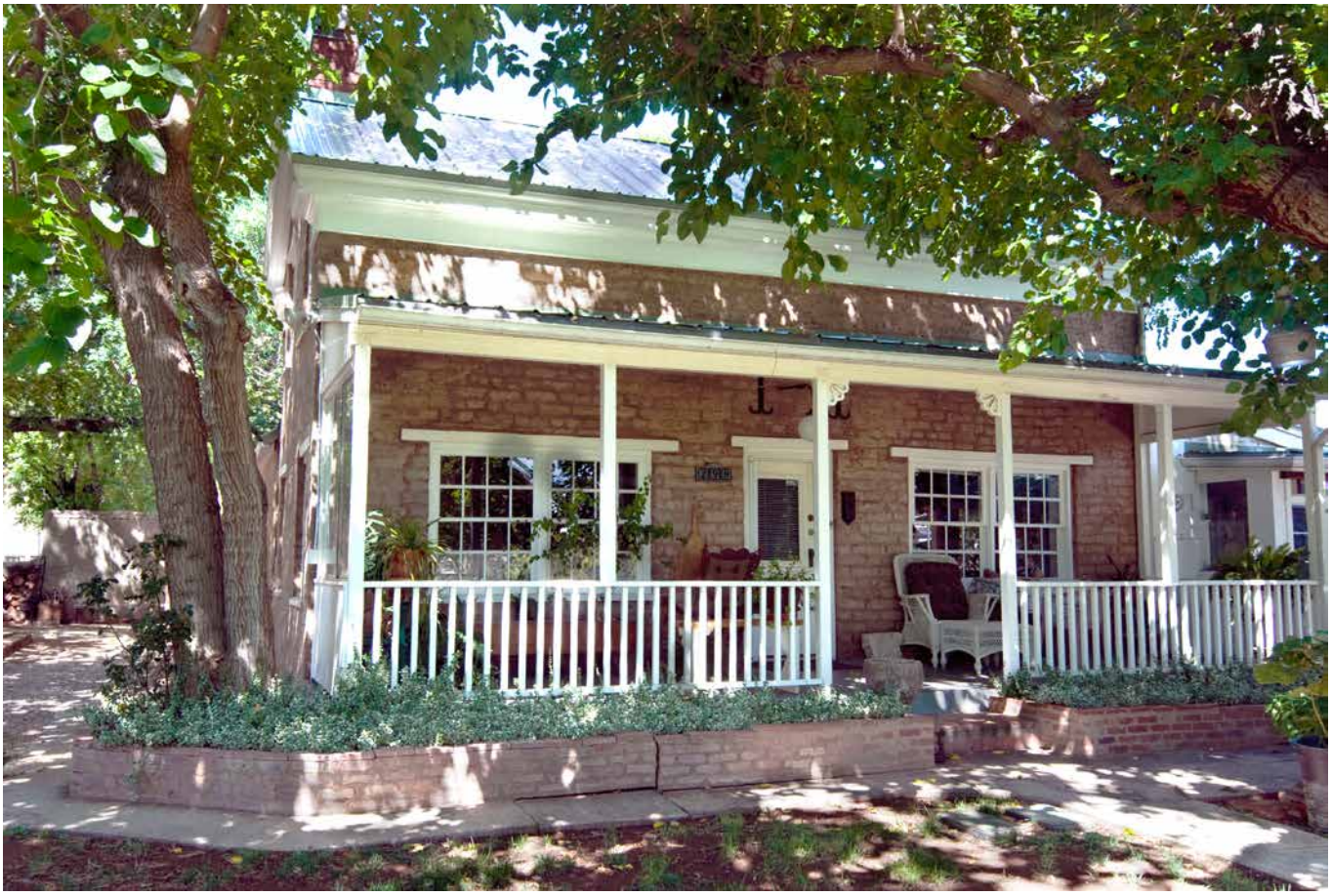
51. Wallace Blake Home *(not shown on map)*
980 West Manzanita Road, Bloomington

Other Historic Properties not featured in this book are:

The Henry Eyring Home
143 South 200 West Street
***The Heber C. Cottam Home**
242 South 100 East Street
***Charles Seegmiller Home**
214 East Tabernacle Street

(*) Indicates a Designated City Landmark Site

Caspar Bryner Home - 298 South 300 West Street





Caspar Bryner and his wife, Magdalena Gubler Bryner, built this adobe home sometime between 1862 to 1865 on the property that was assigned to them in the original City survey plat. His father, Hans Ulrich Bryner, was assigned the lot directly east of this property. Unfortunately, in 1987, the Caspar Bryner home was threatened to be torn down. However, the Graham family purchased the property and saved it from demolition.

Caspar Bryner was born in Switzerland on August 14, 1834. He was baptized a member of the L.D.S. Church in 1854 along with most of his family. After joining the Church, Caspar and his sister, Barbara, immigrated to Utah. Shortly after arriving in the Salt Lake Valley, Caspar was called by Brigham Young to the Dixie Cotton Mission as part of the 1858 Captain Joseph Horne Company to raise cotton. A member of the Company died shortly after arriving in Dixie, and Caspar was chosen to take the body back to Salt Lake City. He did not return to Dixie. In 1859, he purchased a farm in Weber County. He met Magdalena Gubler and married her on August 17, 1861. Ironically, in the October 1861 L.D.S. General Conference, Brigham Young called Caspar again, along with his father, Hans Ulrich Bryner, and three-hundred other Saints to establish the City of St. George. Hans died shortly after arriving in St. George and was the first person to be buried in the St. George City Cemetery.

The Bryner, Gubler, and Mathis families were the only Swiss Saints in St. George for many years, and their properties were all located in close proximity. As their families grew and other Swiss families moved to this part of the City, the area became commonly known as the "Swiss Block."










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Wallace B. Mathis Home - 210 South 300 West Street



John Mathis drew Lot 8, Block 6, Plat A (south-west corner of 200 South 300 West) to build his home in 1862. Wallace Brigham Mathis, John's eldest son, inherited the home in 1900. W. B. and his wife, Hannah Mirinda (Minnie) Miles, raised their seven children in the home. W. B. continued to live in the house until his death in 1965. Prior to his death, W. B. was a prominent man in St. George. Not only was he a rancher on the Arizona Strip, he was one of the youngest men to be involved in the founding of the Bank of St. George, where he served as both bank director (1908) and President (1937-1955). W. B. also served two terms as a St. George City Councilman, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and was elected to the Utah State Legislature (1936). W. B's father, John Mathis, was married to Barbara Bryner, the sister of Caspar Bryner, whose property was located just south of this home.

John Mathis built his original home on this site; and it is clear that the home represented in these photos is not the same structure that he built in 1862. What is unclear is if the original structure still exists (as part of this home) and was modified or if it was demolished and replaced with the house shown here. However, many early records refer to the original house as "a rather pretentious home." This may be due, in part, because of his wealth and, in part, because of his tremendous skills as a carpenter and woodworker. In the book, ***Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah (1966)***, (complied between 1907-1913 and published posthumously) journalist and historian, Frank Esshom, stated that John Mathis built the first permanent home in St. George.





William F. Butler Home - 190 South 300 West Street





This is probably one of the earliest buildings erected in St. George. Though smaller than other adobes built a few years later, it reflects the pioneer's enthusiasm for building their own homes no matter how limited their means.

The William F. Butler House is architecturally significant as one of only a few remaining examples of exposed adobe dwellings in the early Mormon settlement of St. George, Utah. Because adobe was readily available, quickly and easily made, and inexpensive, it was the most ubiquitous building material in Southern Utah before the turn of the century. The roof, trim, and windows of the house are also intact. In addition, this house is historically significant as the only identified house associated with William F. Butler, a farmer and pioneer colonizer, who was one of the initial settlers of St. George. The arrangement of house and granary on a large in-town lot with the farming land outside of town is typical of the Mormon settlement pattern.

Butler obtained this property by drawing a lot out of a hat as was customary in Mormon communities of the period. On February 15, 1875, after a federal land patent gave legal ownership to the inhabitants of St. George, an abstract was signed and recorded giving Lot 1 on Block 8 Plat A to William F. Butler. It is on this property that the present house is located.

The home is said to have been built by Butler sometime between 1862 and 1865. Based on an analysis of the building's materials, type of construction and architectural design, it is estimated that the first two adobe rooms of the dwelling were built in the mid-to-late 1860's, while the next two adobe rooms and probably the roof, as it presently appears, were built in the mid-to-late 1880's.



According to Bryner family tradition, second owner Henry G. Bryner added the north rooms as well as the two-level cellar-granary after purchasing the property in 1886.

In August 1981, the present owner, Lovinia Harmsen bought the old Butler property. She began the process of restoring the lot in 1983. Lovinia carefully restored the house and granary and added a bedroom suite along the northwest corner of the home. Additionally, the home was conspicuously modernized. The 'Granary' is a two-level stone and frame building originally used as a food cellar (basement) and granary (upper floor). This structure has a split-level entry on the east side which faces the house.

Situated on a large corner lot, in an old residential area, the house and granary are set back from the street in their original arrangement and still convey an accurate sense of what the property may have looked like nearly 100 years ago. The lot originally continued west to the center of the block, however, the west half was further subdivided to make two more lots. This house-granary juxtaposition, once common in St. George, and throughout the "Mormon Corridor" is becoming increasingly rare as most granaries and many houses have been razed or substantially altered.

This property was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 13, 1984.



Heinrich Gubler Home - 162 South 300 West Street

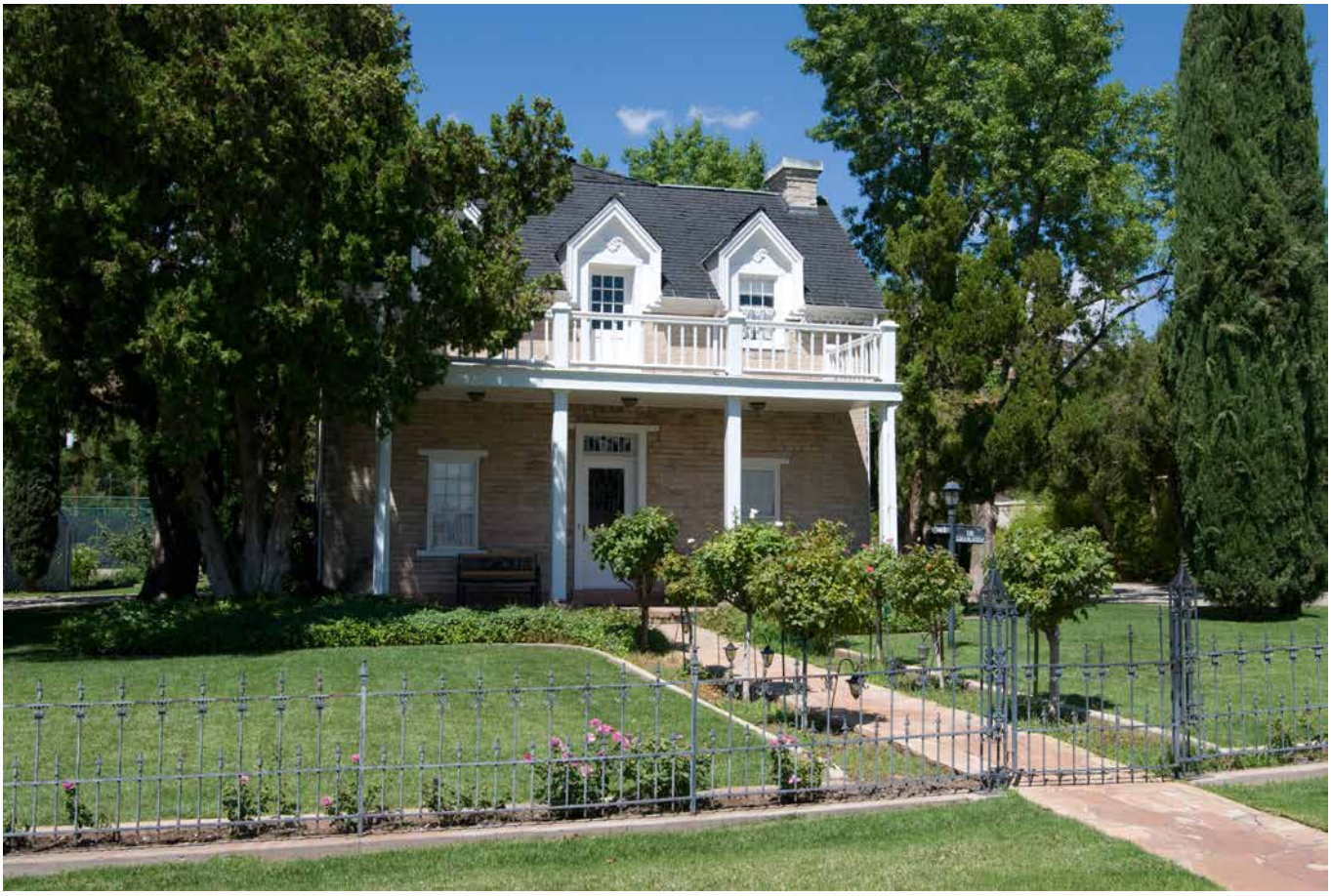




Photo by P. Kent Fairbanks, August 1968, Library of Congress, Historic Buildings Survey (HABS)

A new era of pioneering began in St. George in 1978 when Dr. Mark Greene and his wife Barbara began restoring the Heinrich Gubler House. Their interest in historic homes became a passion that continued with the rehabilitation of the Arthur Miles House and the creation of Green Gate Village.

The Heinrich Gubler House at 162 South 300 West retains its original 132-foot-wide by 264-foot-deep lot, albeit with modern amenities. Pioneer-era orchards, gardens and outbuildings have given way to a circular gravel drive extending around the addition at the back of the house to the swimming pool and the "new" (in 1978) carriage house built in a style to complement the original adobe house.

When the Gubler House was built in the 1860's by William F. Butler, or in the 1870's by Mr. Gubler – take your pick, sources differ – it had a central staircase (missing

when the Greenes bought it) leading upstairs from the front door in the larger north room. As part of their rehabilitation, the Greenes added bathrooms, more bedrooms, a kitchen/ great room, and a new staircase in a rear addition, maintaining the historic look of the front facade. "Dixie" dormers top the two windows and a door in the house's upper half-story. The photograph of the house from a 1968 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) shows overgrown shrubs, an unkempt yard and a missing front porch, but intact dormers. The porch was replaced as part of the Greene's rehabilitation. The house is now owned by Dr. Greene's nephew, Steve Harmsen.



Source: Susan Crook, ASLA



Thomas J. Thurston Home - 270 West 200 North Street

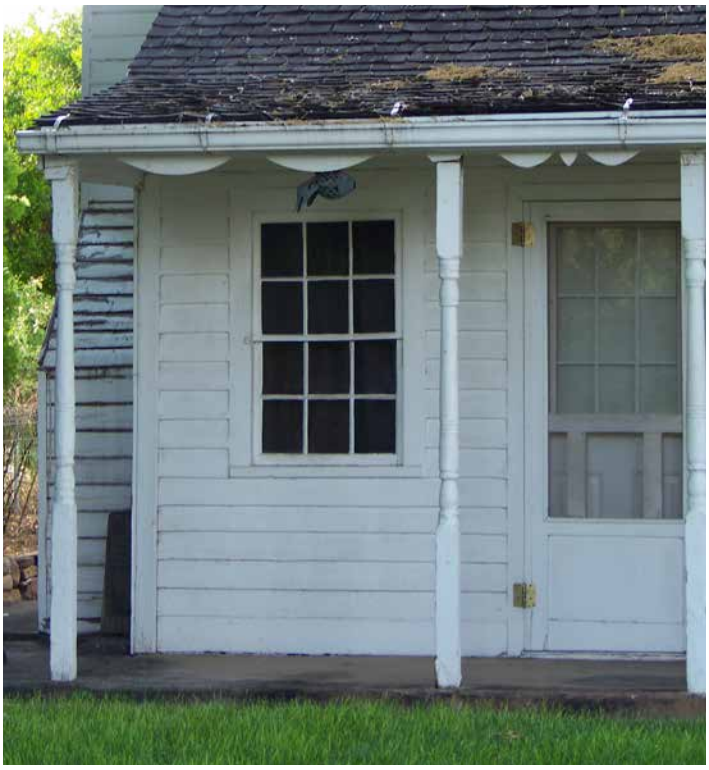


The Thurston Home is considered to be one of the oldest and most picturesque homes in St. George. This home is a rare specimen primarily due the fact it is one of the last remaining wood-framed houses from the 1880's. Thomas Jefferson Thurston purchased the lot from George Laub for $5.00 dollars in late 1884 or early 1885; however, his wife Elizabeth Smith Thurston did not record the deed for the property until December 7, 1885.

Since Thurston was born and raised in Vermont, he wanted to build a house that reflected the New England style of architecture that he loved. This home is a scaled down, modest version of a Victorian New England Farmhouse. Thurston shocked many of his neighbors by insisting that the home was to be built of Pine Valley lumber from the Pine Valley Mill and not from the predominant building material, adobe. Although his neighbors were certain the home would not last, it is still standing while many of neighboring adobe structures are long gone. The rooms in the house had low ceilings to preserve heat in the winter and there were three rooms on the ground floor and three rooms upstairs.

Thurston started building the home in 1885, however, he never lived to see it completed because he died on May 4th of that same year at the age of eighty. His widow, Elizabeth, continued on and finished the house. Elizabeth Thurston and her family lived in the home for fifty years until her death. After Elizabeth's death, the property was passed down through the family. The home was restored in the 1980's back to much of its original pioneer charm by Las Vegas Architect, Gary Guy Wilson, AIA.







Aunt Addies (Addie Price) Home - 185 West Diagonal Street



Mrs. Addie Price built this house in 1881. She was described by local citizens as having "considerable means," and she spared no expense in the construction of this home including the lace-like 'gingerbread' accents. As was typical of the times, the services of an architect were not used; the builder would draw the house design full scale on the ground with a stick and then the construction would begin. Changes to the design were made as needed or as desired (the latter probably being the case for this owner). This house remained in Addie's family until 1920.

Black basaltic (lava) rocks made up the foundation, and the walls were double thick adobe bricks. Addie's home had a very popular bay window in the parlor, and every room downstairs had a fireplace. A porch ran all the way across the front and the back, which was a very desirable feature of any Dixie home before the advent of air-conditioning. In a remodel the back porch was replaced with an enclosed room as seen in the photo on the next page.

On the south side of the home, the first floor is slightly below ground level. It was in this part of the house that Addie established a Millinery (hat making) business. Her business venture was extremely successful and an advertisement in the July 20, 1895 edition of the *Southern Utah Star*, stated as "having the largest supply of Millinery south of Provo." Addie not only sold hats, but she also had a variety of dry goods. Her tremendous success was credited to her neighborhood location and not being in the business district. The women who frequented her store could just run in without having to get 'all dressed up' for going out and because getting dressed involved putting on bustles, corsets, fine dresses and hats, it is not hard to figure out why she was successful. Additionally, her home was the favorite gathering spot for the young people of the community who affectionately referred to Mrs. Price as Aunt Addie.

Sadly, at present, the house and property are in disrepair and it appears that the house has some structural failures occurring on the back southwest side of the home.







Orval Hafen Home - 307 North Main Street



This modern style ranch house was built in 1952. It was designed by the well-known and celebrated Cedar City Architect L. Robert Gardner. This home was built for Orval Hafen and his wife Ruth Clark Hafen on a hill named "Mount Hope" by Ruth. Orval and Ruth lived here together until his death in 1964 and Ruth continued to live in the home until 1985. Ruth passed away in 1995. They are the parents of three sons and two daughters. In 2011, Mr. Ernie Doose purchased the home with the intention of restoring the property and establishing the Roene B. DiFiore Center for Arts and Education. With the restoration complete, the Roene B. DiFiore Center for Arts and Education opened its doors for business in 2014.

Orval Hafen was born in Santa Clara, Utah in 1903. After graduating from Dixie College and Brigham Young University, he earned a law degree at the University of California at Berkeley in 1929. He married Ruth Clark of Provo, Utah, in 1932. He practiced law in St. George, served in the Utah State Senate for 12 years, and was involved in many local civic and business projects. He was president of the Utah Bar Association in 1943 and president of the Utah State Senate in 1959. From his earliest adult years, Orval felt a deep faith in the ultimate destiny of the Dixie area, a destiny he tried to help realize through a lifetime of public service. Orval was serving in the St. George Utah L.D.S. Stake Presidency and was the President of the St. George Chamber of Commerce in 1933, when the L.D.S. Church announced it could no longer pay the operating costs for Dixie College. He and other local leaders struggled to keep the college open for two years until the State of Utah took control. Some 25 years later, when the Utah governor at the time felt the State could no longer maintain the school, Orval co-sponsored legislation urging the state to continue Dixie's ownership. After a public referendum, that state agreed to continue its support of the college. Orval then helped sponsor legislation that created a unified system for Utah higher education, which strengthened the status of Dixie College. Then he worked with his close friend, Dixie College President Arthur F. Bruhn, to secure state funding to create a new Dixie College campus at its present location. Orval Hafen had many interests, but found service to others was his most satisfying experience.

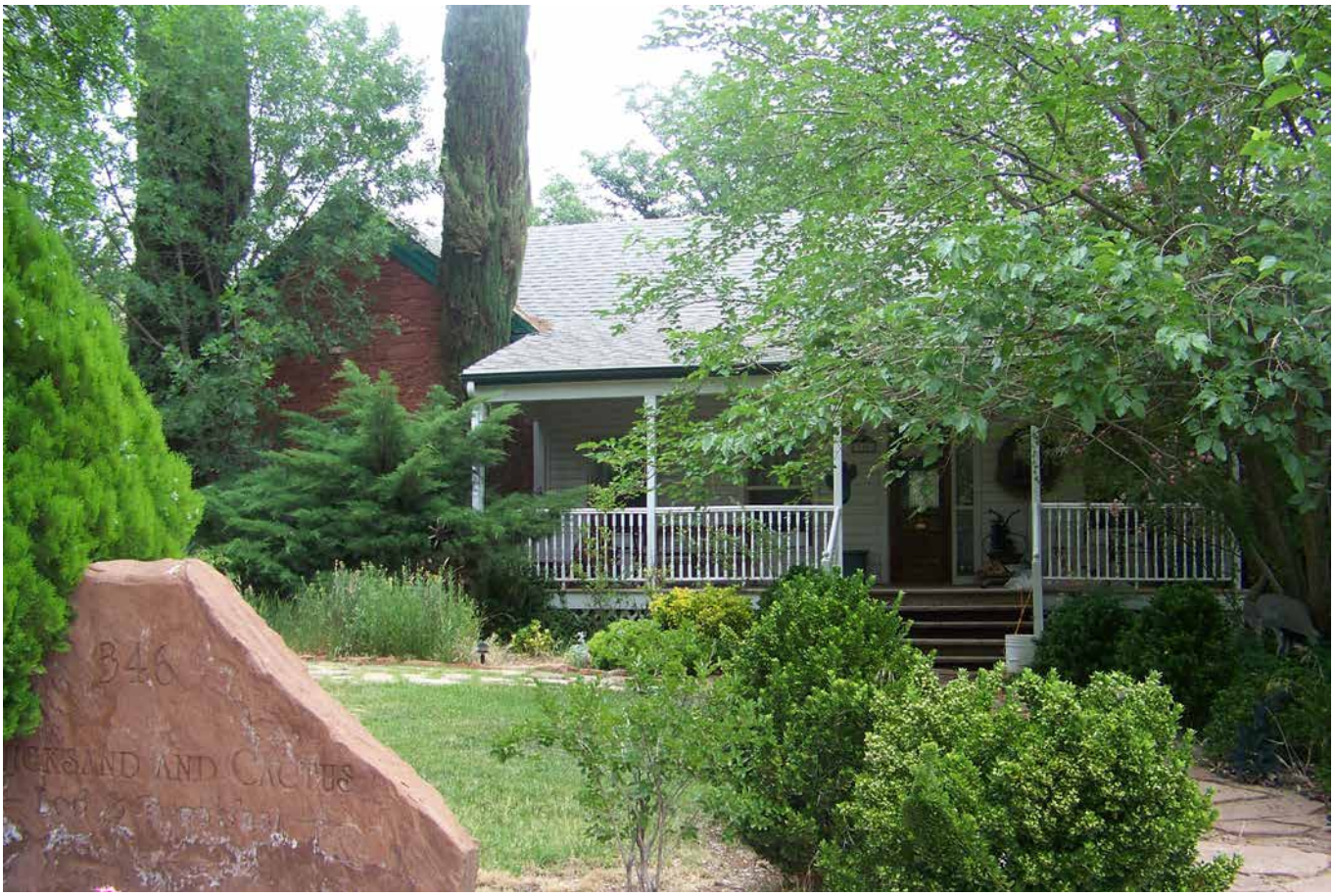
Sources: http://www.difiorecenter.org and http://www.dixie.edu/development/orval_hafen_.php







George Brooks Home - 346 North Main Street





George Brooks Sr. built the original two-room rock house in 1877-1878 using stone chips and irregular rocks from the clean-up of the Tabernacle and Temple yards where he worked as a Stone Mason. An adobe kitchen was added to the home in 1887 and the back rooms were added in 1943. A new kitchen and living room were added in 1954.

The Honey Locust tree in the front yard was planted as sapling in 1879 honoring the birth of George's first son, George Jr. That tree is still on the property and is thought to be the oldest planted tree in St. George.

The eminent historian, Juanita Leavitt Brooks, married George's second son, William. This is where she did much of her writing and where they raised their family. Williams and Juanita's son, Karl Brooks, who served as Mayor of St. George from 1983 to 1993, lives on the property directly north of his childhood home.

The house is currently being operated as a Bed and Breakfast.

Julia Graff Home - 252 North Main Street



As a widow, Julia Roulet Graff, contracted to have this home built in 1917 by Albert E. Miller, who also constructed the Dr. Pike home at 189 N. Main. Albert E. Miller served multiple terms as mayor and constructed, or assisted in constructing, numerous other early St. George buildings. The style of the home is a Colonial Revival Bungalow, typified by prominent columns at the front entrance, arched brick keys over the windows and doors, and evenly spaced windows of matching size. This home has some supposed 'firsts' for this home in the time period in which it was built, such as closets in all the bedrooms (albeit small closets by today's standards) and high ceilings with movable transoms above the interior and exterior doors for improved air circulation and ventilation. The construction method is brick over adobe. It is built upon a foundation of black lava rocks (very typical), with a solid adobe wall, 12" wide, running the entire length of the home which divides the structure nearly center. The interior adobe wall not only provides structural support for the span above the living, dining, and kitchen rooms; but undoubtedly provided significant thermal mass and temperature stability year round. The home also retains its original wood floors. Additionally, this home has not had any significant additions or renovations since it was initially constructed with the exception of a small room added to the north rear end of the home used for a laundry or bath room.



St. George Opera House - 212 North Main Street





The original structure or cellar of this building was used as the wine storehouse (1865) for the L.D.S. Church's sacramental wine. By 1880, a large addition was built to the west, creating the traditional T-shaped theatrical design. First to be known as the Social Hall due to the variety of programs presented, this community-centered building hosted dances, theatrical performances and musicals, as well as public meetings and classes. However, by the turn of the twentieth century, operettas became quite popular, thus, the evolution of its name to the St. George Opera House. For over fifty years, until its purchase by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company in 1934, the Opera House was known as the social center for all of Southern Utah and the Arizona Strip.

The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, after determining that sugar beet seed was a good cash crop, bought these grounds and started production that would last for almost fifty years.

Sugar beets were planted in the fall in the Bloomington and Washington Fields. Due to the mild winter climate in Utah's Dixie, the crop could stay in the ground over winter. In the spring, the beet stalks would sprout, grow several feet high and then fall over. The plants would be harvested and hauled by horse-drawn wagons to the factory where they would undergo a process to remove the seed and sort it into different sizes and varieties, then it would be stored in large sacks in the adjacent warehouses.

This block was vacated in 1979 and became home to mice and pigeons and was an eyesore in the community. Through the vision, generosity, and hard work of the community and the City officials, the ultimate dream to restore the grounds as part of St. George's Historic District was realized.







The Opera House as it appeared in 1990 - Photos by Roger Roper, Courtesy of the Washington County Historical Society.



The St. George Social Hall, circa 1890, by an unknown photographer - Photo courtesy of the Washington County Historical Society.

The Painted Lady (Gates-McQuarrie Home) - 86 West Diagonal St.



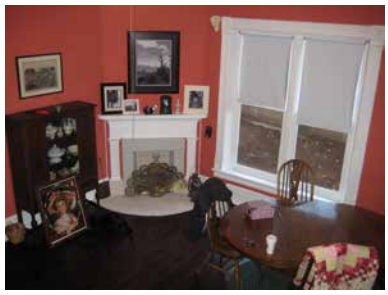


Divorce was about as common as a wood-frame home in early 1900's St. George. You get both with the Gates-McQuarrie House at 86 West Diagonal – or do you? At first this seems to be a typical wood-frame Victorian. Step inside and you see that behind the gingerbread and projecting bay, this Painted Lady started as a humble St. George adobe.

The divorce of Hector and Ella McQuarrie in 1911 is no secret. In fact, it's a matter of public record. She got the homestead. He got alimony and court costs. It's only fitting that a Painted Lady should have a colorful history.

The historical record is unclear about who built the house that bears their names. Was it Jacob Gates, the second mayor of St. George and the first owner of the property, or was it owner number two, Hector McQuarrie, the blacksmith who forfeited it all to his ex-wife? Because the home started out as a simple adobe house, Jacob Gates very well may have built the original structure of the home and the rest was added on latter by the McQuarries. Some of the confusion over who owned the lot and who built the house on it can be explained by the fact that land ownership wasn't officially recorded in Utah until territorial legislation established how early claims to land would be reconciled with federal homestead laws.








Between 1862 when the original St. George building lots were allocated by drawing slips of paper from a hat and 1875 when the recording of titles began, there was likely a great deal of swapping to consolidate property and be closer to family, friends and fields. Except for clues in journals and family histories, no record of early land exchanges exists.

It is interesting to note that the granary in the back yard is unlike other similar granaries in the City. Most have been rebuilt or modified, this granary has more or less remained unchanged since the day it was constructed.

The bronze plaque out front reads: "This property was owned by Jacob Gates, the second Mayor of St. George. Whether he constructed this Victorian during his ownership (1876-1890) or it was built a little later, about 1893, by Hector & Ella McQuarrie is not certain. What is known is that Ella rented some of the rooms to "Drummers" (salesmen) traveling to St. George on business. Four of her six children were born here."

Interior Photos and Original text - Susan Crook, ASLA, and modified with additional information by Craig J. Harvey



George F. Whitehead Home - 241 North 100 West Street





George F. Whitehead bought the whole city block, and then built this home for his bride in 1883. He was a meticulous builder and insisted that everything about the house be substantial and of the best quality. He even insisted that the foundation be constructed and allowed to settle for one year before the walls went up. He and his bride, Esther Jane Morris, moved into the original part of the house on their wedding day, November 22, 1883.

George never ceased making improvements. As as the family expanded, so did the home. Rooms were gradually added until there were two bedrooms upstairs, one basement room, a kitchen, a dining room, a bath, and bedrooms with big walk-in closets that were unusual in that day. Originally, of course, there was no plumbing in the house, but George added one of the first bathrooms in St. George. He ran a pipe from the irrigation ditch to a bathroom upstairs so the family could have (cold) baths. Eventually he added one feature that no other local house possessed, twin staircases, one running east to west, the other west to east, with a common landing. George was a skilled builder and many pioneer structures that still exist in St. George bear his mark.

The Whiteheads lived out their long lives in this house, which they lovingly cared for until George died at the age of 98.

Edna Whitehead Cloward, a daughter, owned the home until 1965. There have been a total of four owners, and it is currently part of the Seven Wives Inn Bed and Breakfast.





Woolley-Foster Home (Seven Wives Inn) - 217 North 100 West St.





When George F. Whitehead (who lived next door) built this home for Edwin G. Woolley in 1873, it was considered the mansion of Washington County. The woodwork and glass in the fifteen-room house was of the finest quality, and many of the early furnishings were shipped from England.

There is a pioneer legend that the unfinished attic was often used as a hiding place for polygamists when the U.S. Marshals came to town. Credence is given to the story when one of the owners were installing a bathroom in a huge closet in the second story of the building and found a concealed door that opened from the outside and a hole in the ceiling directly over it.

In 1907, Mr. Woolley moved his family to Salt Lake City and sold the home to Charles Franklin & Pamela Foster. The Fosters had nine daughters, one son, two orphaned nieces, and an orphan boy in the family. Therefore, they finished the garret for more bedrooms. The Fosters had the finances and taste not only to improve the house, but to make additions, such as: the master bedroom, one of the first five bathrooms in town (having indoor plumbing was a big event for the family), and a fine piano from the East.

The house remained in the Foster family until 1952. During that time it was the scene of much of the social and cultural life of pioneer Dixie. A short time after moving into this lovely home, the Fosters' 24 year-old daughter died, and her funeral was held in the parlor. The neighbors always had a good relationship with the Fosters.

Tom & Olive Truman bought the home from the Fosters in 1952 for a rest home. It also once served Dixie College as a dormitory. The



home gradually fell into disrepair and was even scheduled for demolition in the 1960's. That was when Col. Elvin Maughan and his wife bought the house from the Trumans and began the restoration process.

Edwin Gordon Woolley was a carpenter, a judge, and a member of the very prosperous mercantile firm of Woolley, Lund, and Judd (later the St. George Cooperative Mercantile). He was a man of education and had a taste for the finer things in life. He was described in his day as a true aristocrat.

Charles Franklin Foster was a pioneer stock-man, merchant and banker.





Woolley-Foster Home - Continued











Erastus "Ras" Goddard Whitehead Home - 278 North 100 West St.

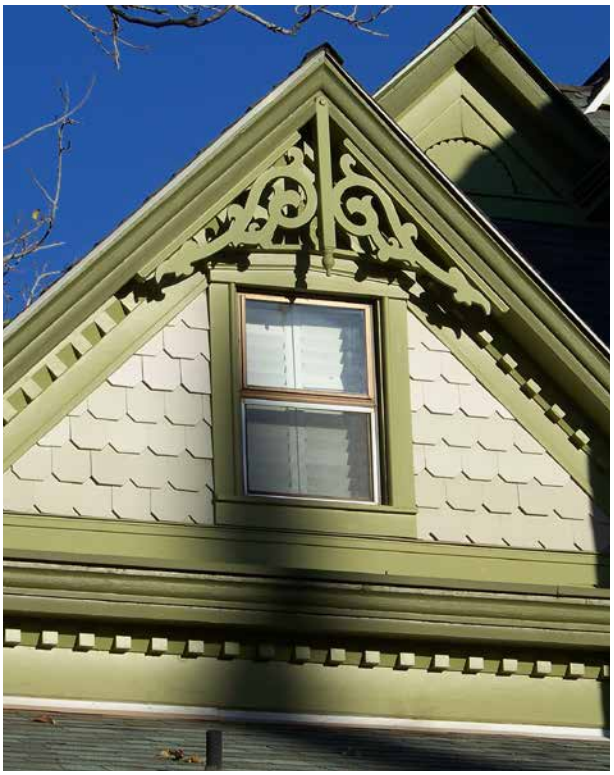




This home was built in the early 1880's by George F. Whitehead (who lived across the street) for his brother "Ras" Whitehead. It sits on a lava rock foundation and is built of adobe blocks, handmade with straw, clay, and horsehair. The beams and wood structures are nailed with handmade square-head nails.

Erastus "Ras" Goddard & Josephine Nixon Whitehead raised there seven children in this home. Erastus and his father owned the A. R. Whitehead and Sons Mercantile store on Tabernacle Street which was a very successful business. Erastus died in 1906 at the age of 34.

This was a well known bed-and-breakfast called 'An Olde Penny Farthing Inn.' When the property was sold the new owners of the bed-and-breakfast renamed it to the 'Ava House and Spa.' As of 2014, the property has again been sold and the house has again been renamed. It is undergoing an extensive renovation and when finished it will be known as the 'Whitehead House' and will be rented as a vacation rental.






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Inn & Spa
a UNIQUE bed and breakfast
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William Thompson (Floyd C. Stevens) Home - 212 North 100 West St.





This home was built in 1871 by William H. Thompson, but he didn't live in it very long.

In 1876, Thompson sold the home to Adolphus R. & Mary Whitehead. The Whiteheads owned the home for approximately 30 years. In 1905, Mary deeded the home to her children.

Subsequent owners included Floyd C. Stevens and his wife Leola, who owned the house from 1943 to 2001.

The mulberry tree in front of the house is said to be the oldest tree in St. George. The thick 16 inch adobe walls still stand and the home still holds its original wood floors. In the basement, there is an old wood/coal burning furnace with holes in the floor used to distribute heat throughout the house

Michael Madsen (current owner) bought the house in 2006. He recognized its potential as an income producing property with its location in the Downtown Historic District near the Brigham Young Winter home and Ancestor Square. The home has been restored and now serves as rental suites.









Dr. Israel Ivins Home - 187 North 100 West Street







Dr. Israel Ivins built and lived in this home. A little shop at the back of the home served as a drugstore from which Dr. Ivins dispensed medicines and remedies. Dr. Israel Ivins was the first practicing physician in St. George. He also helped form the first City government and was one the original surveyors for the town. Dr. Ivins is the father of Anthony W. Ivins, whose home is located next door to the south.

The tree pictured in the bottom left photo is an American Elm - *Ulmus americana,* a rare tree species, especially in Southern Utah. Increased rarity is due mostly to the devastation caused by Dutch Elm Disease.

Anthony W. Ivins Home - 165 North 100 West Street



This home was built in 1875 by Anthony W. Ivins. In 1894, when the church called him to assist in its colonizing project in Mexico, he sold his home to Thomas Gardner. In 1934, the home passed into the hands of Gardner's son, Wayne, and his wife, Bessie. In more than a hundred years, it has been owned by only two families.



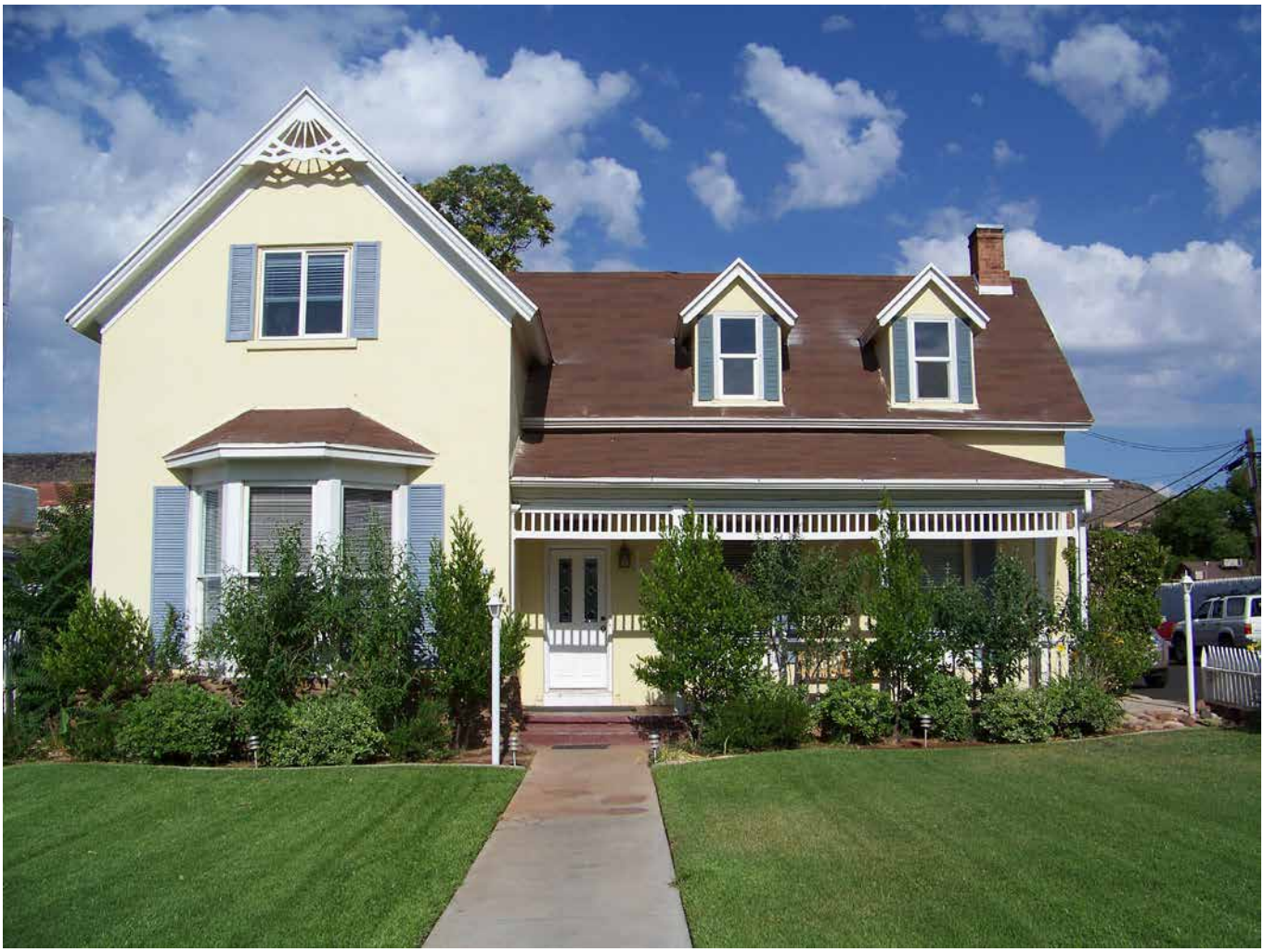
The Anthony W. Ivins / Thomas Gardner Home as it appeared in 1940 - Photo by Delos H. Smith, 1940 - Photo courtesy of the Washington County Historical Society.

The original settlers learned that the alkali in the soil would quickly dissolve foundations made of sandstone so this house had a wide foundation and a basement of black basalt from the Black Ridge. The eight rooms on the ground floor were built of double thick of adobe bricks; when the Gardners were doing some remodeling, they found that part of the work was done with a thickness of four adobe bricks. The original lumber and flooring are still in the northern and southern parts of the building, as are the square nails used when the house was originally built. The original house had a front porch and a rear sleeping deck, both of which have since been removed. When the Gardners dispensed with the front porch, they used the extended foundation to enlarge the living room.

One of the distinctive features of the home is its setting. Brigham Young insisted that local homes be built close to the street so that there would be room in the rear for vegetable gardens. For some unknown reason, when Ivins built his home on the south side of his father's lot, he built it deep in the lot.

Anthony W. Ivins was one of the most influential men who ever came out of Southern Utah. He was the son of St. George's first medical doctor, Dr. Israel Ivins. The younger Ivins was an actor and later, a prominent cattleman, as well as a church and civic leader. He served twice in the presidency of the St. George Stake and was mayor of St. George from April 12, 1890 to January 1894. In 1894, the church called him to assist in its colonizing project in Mexico. In 1895, he was elected as a Washington County Representative to the Utah Territorial Constitutional Convention. He spent the last part of his life as an apostle of the L.D.S. Church and as first counselor in the presidency under Heber J. Grant. The City of Ivins, Utah located northwest of St. George is named after Anthony W. Ivins.

Moses Andrus Home - 139 North 100 West Street



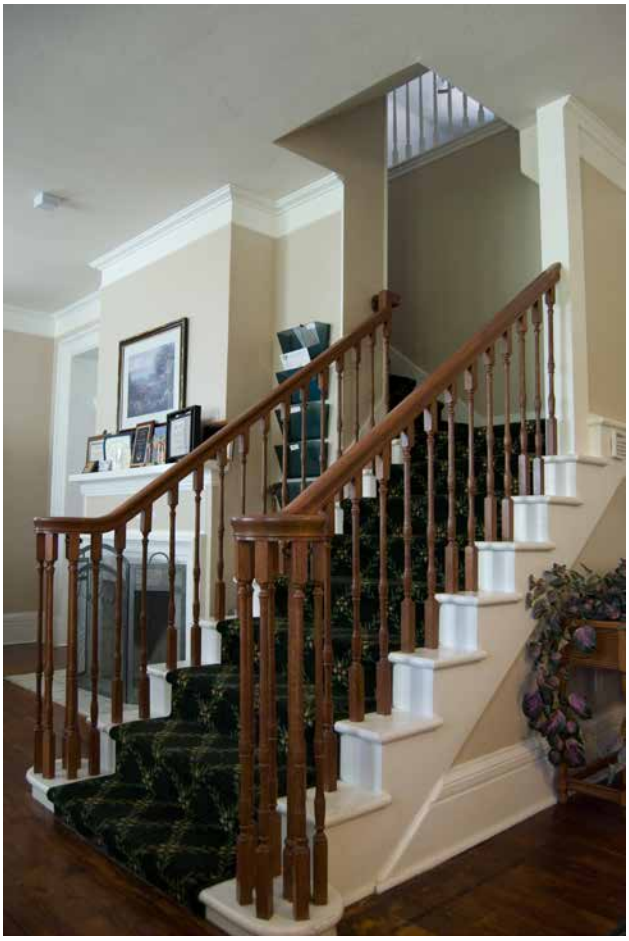


The Moses Andrus home was built during the mid 1880's by Moses Andrus. He built the house for his bride, Orpha Morris, the daughter of a pioneer merchant. The actual construction was done by brother-in-law, George F. Whitehead.

The house has two stories with a black lava rock foundation. After the foundation was laid, it was allowed to settle for one year before any more work was done. This was supposed to insure the house against cracking, and it was the proud boast of the Andrus family that the precaution succeeded. The ground floor contained the usual spacious four rooms: living room, dining room, kitchen, and bedroom. The upstairs rooms were the same size.

The Andrus family lived in this house until their deaths, more than fifty years after the house's construction. Their six children were born and raised within the walls. The house remained in the ownership of the Andrus family until recently when it was sold and restored as a business establishment, Color County Homes. The current property owners believe the home is haunted by the ghost of Moses Andrus himself.

Moses Andrus was a pioneer cattleman. He was the son of James Andrus, pioneer cattle baron and civic leader.






ACCESSIBLE ENTRANCE



Brigham Young's Winter Home / Office - 67 West 200 North St.



In 1873, Brigham Young realized for the first time that he, too, was mortal. It was not his age (73) that slowed him down, rather it was the years of heavy physical toil and the stress of even heavier mental burdens catching up with him. He knew for his own sake and for the sake of his people, he must begin taking care of himself. The one thing he dreaded most of all was the cold winters. He was New England born and bred and had been a resident of Salt Lake City for most of his mature life, which should have inured him to the cold, but it hadn't. He realized that he must devise a scheme to avoid it as much as possible. St. George was the solution, and Brother Brigham became St. George's first 'snowbird'.

Where would he live? He already owned a home in St. George at 111 West St. George Boulevard. It was inhabited by one of Brother Brigham's older wives, Aunt Lucy B. However, Brother Brigham knew that he would find no contentment in his winter sojourn if he could not be accompanied by his young wife, Amelia Fulsom. He had promised Amelia, when she consented to marry him, that he would never ask her to live in the same house as any of his other wives. In typical Brigham Young efficiency, he settled on a solution acceptable to all. He would build a new home for Amelia which was close enough to Lucy B. that he could conveniently drop in on her every day. He purchased the lot at 155 West 200 North and called in his architect, Miles Romney, to build a comfortable house worthy of Amelia. Although Romney was busy with other public works, the Temple, the Tabernacle, and the County Courthouse, he consented to design the house and oversaw the construction of the lower floor. He turned the rest of the work over to his son, Miles P. Romney, who served as an apprentice to his father on the other buildings. The original portion of the home began in 1869 and was completed in 1871. The front addition was completed in 1873.

The house had a two-room basement or cellar, as they called it then, built of red sandstone. The foundation was laid in a T-shape of black rock and the walls were constructed of locally manufactured adobes. The house contained an entry hall housing the stairway and opened into a formal parlor. Behind the parlor was a dining room, then a kitchen with a pantry to the left. The second floor had three bedrooms. Outside the house was of the same type of architecture popular with the Mormons in the Nauvoo period. The roof was gabled and covered with wood shingles and the cornices were bracketed.

East of the home was a small, one-room structure where Brother Brigham had his office and his private telegraph equipment. Here Dixie's early 'snowbird' was able to supervise the building of the St. George Temple. However, many local residents insisted it was the room for the butler Amelia brought down from Salt Lake City. The house served as Brigham Young's Winter Home until his death.

Brigham Young was born in 1801 and died in 1877. He was the second President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Church and led members of the church from Nauvoo, Illinois to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. He led the Church in its settlement of the west. For several years, President Brigham Young spent the winter months in this home in St. George, Utah. The Young family owned the home until 1882. It was subsequently owned by various private parties for nearly eighty years. In 1959 the home was given to the State of Utah to be operated as an historic site. It is presently owned by the L.D.S. Church and is open to the public.







Brigham Young's Winter Home / Office - Continued









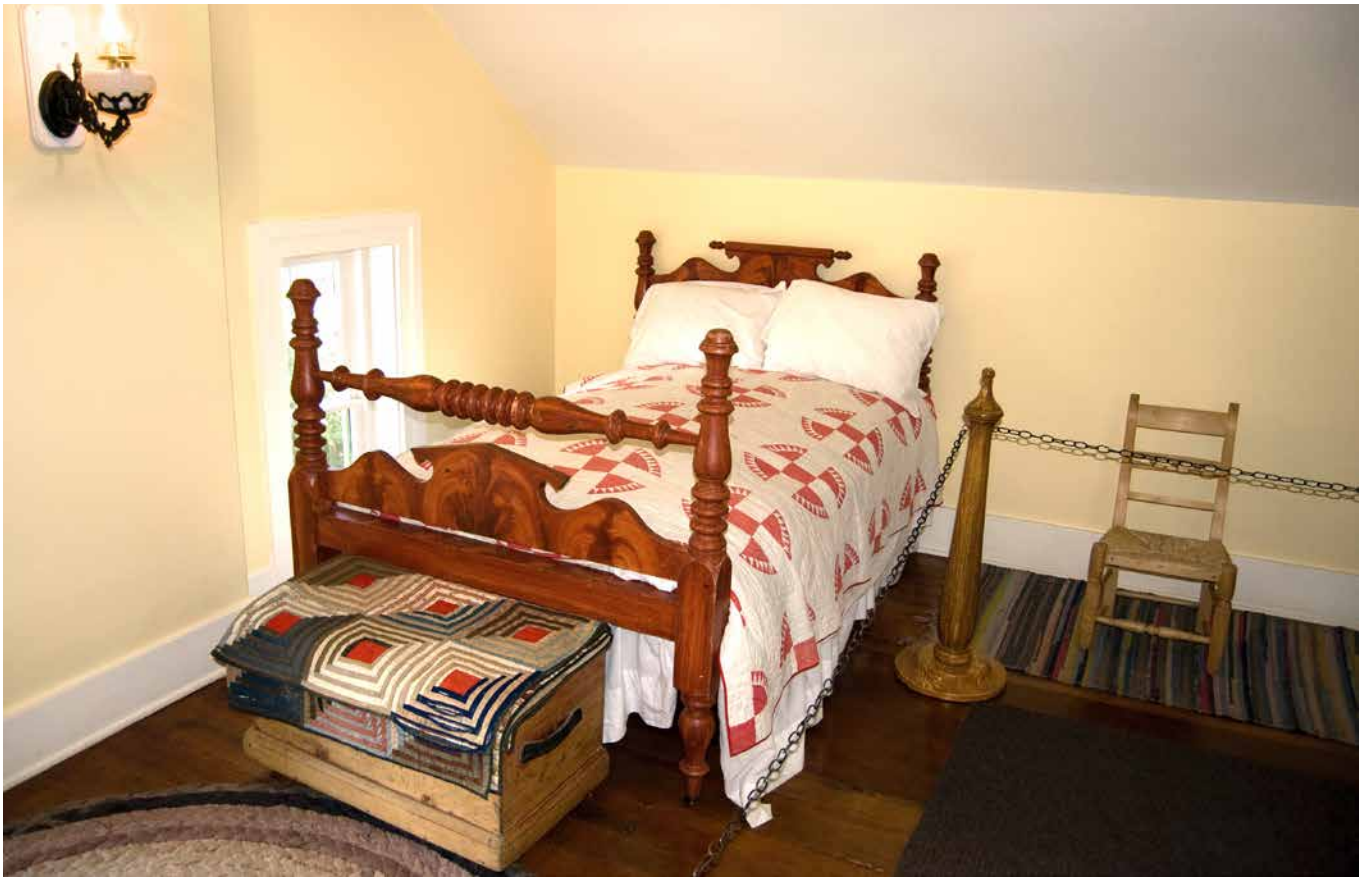




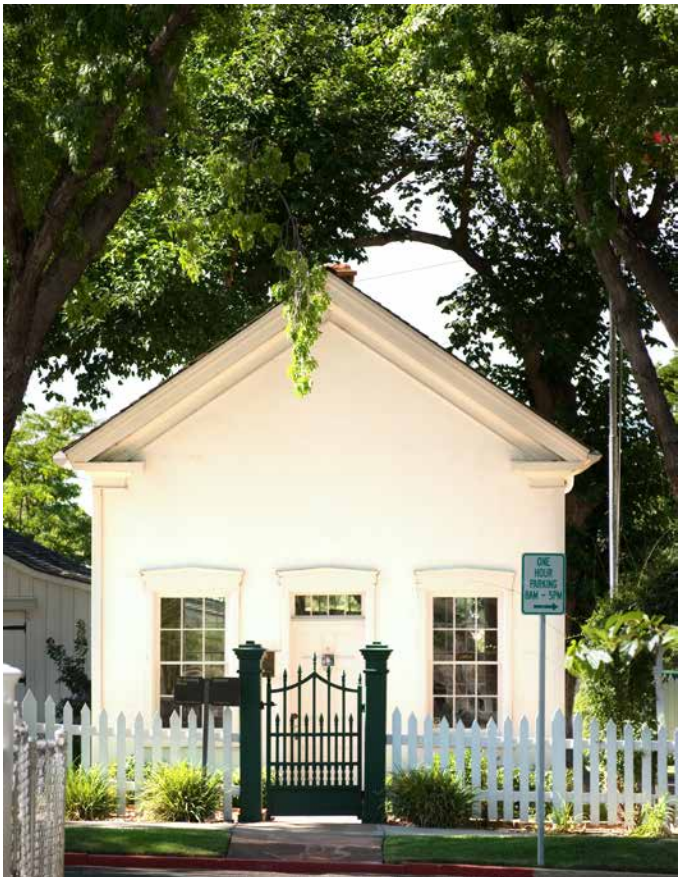


Brigham Young's Winter Home / Office - Continued








ONE
HOUR
PARKING
8AM - 5PM



Joe "Jode" Burgess Home - 172 North 100 West Street

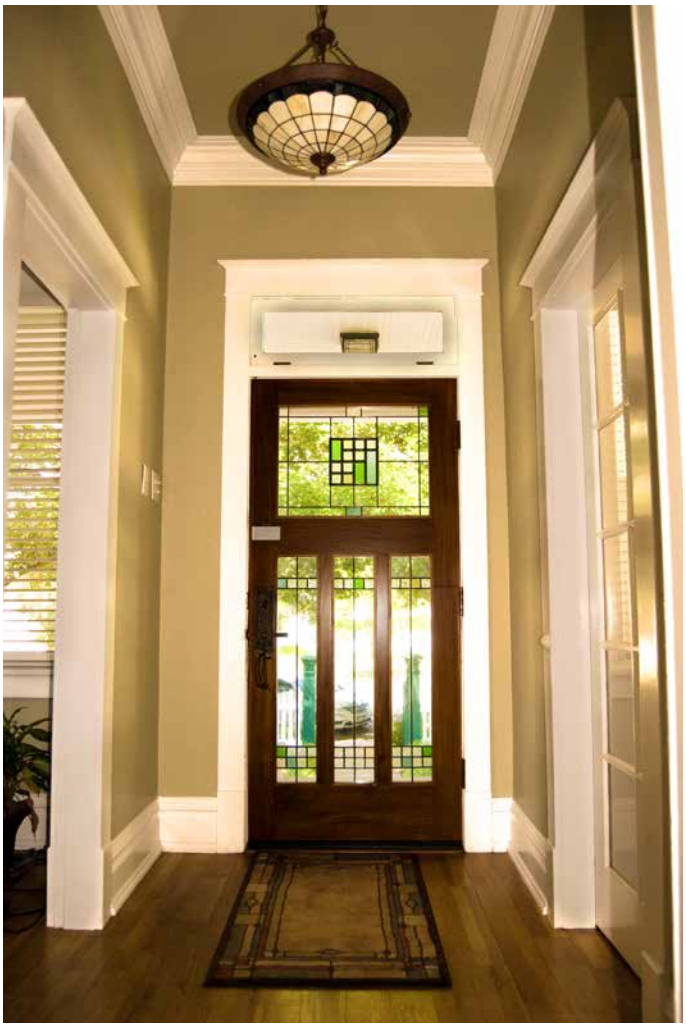




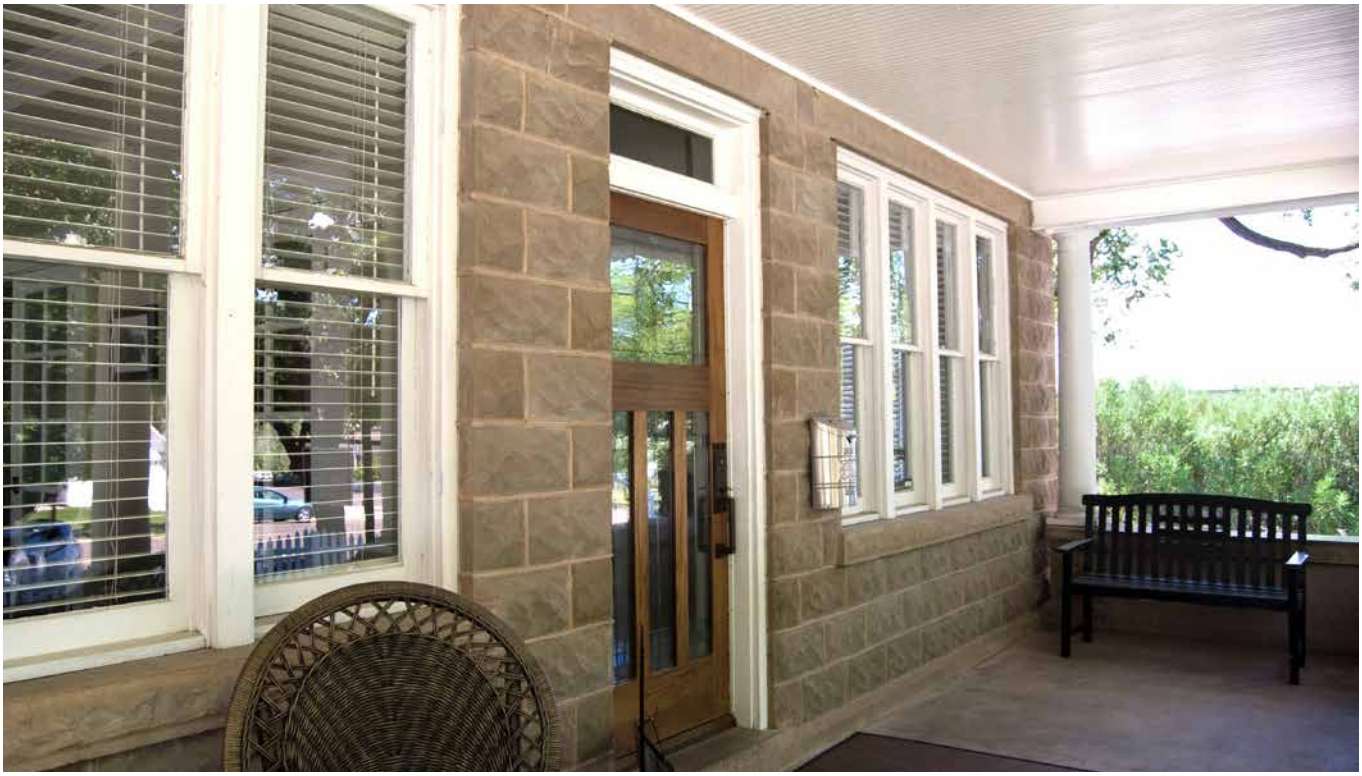
The home is constructed of a lava block foundation, concrete block walls, and wood frame. The formed cement blocks became popular in the early part of the 20th century when the stone masons, who had brought their trade from the old country, started becoming extinct. The forms were made so the blocks had the exterior texture of hand cut sandstone blocks. There were 14 rooms in the original house.

Joe "Jode" Burgess built this house in 1916 (another account says 1911). He hauled lava rock from the nearby Black Hill for the foundation stones and constructed the home out of formed cement blocks made of Canfield Lime. The lumber used was from the family sawmill in Pine Valley.

The house passed to daughter, Nina Fawcett. Upon Nina's death, the house was sold to Pamela Norris in 1976. The house was restored between 1976 and 1979.







Ancestor Square - NW Block on Main St. & St. George Blvd.

Ancestor Square is the compilation of twelve buildings, six of which have historic registry and landmark designations. These historic buildings include Sheriff Augustus P. Hardy's house (1877), the Old Sheriff's office (The Sandstone Building), the original Jailhouse, Dr. Pikes Home, the Morris-Grundy House, the Samuel Miles Jr. home and one of the oldest buildings in St. George - the historic Gardener's Club building.

- The Sandstone Building (The Old Sheriff's Office)



It is difficult to establish an exact date of construction of this building. It is one of a half-dozen structures built in St. George from leftover rock from the Tabernacle in the 1860's. It is thought that George Brooks built this building, as he did his own house up on Main Street (see page 19). The building was scheduled for demolition during the construction of Ancestor Square, but it was determined that the structure was historic and so Ancestor Square was designed so as to save this sandstone gem. It is assumed that Sheriff A. P. Hardy used this building as his office and that it was built for that purpose since the old jailhouse was later constructed next to it.

- The Old Jailhouse (Sheriff Hardy's Jail)



The old Jailhouse is a small one room building constructed from black lava rock gathered from the nearby foothills. The exact date of construction is not known, however, it is assumed that it was built by Sheriff A. P. Hardy around 1880.

Though it was used as a granary after the new county jail was constructed in the late 1890's, it was apparent that it was at one time a jail because the original bars are still in the windows and there are several bullet holes in some of the woodwork.

Reportedly, it was a frequent home of Robert Leroy Parker (Butch Cassidy).

- Dr. W. R. Pike Home - 189 North Main Street





This home was built about 1915 by Albert E. Miller for Dr. Pike, who was a local pharmacist. It was constructed of adobe brick and has a heavy lava rock foundation.

It has recently been restored and beautified. The building is currently being used for a business.

Albert E. Miller served several terms as Mayor of St. George.

- Samuel Miles Jr. Home - 173 North Main Street





This home was built between 1876 and 1883. Because of the different colors of the adobe, the home was probably built in two phases. It appears the house was built by either Henry W. Lawrence or Samuel Miles, Jr.

This property was continuously occupied by the immediate family of Samuel Miles Jr. for a period of 116 years. After Samuel's death in 1921, the home was occupied by daughter, Louisa Miles Judd, and her husband, George, until her death in 1978 at age 100. It was deeded to Howard & Rachel Judd on December 10, 1965. Next, it was deeded to Esther Judd Wasden, a great-granddaughter to Samuel Miles Jr. on July 17, 1978.

Samuel Miles, Jr. was born December 23, 1853. He married Esther Louisa Worthen on December 6, 1875. Samuel was a harness maker, farmer, Superintendent of the Sunday School, Justice of the Peace, and was a City Councilman in 1896.

- Morris-Grundy Home - 151 North Main Street



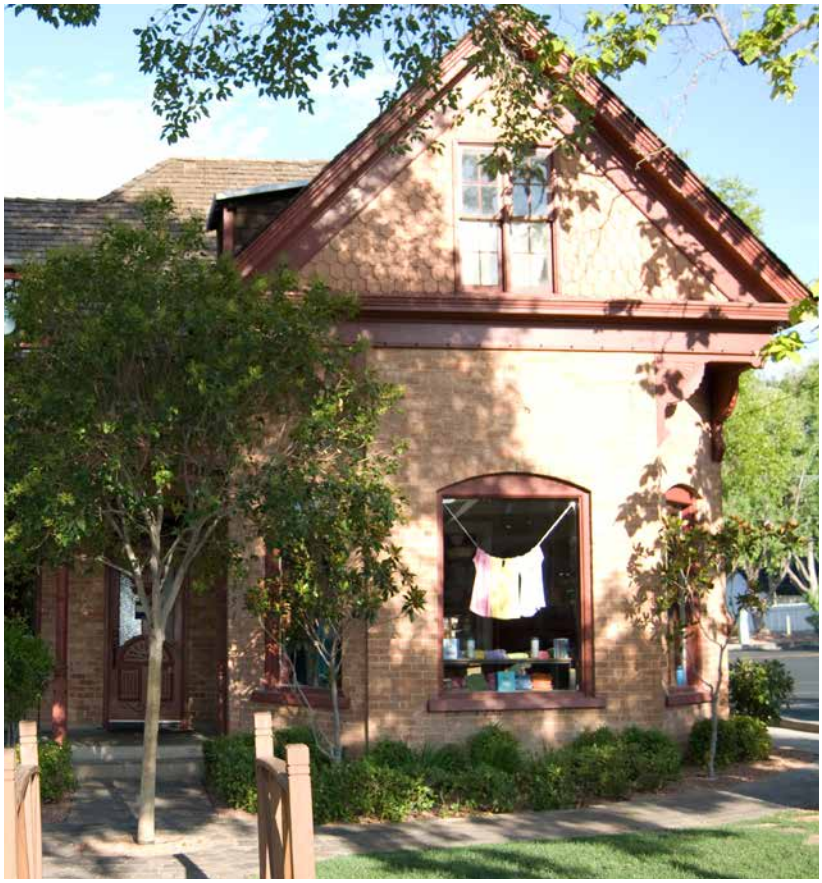
Originally, a smaller home built in 1890 occupied this site.

The current home was built in 1901 by Emma Packer Morris. It is constructed of hand-made adobe and faced with red, fired brick, which was a popular material at that time.

The design is classic Victorian style with a cross-wing layout design. The large panel windows and expensive wood trim are indications that no expense was spared. The mulberry trees that still surround the house date back to 1890.

The home later passed to Isadore Grundy, Mrs. Morris' daughter.

The building is currently used as a boutique shop.



- Augustus P. Hardy Home - 46 West St. George Boulevard





This home was built by Augustus (Gus) P. Hardy in 1871. The house Hardy built for his family had the usual basalt foundation of rocks hauled from the black hill and double thick adobe walls. Although the house contained only two rooms downstairs and a half-story upstairs for sleeping quarters, it had some claims to gentility. "Dixie Dormer" windows, very popular in St. George at the time, graced the upstairs, and the lintel over the front door was decorated in a pattern much in vogue in Salt Lake. The rocks used in building the tabernacle were all dressed by hand so naturally they were not all perfect. When the head mason declared them unfit for the Lord's house, they were given to the faithful for their personal use. Sheriff Hardy received some of these stones, called "spalls" using them in the construction of his home. He also built a small rock house for use as a temporary jail in the rear near his home (see page 47).

Perhaps the most famous, or infamous, moment in Hardy's law-enforcement career came when an accused murderer from Silver Reef was brought to St. George to await trial. Infuriated vigilante miners came that night, broke into the house, overpowered the sheriff and his helpers, took the keys to the jail, and 'strung-up' the miscreant in a tree a block or so down the street. Sheriff Hardy never got over the fact that a prisoner was taken from him. During this incident, the house was slightly remodeled by a bullet, which can still be seen today (unconfirmed as of 2015) in one of its upstairs doors.

- Gardener's Club Hall - 50 West St. George Boulevard



This building was built in 1863 by J. E. Johnson, St. George's first horticulturist and members of the Gardeners' Club. It served as a meeting place for the club and was never used as a home. It is one of the oldest public buildings still in use in St. George.



The Gardeners' Club is said to be the oldest pioneer building still standing in St. George. Members of the club made their own adobes and took their own teams and wagons to the Pine Valley sawmill to secure the lumber to build the small structure for their meeting place.

When the first settlers came to St. George in 1861, they were instructed by Brigham Young to explore the region's agricultural possibilities so that the colony might become self-sufficient. The noted horticulturist, Walter E. Dodge, of Santa Clara was joined by Luther Hemenway, Joseph E. Johnson, and others in cooperative efforts to establish and improve Dixie's crops. Johnson published a newspaper, *The Pomologist and Gardeners*, to encourage horticulture, and the club staged displays of agricultural products, giving ribbons to the winners, in what must have been the forerunner of the county fair.

Eventually the building was deeded to James Pace and then to Sheriff Hardy, in whose family it remained until the Pace family secured it again and began restoring that corner of Ancestor Square.

Mary Ann Gardner Home - 158 North Main Street



This home was built in 1896. The first ladies' co-op was founded here by Mary Ann Gardner. Due to the disunity caused by undercutting the town's men's mercantile prices, the co-op was disbanded. After that, Mary Ann established a millinery shop in the house. The building is currently a dental office. Mary Ann's husband, Robert Gardner, served two, four-year terms as mayor of St. George. He was also a bishop in the L.D.S. Church. Mary Ann Gardner was the third wife of Robert Gardner.







McQuarrie Memorial Hall - 143 North 100 East Street



Mrs. Hortense McQuarrie Odlum, a granddaughter of an early mayor of St. George, was approached with the idea of creating a place to put many choice heirlooms held by family members. She provided financing for a building with the express purpose of housing pioneer relics. The McQuarrie Memorial Hall was completed in 1938 and dedicated on June 17 of that year. The museum is presently maintained and operated by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP).



Old Pioneer Courthouse - 97 East St. George Boulevard



St. George was designated the seat of Washington County on Jan. 14, 1863 when the Utah legislature unexpectedly moved the County seat from New Harmony. The courthouse was started in 1866 and completed in 1876. The building has a full basement, which originally served as a jail. The first floor served as offices for county government. The large room on the second floor was used as a schoolroom and the courtroom. Other interesting features include the 18-inch thick interior doors, the old chandeliers, original paintings of Zion National Park and the Grand Canyon, a security vault, the exterior cornice work, and the cupola. The cupola was designed for hangings, though none were ever performed there. The building is still in use, which is a testament of the skill and care used in its construction. Architect Miles Romney, who worked on the Temple, Tabernacle, and Brigham Young's Winter Home, also assisted in the design of this building.



Put on the National Register of Historic Places (#19700000634) on September 22, 1970. The building currently houses the St. George Chamber of Commerce. The upper floor is used for lectures and other such meetings. The jail cells in the basement are used for storage.

Joseph T. Atkin Home - 46 North 200 East Street





In June 1874 the property on which this home sits was deeded to Daniel Seegmiller from Henry J. Platt for $400.00. Mr. Seegmiller deeded the property to Thomas Judd in December of 1886. In 1893, Joseph T. Atkin purchased the property from Thomas Judd for $1,400.00 and the property remained in the Atkin family for 99 years until 2002, when it was purchased by Kim and Sharla Campbell and renovated into a professional architects office. The Atkin family acknowledged that they were either the second or third owners of the actual home, however it is unclear if Daniel Seegmiller or Thomas Judd built the original structure. It does appear that the Atkins made significant additions onto the front and rear of the original building.

The Atkin home is an adobe two-story Transitional Victorian style building. The home has two, side-passage entrances and makes good use of the Victorian era details, such as the ginger-breading on the gables and porches. Prior to renovations, the home had a formal front parlor that was off-limits except for special occasions or when company came to visit. Additionally, there wasn't indoor plumbing (bathrooms) in the home when the Atkins purchased it, so the family had to make due with the outhouse until it was installed at a later date. The home has a basement/cellar that was used to store bottled fruit and other stored goods. The family had a dumb-waiter installed in the home to help with retrieving the bottled food or other stored goods. The home has an upstairs balcony *(pictured left)* and most of the year when the weather was pleasant, Joseph's sons would sleep out there, often without a bed.

Sources: Kim Campbell, AIA and The Atkin Family





Joseph T. Atkin Home - Continued





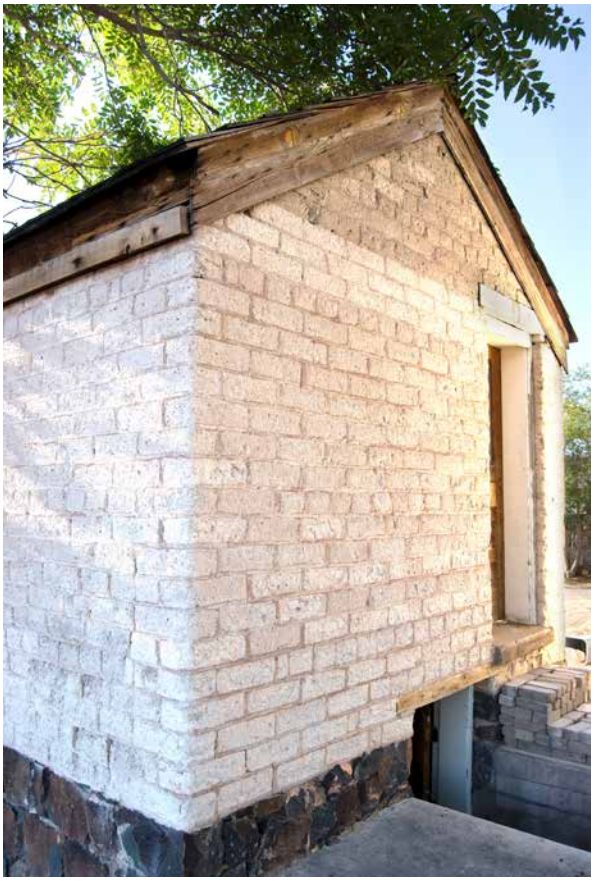






Benjamin F. Pendleton Home - 60 North 100 West Street







Benjamin F. Pendleton was called by Brigham Young to come to Dixie as the community's blacksmith. To build this home, Pendleton, mixed his own adobe on the site where Dixie College now stands. Since he only had three brick molds, the bricks were laboriously made three at a time, dried, and stacked. Then the process was repeated. Benjamin F. Pendleton died before the home was finished, and it was eventually completed by his son using the same technique. The home is currently owned by the City of St. George and is being used for professional / retail offices.

Joseph Judd Home - 94 West Tabernacle Street



Thomas Judd, Sr. built this home in 1917 for his family. Eventually his son, Joseph, raised a family there. Joseph's son, Thomas Judd Jr., grew up in this house, his room was a screened in porch at the back of the house. The home remained in the Judd family until 1974.

The structure was very modern compared to the neighboring adobe homes. The style, known as Prairie School Bungalow, had external walls of yellow brick, which was considered a luxury in this area at the turn of the century. The interior was finished off in the Arts & Crafts style made popular by Frank Lloyd Wright. Tapered columns and built-in cabinets with glass doors have been restored to their original luster.

This house was purchased by Dr. Mark & Barbara Greene for inclusion in the Green Gate Village in the 1980's. It is known as the Judd Bungalow. The front portion was used as a doctor's office with a residence in the rear. It has been renovated and now has one of the most popular executive suites in the Green Gate Village.



Green Gate Village - 76 West Tabernacle Street

When they were crowded out of the restored Heinrich Gubler House by friends and paying guests, Dr. Mark Greene and his wife, Barbara, bought the Orson Pratt-Richard Bentley House in 1981 to restore as a family retreat. A year later, they bought the Joseph Bentley House (William Oscar Bentley Home), Judd's Store, and granary from Thomas Judd, Jr. to prevent their demolition. These buildings and the 1917 Joseph Judd bungalow at the southwest corner of Green Gate Village are the buildings original to the site. Green Gate Village occupies the two lots (quarter block) originally owned by Orson Pratt as shown on the old pioneer map of St. George. The property was turned into a bed-and-breakfast complex.

- Thomas Judd's General Store Co.



Judd's Store is the oldest ongoing business establishment in St. George. Until it was taken over by the Green Gate Village, it was the oldest family-owned business in St. George.

Judd's Store was constructed and opened in 1911. It was built in front of the house Thomas Judd purchased from Joseph Bentley in 1908 (William Oscar Bentley Home, see page 61) and across the street from the new Woodward School. This building was built using the same thick, adobe construction methods used in the completion of other local homes. After constructing the Store, Thomas Judd bought out the inventory located in the store maintained by the Bentley's in the Pratt-Bentley Home (see page 65). This inventory was then moved into Judd's Store. The store was very successful, carrying general merchandise, and catering to the needs of the sheep and cattlemen which were numerous in early days of Dixie. At some point, the Store was connected to the front of the house (William Oscar Bentley Home), but that connection was later removed to restore the store to its original condition.

When Thomas' son, Joseph Judd, took over, he continued to run the store, but boarded up the William Oscar Bentley Home. The store remained in the Judd family's possession until 1982. At that time, the city wanted to condemn the store and turn it into a parking lot. Cooler heads prevailed, and Dr. Mark & Barbara Greene purchased the building, making it into a focal point of their Green Gate Village.

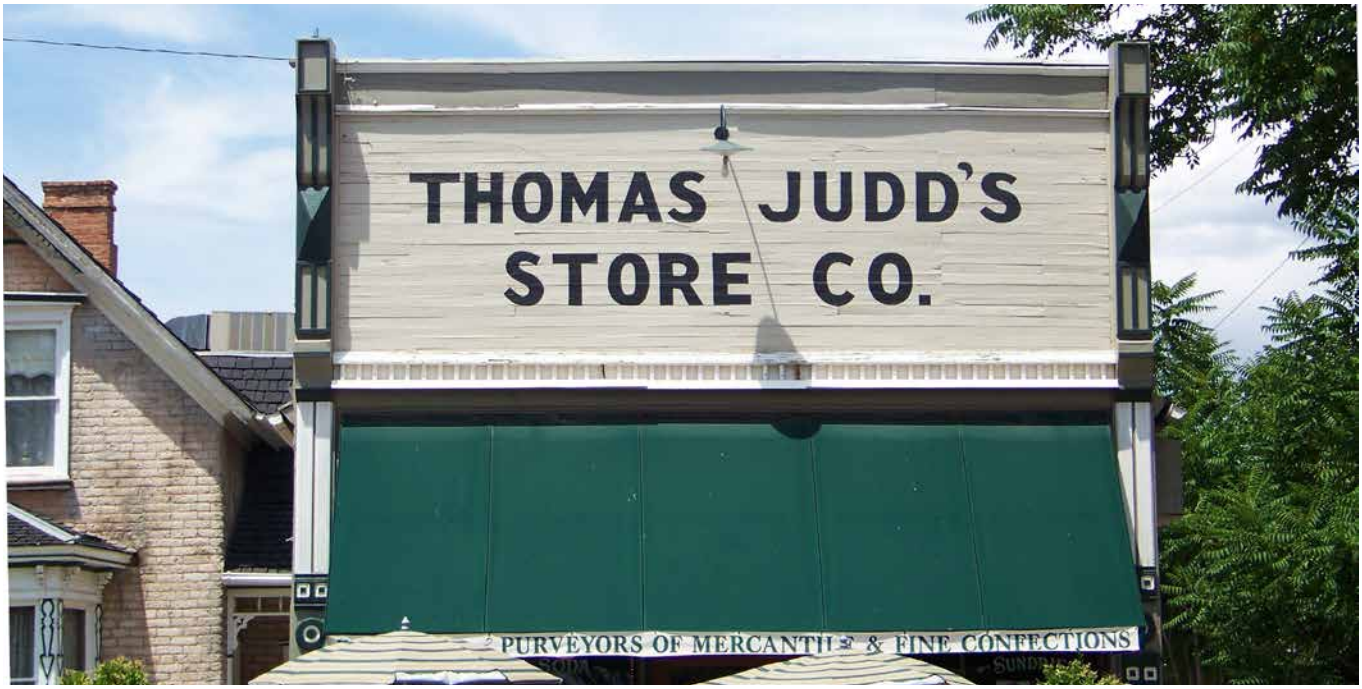
The store has been restored and is still open today. To step into Judd's Store is to step back in time. Particularly outstanding is the ceiling which the Greenes rescued from another business establishment of pioneer days, Snow's Furniture Store, which was located one block to the east.


THOMAS JUDD'S
STORE CO.
WOW...
Let's Stay At The...
GREEN GATE VILLAGE
HISTORIC INN
(800) 350-6999
CANDY
SUNDRIES
DRINK
Coca-Cola








THOMAS JUDD'S
STORE CO.
PURVEYORS OF MERCANTILE & FINE CONFECTIONS

- William Oscar Bentley (Joseph Bentley) Home

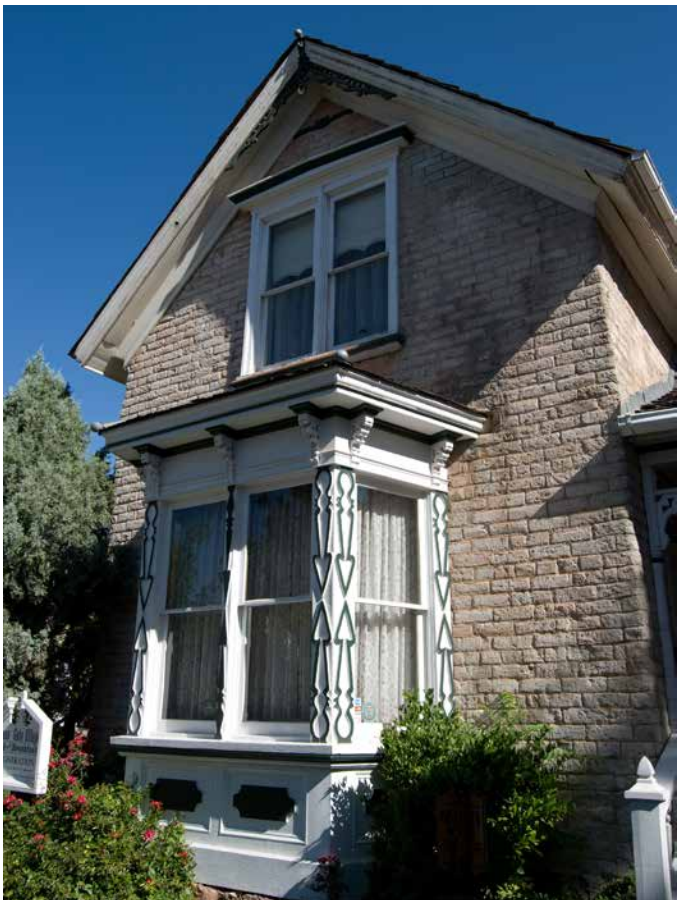


This Bentley house was built in 1876 by William Oscar Bentley for his bride-to-be, Mary Ann Mansfield. When he proposed to Mary Ann, he promised to build her a beautiful new Victorian-style home in the shadow of the Tabernacle. She accepted and construction began almost immediately. Her diary tells of how she enjoyed watching its construction and dreaming of the day when she would be mistress of this elegant structure with its spacious rooms and ornate woodwork. But, alas, Mary Ann was never to have this privilege. Just two weeks before the wedding, William Oscar, without consulting anyone, sold the home to his brother, Joseph. Mary Ann's diary records her heartbreak: "I almost called the wedding off, but decided I was getting married 'for better or worse,' and I needed to learn that lesson right from the start."

It was one of Joseph Bentley's families which grew up within these walls (also see the Pratt-Bentley home). It is believed that a great deal of the social life in St. George took place here. The elegant Christmas decorations and adult parties were anticipated events of the season.

In 1908, Joseph Bentley sold the house to pioneer businessman, Thomas Judd. In 1911, Judd built Judd's General Store (see page 59) in front of the house. The house was used for office and storage space. When Thomas' son, Joseph Judd, took over, he continued to run the store but boarded up the house.

The house remained unoccupied for over 50 years. Eventually, the city wanted to condemn the structure and turn it into a parking lot. Cooler heads prevailed and Dr. Mark & Barbara Greene purchased the building in 1982, making it into a focal point of their Green Gate Village. A long period of restoration followed during which hand painted doors and 'marble' fireplaces were discovered. The original stove was also found under a collapsed out-building. Today the house serves as the inn's front desk, restaurant, and a classic Victorian-style guest suite.







- Richard A. Morris, Orpha Morris Home





This home was built in 1879 for Orpha Morris on the corner of Main and 200 North, across from the St. George Opera House. It was a two-story home with a granary. Over the years, the house fell into disrepair.

In the early 1980's, it was scheduled for demolition to make way for the new (current) Post Office, but Dr. Mark & Barbara Greene rescued it and had it moved to the Green Gate Village. It took more than a month after the purchase contract was signed to secure steel beams under the foundation. Cables were wrapped around the home, and it was moved onto a truck bed. With the help of St. George City, the house inched toward its new Tabernacle address.

Power lines were disconnected to allow the passage of the two-story home. It successfully made the turn from Main Street onto Tabernacle and was lined up perfectly in front of its new foundation. However, the task of moving the truck up and over the curb resulted in a broken axle, and the jarring snapped the cables. Nearly a century of memories fell into the courtyard in a thunderous crash. After surveying the heap, it would have been easier to carry the rubble to the local dump. But having already invested a significant amount of time and money and with the help of the trucker's great insurance, the house was rebuilt using as much of the original material as possible.







- Orson Pratt / Richard Bentley Home



In 1862, the Pratt family built the large (for the times) house directly north of the public square where the St. George Tabernacle and Woodward School would be built. It was the first permanent home built in St. George. The building had two stories and was constructed with a black lava rock foundation. The walls were 18 inches thick and made of locally produced adobes with the sand and gravel laboriously mixed by hand, poured into molds, and then dried in the hot Dixie sun. As with most buildings of the time, the adobe was used in double thicknesses throughout the structure. The Pratt family lived on the second story. The ground floor was fitted as both a small dry goods store and St. George's first post office.

In 1864, Pratt was called on a mission to Austria. Before he left, he traded homes with Richard Bentley in Salt Lake City. The Bentley family continued to operate the small store out of the room on the west end of the first floor. But they also converted the main portion of the downstairs into living quarters. Bentley's wife, Elizabeth, was in the forefront of the ladies called to develop the silk industry in Utah's Dixie and one large room upstairs was devoted to this ill-starred adventure. Elizabeth hatched silk worm eggs and fed the worms local mulberry leaves gathered by her grandchildren.

After Richard Bentley's death, the building passed into the hands of his son, prominent local businessman, William Oscar Bentley, whose family lived there until the early 1920's when he built a more modern home just around the corner. When the family moved out, the house was divided into apartments and suffered several unsightly "modern" changes and additions. By 1981, the building was is a state of complete decay and marked for demolition by the city.

In 1981, the place was purchased by Dr. Mark and Barbara Greene. This home was made a centerpiece of the Green Gate Village bed-and-breakfast complex. The walls and the woodwork are the original and the prize-winning restoration has remained true

to the period and the memories of the older people. This home was put on the National Register of Historic Places (#1983003199) on August 11, 1983.



The Orson Pratt House is significant as the only remaining house in Utah associated with Orson Pratt, one of the most influential and important leaders in the first half-century of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Pratt, as a member of the first Quorum of the Twelve, the governing body of the church under the First Presidency, was involved not only in directing ecclesiastical and settlement activities, but also, as a philosopher and intellectual, made unique contributions to Mormonism by articulating and systematizing religious philosophies of the church. Self-educated in a wide range of disciplines, he gained international recognition for some of his published mathematical and astronomical theories and was a leading proponent of education in territorial Utah. He served for thirteen terms in the territorial legislature and eight of those as Speaker of the House. Orson Pratt had this house built in 1862, while helping direct the settlement of St. George and the Cotton Mission, the L.D.S. Church's attempt to establish a cotton industry in the warm southwestern corner of the state. Although he lived here for only about two years, residing in Salt Lake City for most of his years in Utah, none of his other houses in Utah are still standing.



- George E. Miles / Thomas Judd Home (Green Hedge Manor)





This house, built by Thomas Judd in 1872, originally at 238 South 200 East, was located in the midst of huge old mulberry trees and behind a tall untrimmed tamarack hedge surrounding most of the city block. Grapevines and rose bushes bordered the sidewalk to the house. After building his new store on Tabernacle (Judd's Store), Thomas Judd built a new family home on the corner of Tabernacle and 100 West. Judd sold this old house to the George Q. Cannon family who, in turn, sold it to George E. Miles. Miles lived there until he was 104 years of age. This house was put on the National Register of Historic Places (#1978002710) on January 31, 1978.

In 1986, it was scheduled for demolition by a local builder with plans to build a condominium project on the property. Enough signatures from caring people in the community prevented the home's destruction. The house was moved to an empty lot, but was severely damaged. One of the most valuable discoveries from the property were portions of a green gate and fence, which for years had been hidden from sight behind massive hedges. For several years, the disassembled pieces of the home sat in piles, protected against the elements until its restoration in 1991. This home is now part of the Green Gate Village and is known as the Green Hedge Manor. The Judd-Miles Home is historically significant as the home of two of Southern Utah's most prominent individuals, Thomas Judd, a well known businessman, and George E. Miles, a very popular local figure, who lived in the home almost seven decades.

Architectural significance of the Judd-Miles Home stems from its being an outstanding example of a residential building style characterized by the "Dixie Dormer" which was unique to pioneer Southern Utah. The Judd-Miles Home, constructed of lava rock and adobe on the exterior, features three Dixie dormers and a large porch, both with decorative scroll work somewhat unusual for the period and region. With the broadside facing the road, the residence is otherwise typical, in plan, construction and detailing, compared to other homes built in the mid-1870's.



The home's second resident, George E. Miles, was born December 9, 1866, in England. He came to Utah with his family in 1878. At the age of sixteen, he entered the St. George Stake Academy and eventually passed the teacher's examination. He taught school for a short time. Later he took up farming. Active in the community, Mr. Miles served as St. George City Clerk for eighteen years, juvenile judge for eight years, and as Justice of the Peace for three terms. He was a patriarch in the St. George Stake for nearly thirty years. Miles lived in the home for nearly seventy years and was a very popular local figure and legend because of his speaking ability and long-standing knowledge of the area. Miles was blessed with an unusually strong voice, and he would often shun the use of the microphone at gatherings and boom his message to captivated audiences. George E. Miles died in 1970 at the age of 104.



George E. Miles on the porch of his home in this undated photo. Photo courtesy of the Mark & Barbara Greene Family Estate.



The George E. Miles / T. Judd Home on its original lot at 238 South 200 East in an undated photo - Photo courtesy of the Mark & Barbara Greene Family Estate.

- Thomas Judd's Carriage House & Granary









This long rectangular adobe brick building is divided into two sections: the Carriage House & the Granary. The Carriage House stored the Judd family's various forms of transportation. Originally, the only openings were large double doors that faced the alley. During restoration, a front entrance and windows were framed into the 18 inch thick walls.

The Granary was used as a storehouse for Judd's Store. Bags of grain, storage bins, drop shoots, and a loading dock have been replaced by lace curtains and flowered wallpaper. When the Granary was cleaned out of almost a century of accumulated odds and ends, lots of treasures were found, among them were 50 pairs of new shoes (circa 1900). Many of the items found in the clean-up are on display in Judd's Store.

- The Christmas Cottage



The cottage was originally located behind Andelin's Gable House Restaurant (206 E. St. George Blvd.), and it is an original Pioneer House. The "Christmas Cottage" label stuck after Mike Andelin began selling holiday decorations from October to February in the home. Later, when the Gable House was sold and demolished, there was just enough time to convince the new property owners to not demolish the cottage. The cottage was taken down brick by brick and reassembled at Green Gate Village.



St. George CO-OP Mercantile Building - 75 North Main Street



The Southern Utah Cooperative Association (S.U.C.A.), as it was originally called, was organized on November 23, 1868 with Erastus Snow as President, and Robert Gardner, Jacob Gates, Franklin B. Woolley, William Snow, William H. Crawford, John Nebeker and Joseph Birch as Directors and Henry Eyring as the Clerk. It is said, that soon after its organization, the large number of people who became stockholders began to receive huge dividends from their original investments of up to 20% to 40% per annum.

In October of 1872 the title of the S.U.C.A. was changed to the "St. George Cooperative Mercantile Institute." In 1875, a business partnership between Edwin G. Woolley, Thomas Judd, Robert C. Lund, and James Andrus was formed. These men either merged their own business with or purchased the St. George Co-op and, in turn, made it a driving force that influenced the financial progress and growth of Southern Utah for over fifty years. It became the largest business institution in Southern Utah. Henry Eyring, who was a clerk for the Co-op became its Superintendent from 1872 to 1874 and then again in 1877. Henry Eyring is the great-grandfather of current L.D.S. Apostle Henry B. Eyring.

This building housed the St. George Co-op Mercantile beginning around 1876. The St. George Co-op Mercantile was later merged with the Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institute, otherwise known as Z.C.M.I. The building is currently occupied by the Bear Paw Cafe (2011).

Source: Under Dixie Sun, pp. 309-310, Washington County Chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers (D.U.P.)

The Bishop's Storehouse - 17 North Main Street



Because money was a rare commodity in the early days of the L.D.S. Church, members paid their ten percent tithe in kind - eggs, butter, chickens, lambs, cattle, etc. Distribution of the tithes was overseen by Bishop James McArthur.

In 1924, the Bishop's Storehouse was closed when cash for tithings was more readily available. McArthur purchased the building and turned it into the "Quality Bakery" which operated from 1926 to 1960.

In 1995, Andrew McArthur, son of James, had it remodeled to the resemble the original Bishop's Storehouse. The building is currently occupied as a realtor's office.

George Worthen House - 32 West Tabernacle Street





This home is an interesting example of simplicity in design and craftsmanship. It had a charm and pleasing line that projected a warm, welcome atmosphere. It was built much like all other homes before the turn of the century: adobe walls, wood shingles, hand-made doors and window frames, inside fireplaces, etc.

This home was built and owned by Orson Pratt. Orson Pratt sold it to Joseph Bentley, who married Maggie Ivins, a sister to Anthony W. Ivins. According to Cleon Skousen, a well known L.D.S. Scholar, his mother was a Bentley and she was born in the little back bedroom of this house.

When the Bentleys and the Ivins moved to Mexico, the house was bought by George W. Worthen, who, with his wife, raised a family in the home.

The Woodward School - 15 South 100 West Street

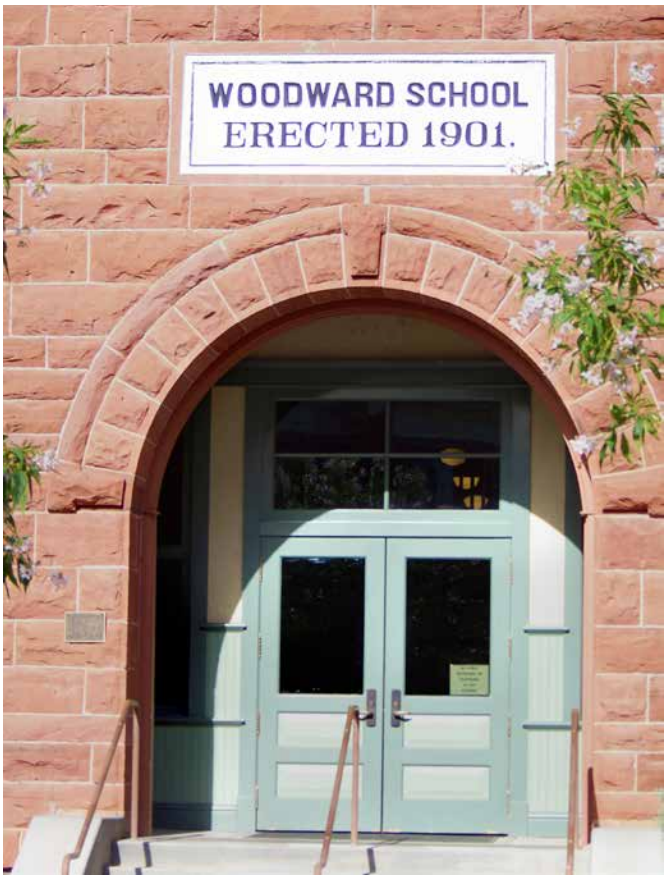


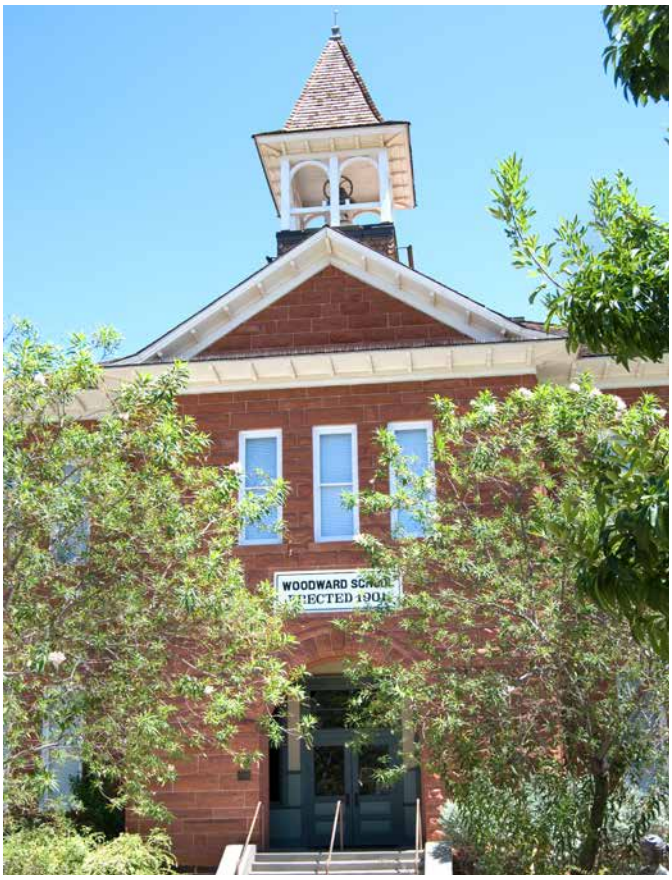
The Woodward School is a two-story structure built of locally quarried stone. Volcanic stone for the foundation had been intended for an the earlier Stake Academy building that was never built. The walls are rough-faced, regular-coursed red sandstone. Following a scheme similar to that of the Washington Elementary school and the Old Dixie College (currently the Community Arts Center) building, which is located at the opposite corner of the Tabernacle Block, it is characteristic of many school buildings of the period. From the rectangular, truncated hip roofed central mass, gabled bays project on each elevation forming a symmetrical configuration. Atop the main entrance pavilion is a hipped roof bell tower or cupola. Under the wide eaves are decorative brackets. Entrances on the east and west elevations are round arched. Windows are double hung sash types arranged in groups of three and four. Lintels are rough-faced blocks, coursed in conjunction with the walls. Sills are fully dressed ashlar elements which break the coursing somewhat.

Like the Old Dixie College building, the Woodward School seems heavily influenced by late Victorian forms, but especially by the Richardsonian Romanesque style in the handling of materials, which is the simplicity of forms, window treatments, and minimum details. The rough-faced masonry and round arched entries are of course the primary indicator of this parallel.

During the 1870's and 1880's, overflow from the regular schools spilled into buildings such as the basement of the Tabernacle (three rooms), the upper floor in the old courthouse, the Gardener's Club, a building built by J. W. Nixon on 100 North (St. George Blvd.) for his tin shop and several others. By the 1890's, it became clear that something had to be done to expand the schools. In 1898, the citizens approved a twenty mill levy (2% tax, the maximum allowed by law) to finance a school building. Sandstone for the building was ultimately chosen for its permanence over a wood structure, and it was obtained from the same quarry that had supplied the building of the Tabernacle. The volcanic stone cut for the unbuilt Stake Academy was used for the foundation. The city granted the site, and construction began in 1898. By the end of the year, $7,000 had been spent putting in the foundation. They found the ground had to be tamped and filled with small lava rock to provide a suitable foundation for such a large building. Each year, a new tax was levied and the work slowly went forward.

The Woodward School was finished and opened its doors in September of 1901. It was named after George Woodward, a childless resident, who had served as chairman of the school board during the construction. He also donated a substantial sum of money ($3,000) for the hardware and glass. Then he bought the heating plant and the school's first piano. All the students from the First Ward, Second Ward, Third Ward, and Fourth Ward schools were brought together into this new school. The school was a real change from the previous schools. There was a lot more space; the classrooms had blackboards on three walls; they had radiator heat rather





than pot-bellied stoves that were either too hot or too cold, and there were real notebooks rather than heavy breakable slates.

Two years of high school were eventually offered at the Woodward. The elementary age students in St. George attended the Woodward School until the elementary grades (Kindergarten through sixth grade) were moved over to the new St. George Elementary School. The seventh through tenth grades remained at Woodward, and it became Woodward Junior high School. The Woodward School was renovated after World War II.

The Woodward School Building was put on the National Register of Historic Places (#1980003989) on November 23, 1980.



The St. George L.D.S. Tabernacle - 18 South Main Street

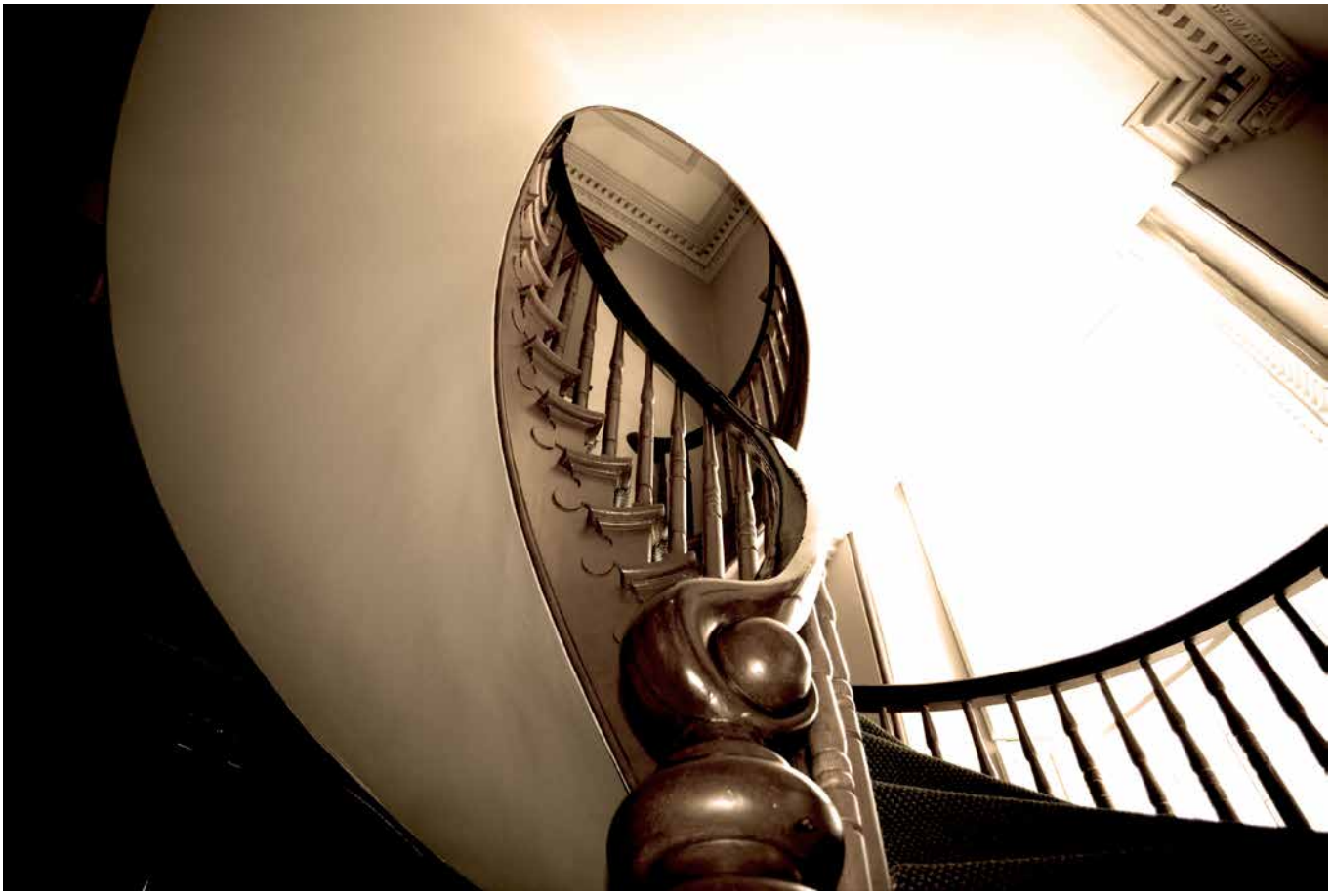


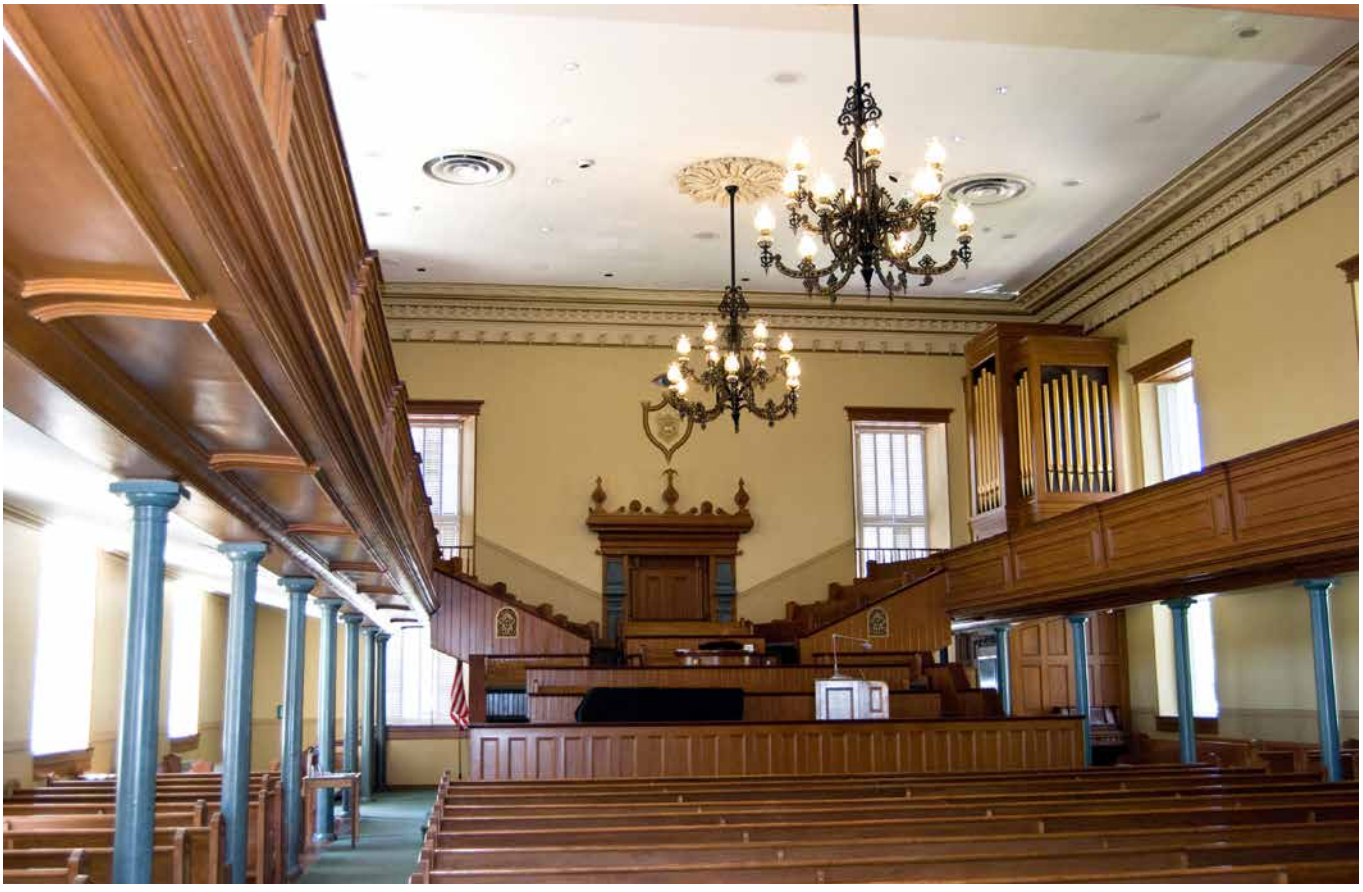
The St. George Tabernacle was designed by L.D.S. Church architect, Truman O. Angell. Construction began in 1863, and it was completed by 1875. The black lava stone for the three-foot thick basement walls were hand-quarried from the foothills west of the city. Red sandstone boulders for the two-and-a-half-foot thick walls were hand quarried from a site near the Red Hills Golf Course and then hand cut into serviceable stones. You can still see the individual chisel marks on each sandstone block. The 56-foot wood trusses were cut on Mt. Trumbull, 32 miles away, and hand-hewn with a broad axe. The twin spiral staircases (by Benjamin Frederick Blake) were hand-carved, complete with balustrades and railing, and were completely self-supporting. The interior plaster-of-Paris ceiling and cornice work were locally cast and prepared. The clock was made in London and shipped to St. George via New York. The Tabernacle was put on the National Register of Historic Places (#1971000862) on May 14, 1971. The Tabernacle underwent a restoration in 1993.

In a commentary by historian, Mary Phoenix, stated "....When Brigham Young visited St. George about one year after the first settlers had entered the valley, he found the citizens suffering from the same malaise that had affected earlier settlers. Every dam they had placed in the Virgin River had washed out just as the water was needed most. Food was scarce until the next harvest. The intense summer heat unbroken by any shade, the swarms of flies and the malaria many contracted were driving many to leave. Unless there was immediate help, there would soon be no Cotton Mission.

Brigham's solution to such problems was always to unite his flock in a big project in which they could all take pride and in their enthusiasm they often forgot their personal problems. He wrote Erastus Snow, presiding apostle. "I want you and the brethren to build, as speedily a possible, a good, substantial, commodious well-furnished meeting house, one large enough to comfortably seat 2,000 persons (there were less than 200 people in St. George at the time) and that will not only be useful, but also an ornament to your city, and a credit to your energy and enterprise." To the credit of these poor, over-worked, hungry people they did just that. The cornerstone was laid on Brigham Young's birthday, June 1, 1863. ....The last stone was placed on the tower on Dec. 29, 1881 and the interior of the building [was] completed for dedication in May, 1876. It is impossible for us to even imagine the back-breaking human effort that went into the construction of the Tabernacle....

....Miles Romney served as [local] architect [and project manager]. William Burt was in charge of the plaster work; David Milne, painting; Archibald McNeil, quarrying; Edward L. Parry, mason work; and Samuel Judd, lime-burning. They were assisted by the best workmen Southern Utah had to offer and by young men who learned a useful trade. The Tabernacle stands as a monument to the genius of men capable of thinking in such terms and to their faithful followers who forgot their own needs for a vision."





The St. George L.D.S. Tabernacle - Continued











Tabernacle Street Commercial District - Main St. to 100 East St.

The Tabernacle Street Commercial District is located between Main and 100 East Streets on the south side of Tabernacle. The buildings on this block are all that is left of the historic Tabernacle commercial district and most date from the early 1900's. The Arrowhead Hotel was also located on the block at the corner of Main and Tabernacle. However, it was demolished to build the bank that is now located on that site.

- Nelson / Mathis Mercantile Store - 74 East Tabernacle Street





The date the original structure (the two end buildings) were built on these premises is unknown, but Will and Ernest Nelson owned and operated their Mercantile on this site until 1924, when they took on another partner, Gordon Mathis. It was then that a new facade featuring Prism Glass windows was added (a subsequent property owner has since painted over the prism glass with brown paint). The building was restored to its original appearance in 1992. Included in that restoration is what is believed to be the original tin ceiling and Douglas Fir flooring. Added in 1920, St. George's only remaining sidewalk elevator can be seen in front of the store. This was a recipient of the Mayor's Award for Historic Sites for the year of 1992.

- The Electric Theatre - 68 East Tabernacle Street



The Electric Theatre was built in 1911. The builders include: Charlie Whipple, Johnnie Pymm, and Sherman Hardy. The walls of the 220 seat theater are adobe and are nearly three feet thick. It was the first air-conditioned building in St. George.

R. M. Reber purchased the Electric Theatre in 1930 for $10,000. He remodeled it, and in a contest, he offered five dollars to the person who could come up with the best name for the theatre. The "new" name was 'The Gaiety Theatre.'

The Electric Theatre was totally renovated again in 1991, and the name "Electric Theatre" was restored. The Electric Theatre stopped showing movies after 1999.

In 2013, the Theatre and two building to the west were purchased from the Flowers family by the City. The property is currently being renovated and will be reopened as a Community Arts Center.

- The Pymm House - 50 East Tabernacle Street



The Pymm House was built in 1875. The Pymm family lived in the back. It was also the Post Office and a General Store was on the west side of the building. Later the East side became St. George Savings and Loan Bank, which later became the Heritage Savings Bank.

- A.R. Whitehead & Sons - 28 East Tabernacle Street

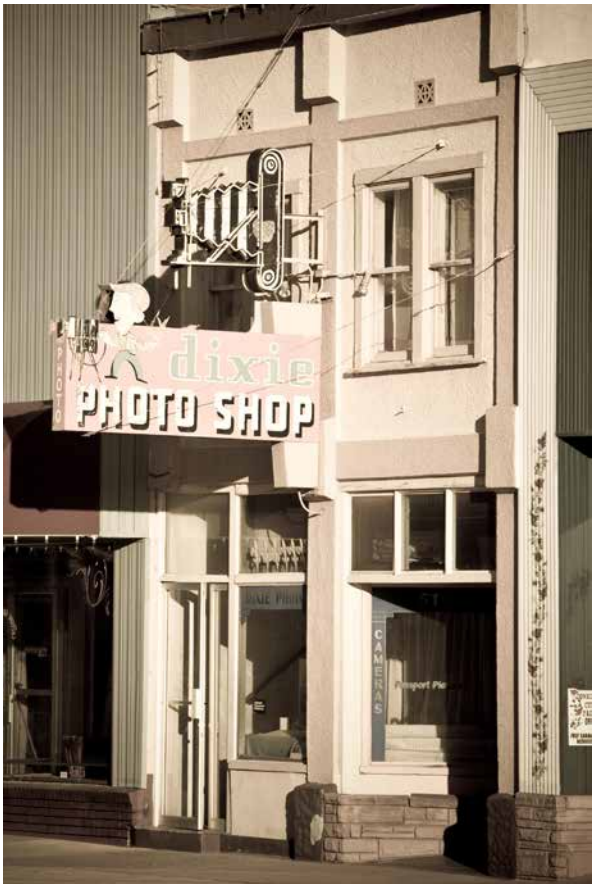


A.R. Whitehead and Sons was built in 1895. The Whiteheads built this very successful store for general merchants dealing in dry goods, groceries, hardware and tools, notions, etc.

In 1914, the property was acquired by the Watson family and it became known as Dixie Drug. Three generations of the Watson family were pharmacists here until the business moved to a different location in 1992.

- Dixie Photo Shop Building - 32 & 34 East Tabernacle Street





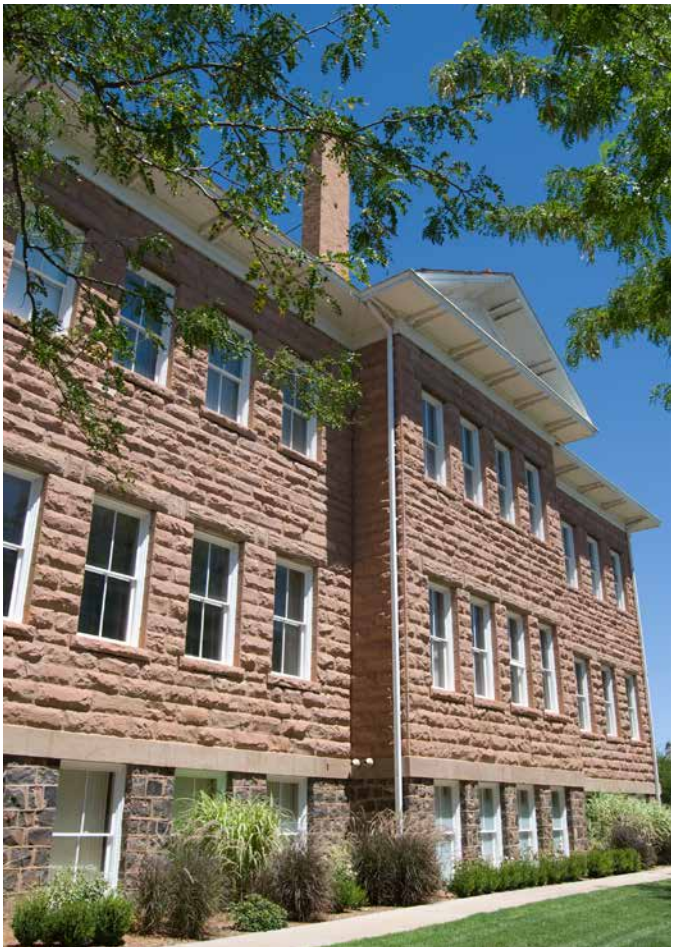
In the early 1920's, this fine two-story building appeared on the "Arrowhead Trail" at 32 East Tabernacle Street. Many important services were carried on here that greatly enhanced the lives of those who lived in St. George and the surrounding areas.

Some of the former occupants of the building were: The Washington County News, the Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institute (Z.C.M.I.), the U.S. Post Office, Leany Shoe and Repair Shop, a Pool Hall, Brooks Floral Shop, and Dixie Photo Studio and Camera Shop.

The main focal point of this building is the classic and somewhat historically iconic "Dixie Photo Shop" sign that still graces the exterior of the building, projecting out over the sidewalk on Tabernacle Street. The sign dates from around the mid -1960's The second floor of the this building is currently being used as residential apartments.

The Dixie Academy - 86 South Main Street





The St. George Stake Academy, which officially began in 1888, moved into the Dixie Academy building in 1911 cost $55,000. Although the school opened for classes in September of 1911, following the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the settlement of St. George, the windows were not yet set and interior work was not completed until 1913.

In the early 1900's, the Woodward School in St. George offered students only two years of high school education. In 1908, Francis M. Lyman of the Council of the Twelve of the L.D.S. Church encouraged local Church leaders to establish a Church school to meet the needs for a higher education institution. The L.D.S. Church pledged $20,000 in cash to be matched with $35,000 in cash, labor, and materials contributed by the members of the St. George L.D.S. Stake. The local L.D.S. Church's board of education appointed Thomas P. Cottam, one of its members, to oversee the construction.

The upper floor was used as a gymnasium until 1916, when the new Dixie Academy Gymnasium building was constructed next door on what is now the current location of the Town Square.

This building served as home for the Dixie Stake Academy, Dixie College, Dixie Junior College, and Dixie High School until 1963.

The Old Dixie College building (Dixie Academy) is significant as an example of late nineteenth century, regional, educational architecture and is the last remaining structure of the original Dixie College. It expresses the commitment the early citizens of the

The Dixie Academy - Continued

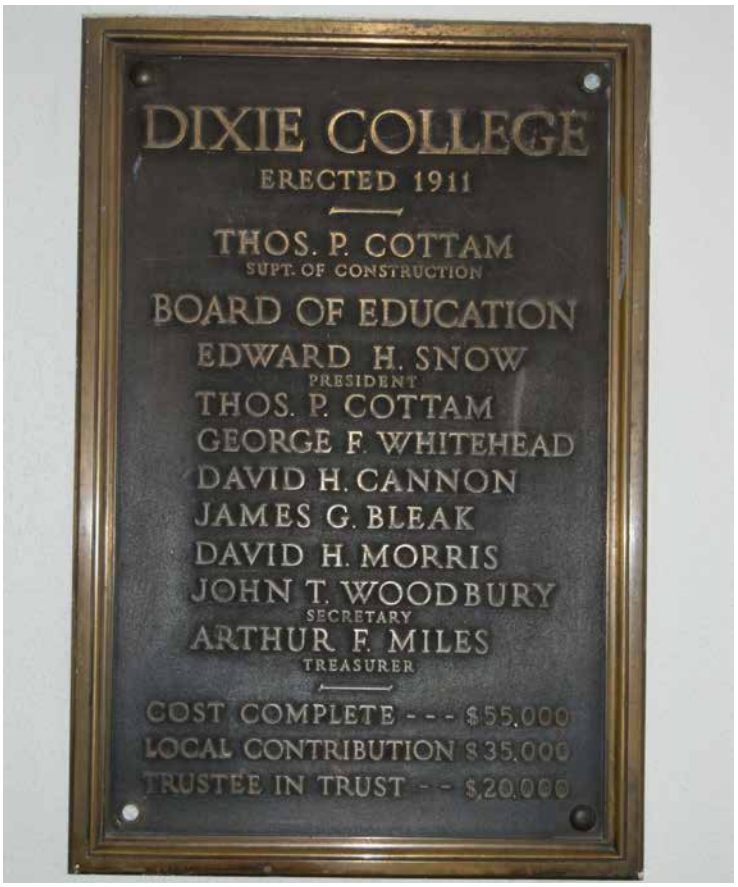
region had on the value of higher education. Dixie College was eventually relocated to its present location near 100 South and 700 East in 1963.

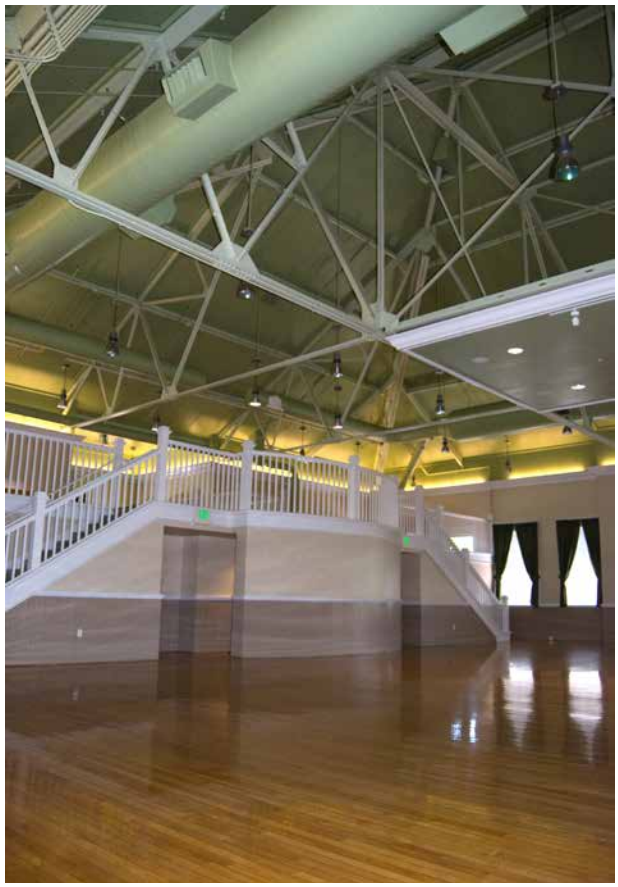


Stylistically it may be regarded as a late derivation of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. Characteristics of this design style type are typically symmetrically planned buildings, hipped roof structures of several stories, projecting gabled bays, and they are simplistic in plan and massing. Variations of this style are found in educational architecture throughout the intermountain West. The foundation stones are semi-regular coursed, gray volcanic rocks. Walls and windows sills are of regular coursed red sandstone. Lintels are concrete that are colored and cut to appear as stone. Above the raised basement level are two full stories. Projecting from the hipped roof central mass on each elevation are gabled bays. The gables have pent ends and patterned shingle siding. Under the wide eaves are coupled decorative brackets. Part of the original scheme was a hipped roof extension of two stories projecting from the rear bay (not pictured). This structure houses the lavatories, the mechanical spaces, and an elevator.

The Dixie Academy building is currently the home of the St. George Children's Museum. The top floor gymnasium was recently renovated and restored. Architect Kim Campbell, of Campbell & Associates, provided his services and oversaw the renovation work. The renovation work began in 2005 and was completed in 2008. The space is now used for special events and conferences.

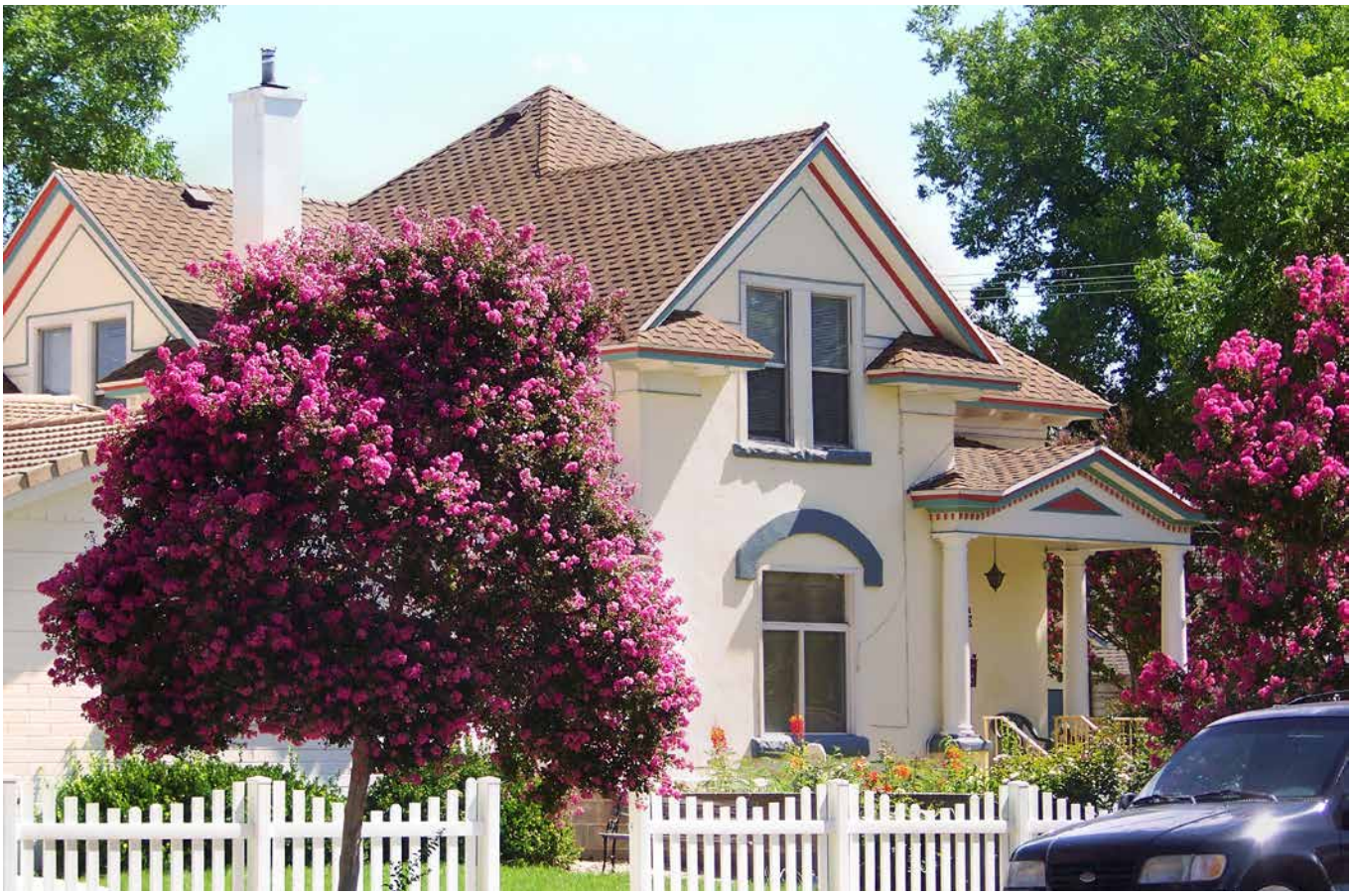



DIXIE COLLEGE
ERECTED 1911
THOS. P. COTTAM
SUPT. OF CONSTRUCTION
BOARD OF EDUCATION
EDWARD H. SNOW
PRESIDENT
THOS. P. COTTAM
GEORGE F. WHITEHEAD
DAVID H. CANNON
JAMES G. BLEAK
DAVID H. MORRIS
JOHN T. WOODBURY
SECRETARY
ARTHUR F. MILES
TREASURER
COST COMPLETE - - - $55,000
LOCAL CONTRIBUTION $35,000
TRUSTEE IN TRUST - - $20,000





James & Manomas Andrus Home - 164 West 100 South Street



When James Andrus decided to move his families to St. George from his ranch in Canaan in 1886, he acquired this lot that was originally owned by Mr. James Houston. He built this house for his wife, Manomas. He also built a house for his other wife, Laura, at 196 West 100 South, on the north-east corner lot.



This house was a 1.5 story adobe home. It is representative of the Greek Revival style in the Victorian Era, which is characterized by the columns, detailed mouldings and gabled ends.

James Andrus was known as the cattle baron of southern Utah. He was a pioneer, Indian fighter, bishop, businessman, statesman, and accomplished equestrian.

Manomas Lavinia Gibson Andrus lived from 1842 to 1940. At the time of her death, she was the oldest living, original 1847 Utah pioneer. She arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on July 29, 1847, one week after the Brigham Young party.

The home is currently owned by the City of St. George

Jesse W. Crosby Home - 95 West 100 South Street





Jesse W. Crosby and his two oldest boys built a small stone house soon after they arrived in St. George in 1861. As they could get adobes made, they continued to build onto the house, adding a large two-story section in front of the original red rock structure in 1862. It was one of the largest homes in early St. George and one of the first finished. For this reason, its large rooms were used for church services, community meetings, city court cases, and school until other public buildings could be completed.

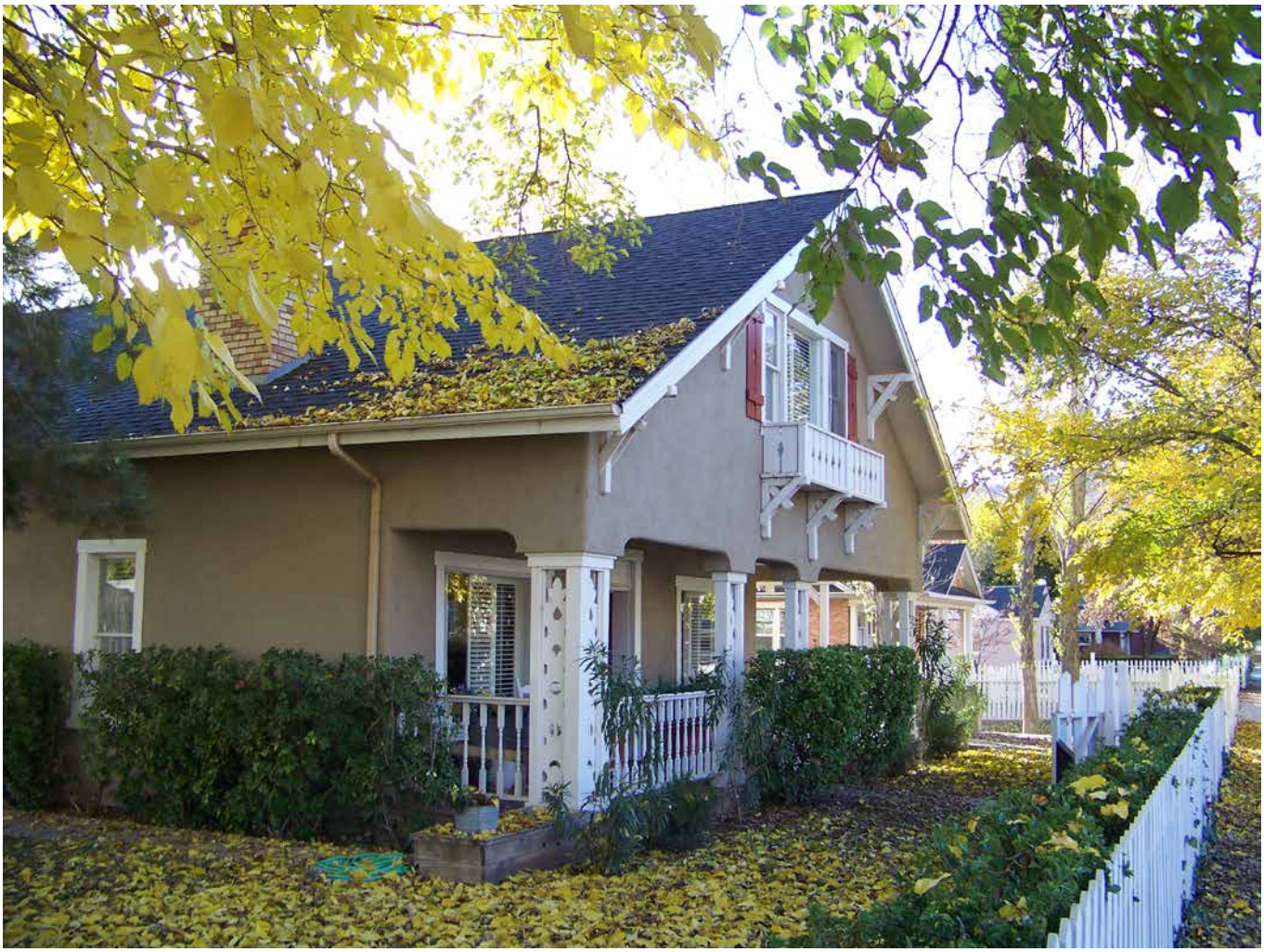
Early St. George merchants held meetings in this home to organize a company to go to California to trade cotton for other goods. Jesse Crosby took orders from St. George settlers and went to California to make the trades until the Woolley Lund & Judd Mercantile was organized.

In 1865, Hannah Crosby, being a very industrious woman, started to open her big house to the traveling public to raise badly needed cash. The house became known as "The Crosby House", a hotel-like designation, where guests could stay and get meals.

Along with a few other women in St. George, Hannah raised silkworms, feeding them on the leaves of Mulberry trees planted around the house. Some of those trees were still standing in 1971.

The original little rock section of the house in back was torn down in 1914 for the purpose of remodeling and expanding the home. The Crosby family sold it to a builder from Leeds named Stirling about 1949 or 1950. Stirling remodeled the home, lowering the ceilings and making the large rooms into several apartments.

Hayden W. Church Home - 43 West 100 South Street



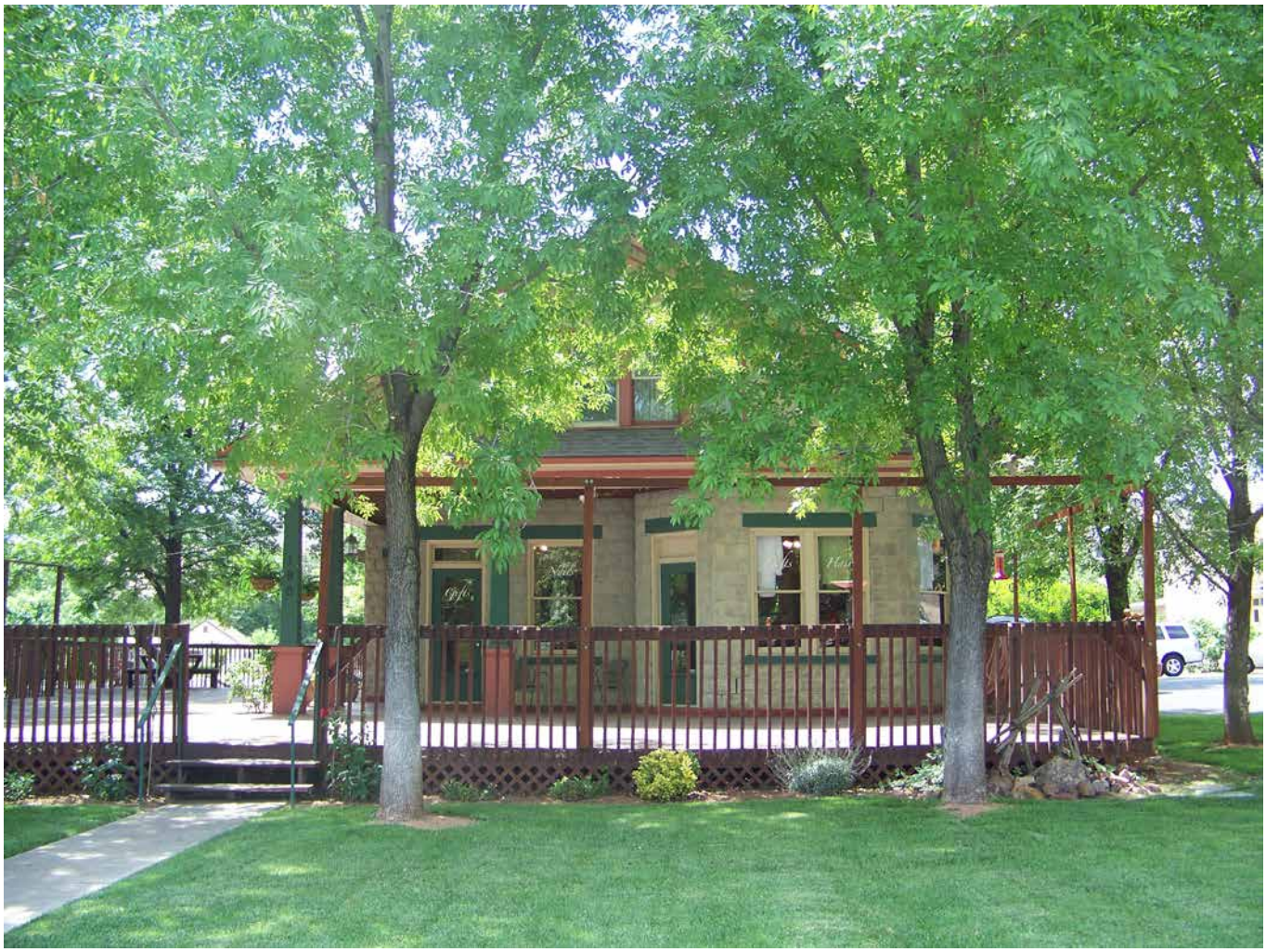


Hayden Church built this home in approximately 1863 and was an early pioneer to Dixie. He was one of 26 families of the Swiss Company called to the Dixie Mission in 1861.

This home, when originally built, was an adobe structure consisting of four rooms, two on the ground floor and two upstairs. There was no staircase so the upper floor was accessed by a ladder on the outside of the house. The outside of the house was plastered and pebble dashed. Later additions included a cellar, kitchen, dining room, parlor, one bedroom downstairs, two bedrooms upstairs, an upstairs deck, a front porch, and a bathroom. The wide porch on the north and west of the house always boasted a hammock and chairs so that passersby could join the family on the porch in the evening for visiting.

The architecture of this house denotes a definite Swiss influence.

The Wulfenstein House - 190 South Main Street





This home was finished in 1915 or 1916. It is constructed of formed concrete blocks possibly made from Canfield Lime.

The blocks were popular during this time as the old block craftsmen were disappearing.

The blocks were formed to look like cut sandstone commonly used in the 1800's.

Horatio Pickett Home - 190 South 100 East Street





Horatio Pickett operated a lumber yard, furniture business, and carpentry shop in St. George. He built this house in 1869.

He worked on the Temple and Tabernacle and was the first mortician in town. He was also a lawyer, justice of the peace, and school board member.

For 30 years, Pickett directed a very popular choir, and he loved to play the fiddle. His widow, Philena, died here in 1939.

Frederick Blake Home - 135 South 100 East Street





This home was built in the early 1870's by master builder, Benjamin Frederick Blake, for his son, Frederick Blake. The walls are three adobes thick (approx. 16" inches). Original tiles frame the fireplaces and there are secret drawers for valuables.

Frederick lived here with his second wife, Emily Green, and their five children until 1892.

Frederick Blake was the son of Benjamin Frederick Blake. He came to Dixie with his parents at age 19. He was married to Eliza Barnett and Emily Green and had five children with each. Seven of those children died young, but his son, Wallace Blake, and daughters, Sarah and Emily, survived. Wallace built his home in what is now Bloomington (see page 105).

Benjamin worked in sawmills supplying lumber for the St. George Temple and Tabernacle and for his father's carpentry shops.

Benjamin Frederick Blake Home - 141 South 100 East Street



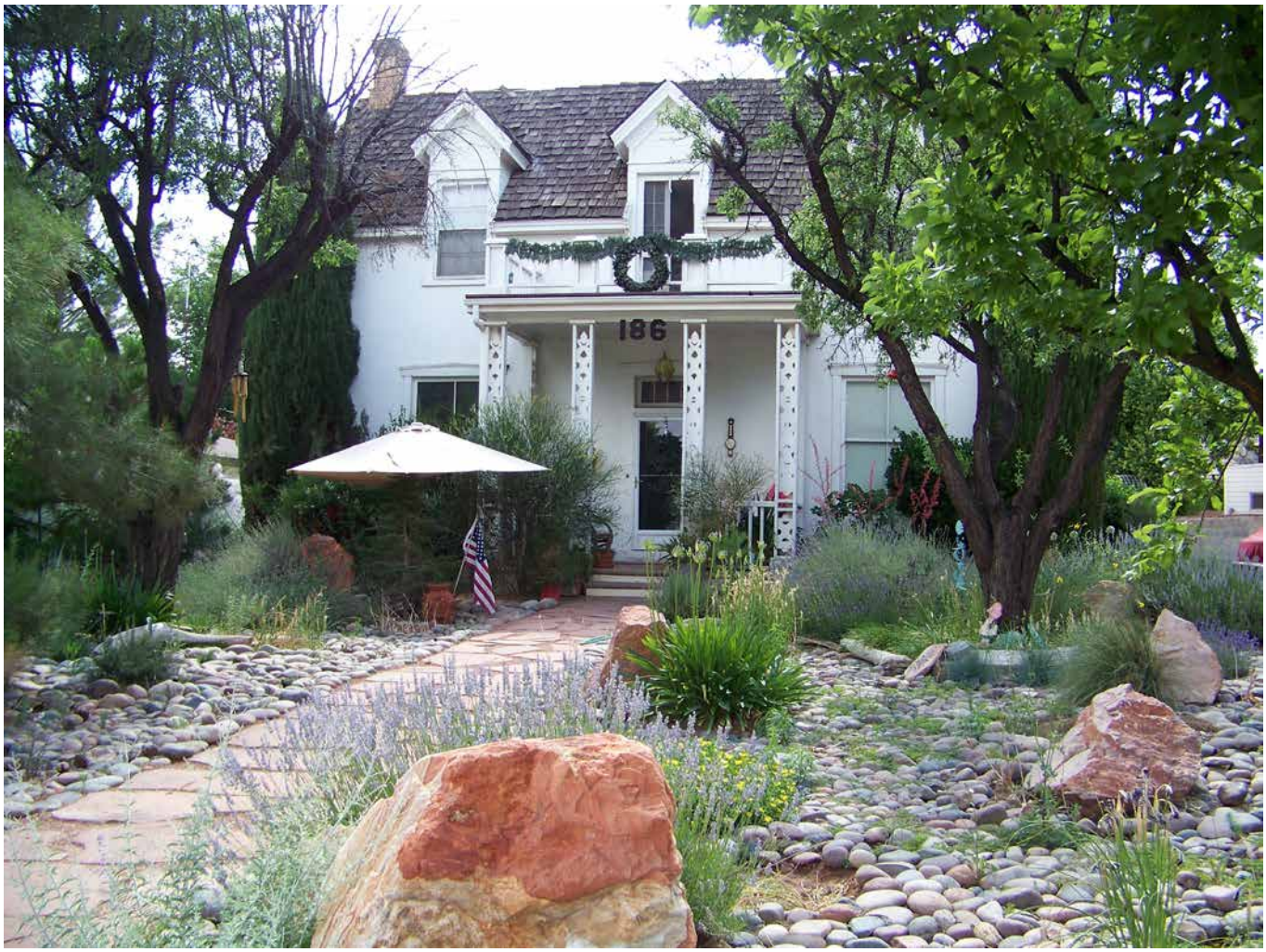


This home was built by Benjamin Blake in the 1870's. The home has high side walls, two adobes thick, and the Dixie Dormers are characterized by a trim around the gables and eaves, making a continuous mitered fascia around the entire perimeter of the roof.

Benjamin and his wife, Harriet Hollis, lived in the home until his death in 1881. Their son, Benjamin and his bride, Elizabeth Ellicock Blake, lived there after 1881.

Benjamin Frederick Blake was a master builder of fine furniture and was known for building the unbraced Tabernacle staircases.

Alexander Y. Milne Home - 186 South 200 East Street



There is no record of who built this house, however, William Burt purchased the property in 1875 and some of his fancy plaster work is still visible in the house. Burt was a master Scottish artist, doing plastering and beautiful plaster-of-Paris work in the Tabernacle, Old Pioneer Courthouse, Temple, and many homes in St. George.

Alexander Y. Milne owned this home from 1883 to 1949, adding the rear section in 1900. When the Howard Starr family bought the home on February 8, 1959 from Lorna Malon Cole, the home was in severe need of repair.

After renting it out for a year and a half, the Starrs decided to restore it. They had it checked out and found it to be worth restoring. It took them a long time, doing one room at a time. An oil furnace was installed in the basement and the heat piped into each room. The lowered ceilings from an earlier remodel made the windows, doors, and fireplaces look out of proportion, so they took them out. Each room had many layers of wallpaper on the walls and ceilings and much of the plaster work had to be restored once the paper was removed.

In 1965, they had a front porch built which helped the look of the house. They added a new bathroom, new plumbing and wiring, and refinished some of the woodwork. They dug out the basement and cemented the floor, adding shelves for storage. It has thick black rock foundations and is a wonderful, cool, dry place for storage. The Starrs have collected and refinished a few pieces of pioneer furniture which adds to the house. In the dining room, they installed a wood burning stove that adds warmth and comfort in the winter.

Arthur Miles Home - 212 South 200 East Street



This home was built by George F. Whitehead, who built many of the historic homes that are still standing today.

The plaque out front says this house was built in 1876 by Arthur Miles, but he wasn't born until 1866, and would only have been 10 years old. Assessor records show that Miles bought the property in 1891 when he was 25. In a 1992 Spectrum article, Barbara Greene said that he built the house in 1893.

The original house appears to have been a cross-wing type, which was popular in Utah from 1880 to 1910. The living room was probably used as the main hall or drawing room. It had two bedrooms and two bathrooms upstairs. There was a granary in the back.

Utah Heritage Foundation holds a preservation easement on the façade and inspects it annually to insure it is maintained and in good condition.

Miles' daughter, Katherine, inherited the home when her mother died in 1951 and resided there with her husband, Karl Larsen, a well known historian and author, who wrote many books about Southern Utah. After Katherine's death, Karl continued to live there until his death in 1983, after which it was deeded to their daughter.

Dr. Mark Greene and his wife Barbara bought it from the Larson's daughter, Judith Schneiter, in 1984 and renovated it to meet their needs. The renovation included an elegant circular staircase of carved walnut they salvaged from a Salt Lake City house that was being demolished. An extra bathroom, kitchen, and dining room completed the master suite as renovated by the Greenes. They retained much of the original furniture which was included when the Greenes bought it. They added a pool in back and converted the pioneer granary into an art studio. The home is now owned by the Greene's son, Richard.


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Arthur Miles Home - Continued













Romney - Andrus Home - 272 South 100 East Street



John Lang purchased this land in December 1862, one year after St. George was settled.

In 1874, he sold it to Miles P. Romney, who built this house.

Milo Andrus bought the house in 1879 for $2,000. It had two front entrances and seems to have had two families living in it.

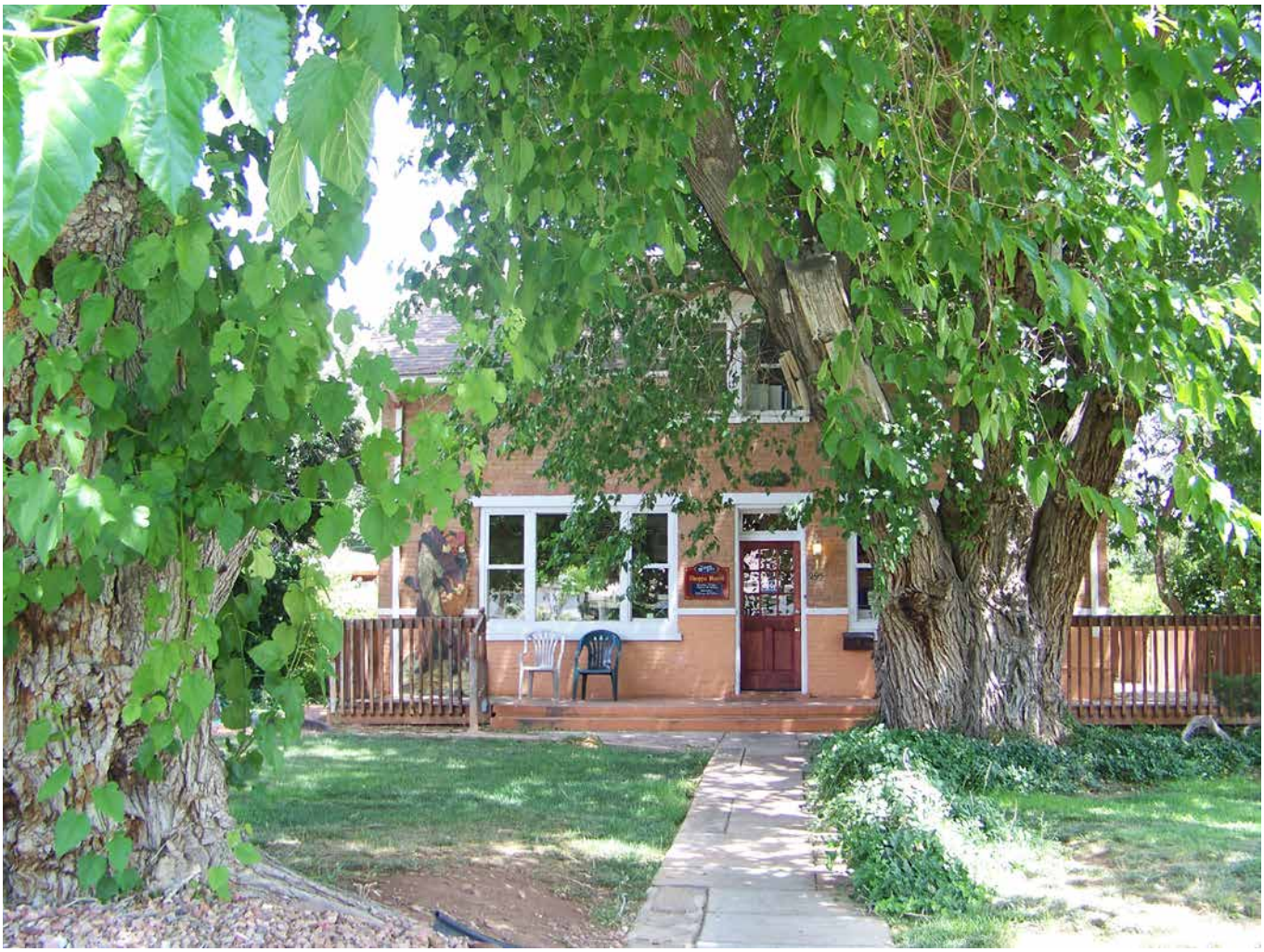
Moses T. Farnsworth bought it in 1882 and owned it until 1923.

Mayor Henry T. "Ten" Atkin was the next owner from 1923 to 1936.

Milton Moody, the County School Superintendent, purchased it in 1936.



Miner Grant Prisbrey Home - 295 South Main Street





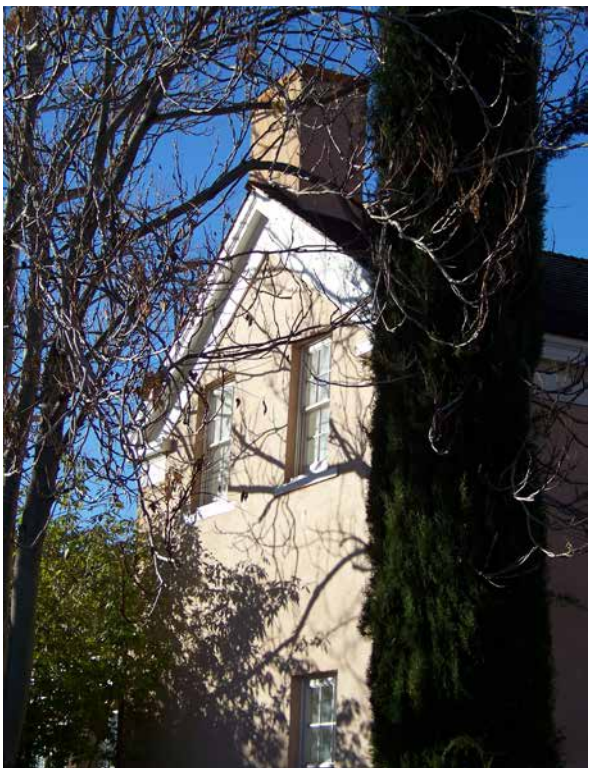
The old mulberry tree out in front of this house is over 100 years old. Its shade has protected the home and generations of passers by. In days gone by, a barrel at its base provided cool drinking water.

After Miner Prisbrey passed away, his wife lived in the home until a little cottage two doors north was built for her.

The house was used as a bookstore for rare, unique, and out-of print books. The home is currently for sale (2015).

Samuel Miles Home - 306 South Main Street





Samuel & Hannah Miles came to St. George in 1862. The family initially lived in a tent and wooden wagon box for 2.5 years on this site. Samuel was a former member of the "Mormon Battalion" who farmed, taught school, and was an officer in the infantry regiment of St. George.

This home was built between 1865 and 1869. The Miles family reportedly made the adobes right on the site. They first moved into a lean-to adjacent to the building while they finished the small, two-story home.

This home has survived for 140 years and has seen many families raised there. Christy Tschantz lived there for a while. George Brooks bought the house from Christy and let him live there with them for 12 years. Later the Brooks sold the house and moved into a larger one. They took Christy along to the new house, where he lived until his death.

Recently, two successive owners have undertaken the task of restoring it to its original, historical authenticity. In 1993, Bruce Jenson purchased the home from Marie Bee. He knew that Architect Bill McMurrin had some experience in historical



restoration because he had helped Mark & Barbara Greene with their many efforts at Green Gate Village. Bill studied the building and presented Jenson with some drawings and they undertook the restoration. One of the elements restored putting the interior staircase back to its original spot.



Late in 1998 Louis Sylvester purchased the home. He needed more room but he did not want to intrude on the original structure. He had another building designed to be a close match to the original one and located it a few feet west of the home. Architect Ray Gardner of Cedar City did that design, including a connecting building that made it possible to use both buildings as one residence. The new building is built of wood, not adobe, but the exterior finish is the same as the original home. The careful design resulted in a fine preservation of the original building and a matching one that complements the original. It is one of the best possible adaptations of a pioneer home.

In April of 2007, the Washington County Historical Society recognized Bruce Jenson and Louis Sylvester along with their architects Bill McMurrin and Ray Gardner for the restoration of the historic Samuel Miles Home with a Certificate of Commendation.

James Godson Bleak Home - 391 South Main Street



The James G. Bleak family purchased this property in 1874. They built a granary (root cellar) and used it as a temporary home (still located in the rear yard) as the main home was being built. The granary consisted of 3 foot thick adobe walls. The entire structure was sunk down into the earth and had three steps down to the floor level. It had double doors for insulation in keeping with the thick walls. The inside was all shelving to store heat and cool sensitive foods and grains. One room was built above that for cooking, sleeping, etc. There was also a lean-to on the side for wood, tools, and implements.



The original part of the house was probably built during the 16 years after 1874. It sits on a black basalt rock foundation. The inside and outside walls are adobe brick about 24 inches thick with 10 foot ceilings. It has four rooms on the first floor and three rooms on the second floor. The living room has a huge stone fireplace, and there are white pine wood floors throughout.

The home remained in the Bleak family until 1943, when the William L. Morris family bought it. Later owners included the Arnolds, Rockwood, Putnam, and Pershon families.

At one time, it was used as a funeral service building.

Claude Morris Home - 194 South 600 East Street





In 1911, Claude Morris married Artiemisha MacFarlane, his first cousin. Their first child, Mack, was born in 1912. The family lived in a tent on the lot while the home was being built on the southeast corner of the block. Claude had a well near the northeast corner of the lot and a large garden and orchard. Claude's father, Judge David H. Morris, had his garden and vineyard here too. They grew many varieties of fruit trees on the lot: white cherries, bing cherries, apples, pears, and all kinds of grapes.

The home was built in a very sturdy manner and was completed sometime in 1915. The home's design is an early Arts & Crafts Bungalow style (very modern for the time period). The foundation was built with black lava rock brought from the Veyo area. Originally, there were five flues (one in every room) made with adobe made on the adobe brickyard site where Dixie State University stands today. In 1947, Elmer Picket purchased the home and tore out the flues and changed the interior to some extent, adding a large bathroom and closing in the screened porch at the back to enlarge the kitchen.

The original home was built with wooden colonnades and bookcases separating the dining and living rooms. The woodwork in the home was all done by Judge Morris. The walls of the entire house are 9-15 inches thick, being constructed of adobe bricks and faced on the exterior with the red-tinted bricks that were made in the local brickyard. Claude and Artiemisha's second child, Lois, was the first baby to be born in the new house. She was born in 1915, so the family had moved from the backyard tent into the house by this time. It may not have been finished completely, but what a mansion it must have seemed after the long "camping out." The family lived in their lovely home all through the "growing up" years.

There is a small brass plaque affixed to an interior wall stating that the home was damaged in the Sept. 1992, 5.2 magnitude Washington Fault earthquake.

Source: LoriAnn McArthur Cottam

St. George L.D.S. Temple - 250 East 400 South Street



Even today, over a hundred years after it was built, the first Mormon temple in the West, the St. George Temple, is acclaimed by architects as the finest building between Salt Lake City and the west coast.



In 1871, when the Temple was announced, the Church Architect, Truman O. Angell was deeply involved in the construction of the Salt Lake Temple. Angell prepared the design documents for the St. George Temple. However, because of his commitments in Salt Lake City, Brigham Young called on St. George Architect, Miles Romney, to oversee the construction of the Temple in St. George. The Temple was completed and dedicated in April of 1877. At the height of activity in 1874-75, it was reported that as many as 250 men were involved.

The foundation stones are made of black rock three feet thick and the walls of the Temple are Red Sandstone covered with a white lime plaster. The St. George Temple was put on the National Register of Historic Places (#1977001325) on November 7, 1977.

For the 'rest of the story,' you can visit the Washington County Historical Society's website at this address:
http://wchsutah.org/churches/st-george-temple.php


THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
ST. GEORGE TEMPLE
COMMENCED
NOV. 9 1871
DEDICATED
APRIL 6 1877



Wallace & Isadore Blake Home - 980 West Manzanita Road



Wallace Blake, the son of Frederick and Eliza Barnett Blake, was born January 31, 1880 in St. George. He married Isadore Larson, a native of Bloomington, on October 24, 1901. Wallace Blake was initially a farmer and stock-man by profession, but later turned his attention to mining activities. In 1920, Isadore Blake died shortly after giving birth to the couple's sixth son. The loss of his wife was a tragic event to Wallace, and he soon lost interest in farming or remaining in the house he had shared with his wife for twelve years.

Wallace & Isadore Blake purchased the home site and farm in June 1908 and immediately commenced construction of the house. It was constructed with native stone originally used in the construction of the Price City L.D.S. Chapel built in 1876. The house was constructed by Dode Wirthen, a local stone mason, who constructed many rock buildings in Utah's Dixie. Woodwork on the house was done by Brigham Carpenter.

The main structure of the Wallace Blake House is a one room, one story three bay front farm house rendered in coursed rubble limestone having one chimney of stone at the east gable end. The massing of the various sections of the structure indicate that the three bay rectangular building (originally a one-room house) was built first with a centered, rear projecting bay added later to form a "T" shape plan. This rear addition has a hipped roof with an off-centered stone chimney at its rear wall.

The third addition, also, in stone was added as a wing to the east gable end of the original structure. This addition extends back connecting with the rear bay of the house making the overall plan somewhat resemble an "L" shape. The addition was made shortly after completion of the original structure. A lean-to shed was the last apparent addition to the building; it extended along the east side of the third addition. Both the main house and granary were built approximately at the same time and have walls about eighteen inches thick. The roofs of the buildings were composed of vertically laid flat sawed lumber with shingles covering the surface. The ridge lines of the roof were capped with one by four inch boards.

On October 31, 1921, after the death of his wife, Blake exchanged his house and property for a house in St. George owned by James S. Jones. The Jones family lived in the house until 1928 when they sold the property and house to Albert A. McCain who remained in the house until 1937.



The Wallace and Isadore Blake home as it appeared on May 31, 1978. Both Photos taken by Jay M. Hammond for the Utah State Historical Society.

Both James S. Jones and Albert McCain continued to farm the land. Albert McCain also helped make brooms with a nearby neighbor, Alfred Carpenter.

On December 21, 1937, Washington County took over the McCain property and held it until March 26, 1940 when D. H. Heaton redeemed it. The house was used on occasion by Heaton and his sons while they raised cattle and sheep in the area. However, during the last quarter of the 20th century, the house was allowed to deteriorate through neglect and lack of use.

In June 1976, the house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Matthew R. Simmons, who restored the house. The house is located in the community of Bloomington and serves as an important tie to the past for the residents of the modern recreation community of Bloomington. The Wallace & Isadore Blake home was put on the National Register of Historic Places (#1978002709) on November 14, 1978.



Appendix A - "Called to Dixie"

Dixie Pioneers

Shortly after visiting the little village of Tonaquint in May of 1861, Brigham Young, the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, stopped his party, gazed north toward the peaceful valley and proclaimed: "There will yet be built, between those volcanic ridges, a city, with spires, towers and steeples, with homes containing many inhabitants."

During the next church conference, in October, Brigham Young read the names of 309 families that were officially "called" to settle Dixie.

However, they were not the first L.D.S. explorers to the region. In 1849, Brigham Young had authorized an expedition under the command of Parley P. Pratt to investigate southern Utah; John D. Lee led a similar scouting force in 1852. Shortly thereafter, L.D.S. missionaries were sent to establish relationships with, and improve the conditions of the natives in the area. Their success as a missionary force among the Paiute and the Shivwit Indians made possible the further settling of the St. George area.

Then in January of 1858, a group of men headed by Joseph Horne were outfitted and sent to test the practicality of producing cotton in the Virgin River Basin. The following November they delivered 575 pounds of cotton to Salt Lake City. Horne's second group in April of 1859 had even better results. The experimental cotton site had served its purpose.

On December 1, 1861, the main party of newly called families arrived and camped where Dixie State College is located. Other pioneers arrived later. The first orders of business were getting water to the land, laying out the city and providing for the education of more than 150 who wanted to attend school. These tasks were begun immediately.

Rains began on Christmas night and the downpour continued for 40 days. Although the rains brought green to the land, the floods also brought swarms of flies and mosquitoes from which the settlers had no protection. These insects were not only irritating, but also spread disease. Food was scarce; malnutrition was common and unsanitary conditions caused disease. Typhoid, diphtheria, malaria, whooping cough, measles and scarlet fever brought death and sorrow. Within the first four years, there were 134 deaths; of these, 99 were children under the age of eight. Three of five births ended in early death, sometimes including the death of the mother.

Sickness, misery, death and sorrow were only some of the problems challenging those early pioneers. The hot Dixie sun, the fierce desert winds, the rain that didn't fall for months and then came in torrents plagued the settlers. The great distances from family and friends left behind caused depression and loneliness. All of these hardships were faced by men, women and children who were living out of wagon boxes or in cave-like dugouts as they toiled in the fields and labored at other grueling tasks.

Buoyed by their personal commitment and belief in God, they remained dedicated to their mission. They survived. They established and built the City of St. George between the volcanic ridges, as Brigham Young had envisioned. As we approach the sesquicentennial anniversary of the City of St. George, we pay tribute to these courageous Dixie Pioneers.

"Called to Dixie"

Dixie Indian Missionaries arrived 1854-55

Allen, Rufus C. +	Curtis, Lyman	Haskell, Thales H.	Leavitt, Dudley	Robinson, Richard S.
Ames, Clark	Davies, William R.	Hatch, Ira	Lewis, David	Roundy, Lorenzo W.
Atwood, Samuel	Dickson, Robert M.	Henefer, William	Lott, John	Shirts, Peter
Brown, Thomas D.	Eldredge, Elnathan	Judd, Zadok K.	Murdock, John R.	Thornton, Amos G.
Burgess, Hyrum	Hamblin, Jacob	Knell, Benjamin	Richey, Robert	Tullis, David W.
Coleman, Prime T.	Hardy, Augustus P.	Knight, Samuel	Riddle, Isaac	

Cotton Farmers – Heberville (now Bloomington) 1858-59

Baker, Andrew	Calderwood, Alexander	Leatham, John	Pectol, George	Stevens, Barnabus
Baker, John	Dixon, Henry	Lewis, Grant	Perkins, Joseph M.	Stevenson, James
Benson, Richard	Hardman, Abraham	Miller, David	Peterson, George	Teeples, William
Bryner, Casper	Horne, Joseph	Peart, Jacob (Jr)	Richey, James	White, William

ST. GEORGE, UTAH - ORIGINAL PIONEERS 1 DEC 1861 - 10 MAY 1869

Adams, Samuel Lorenzo
Emma Jackson
Mary Ann Morgan
Alger, John
Sarah Ann Pulsipher
Jane Ann Burnett
Sarah Ann Edwards
Allen, Daniel (Jr)
Sarah Whiteley
Allen, Levi
* Allen, Orville Morgan
Jane Wilson
Elizabeth A. Burkett
Susanna Ward
Allen, Rufus Chester
Lavenia H. Yearsley
Margaret Mc Connell
* Allphin, Israel Dodge
Burnetta Collins
Susan Emaline Damron
Christiana Dobell Riding
* Allphin, Joshua Horton
Alice Hundley
* Andrus, James
Laura Altha Gibson
Manomas Lovina Gibson.
* Angus, John Orson
Elizabeth Patrick
* Ashby, Nathaniel (Jr)
Mary V. Garr
Martha A. Truman
* Ashby, Richard Hammond
Esther Ann Busby
* Atchinson, John Barton
Malinda E. Stanton
* Atchinson, Lawson
Caroline A. Stanton
Atchinson, William
Tabitha (Dicy) Hayes
Atkin, William (Jr)
Rachel Thompson
Averett, Elisha +
Sarah Jane Witt
Baker, George
Mary Ann Randall
Baker, Thomas
Martha Ann Larson
* Bale, Joseph
Annie B. Chaffee
* Ballard, John Harvey
Charlotte Pincock
* Barlow, Oswald
Catherine Nightingale
Mary Jane Oliver
* Barnes, William
Jane Howard
* Barney, Danielson Buran
Laura Mathews
Sophia Arkansas Hulsey
* Barney, Edson Marsh
Lillis Ballou
Louisa Walker
Beacham, Jacob (Sr)
Harriet Rundel
Beckstrom, Peter Jeppson
Christina Lund
Bentley, Richard
Elizabeth Price
Hannah C. Webster
Birch, Joseph Flitcroft
Dorothy Chambers
Mary Sylvester
* Bird, James
Jane M. Carpenter
Harriet Carpenter
* Bird, Taylor Reaves
Alice Stokes
Bitter, Traugott
Rosina Wilhelmina Aust
* Black, George
Susannah Jackaway
Mary A. Donnelly
* Black, William (Jr)
Jane Johnston
Black, William Valentine
Almira Ayers
Victoria Ayers
Blair, Seth Millington
Elizabeth Fife
Sarah Jane Foster
* Blair, Tarleton
Lydia Allen
Eliza Ann Allen
Elizabeth J. Terry
* Blake, Benjamin
Ann Elizabeth Ellicock
* Blake, Benjamin Frederick
Harriet Hollis
Mary A. Bowler Ellicock
* Blake, Frederick
Emily Green
Eliza Barnett
* Bleak, James Godson
Elizabeth Moore
Carolyn Blanche Gosnold
Jane Thompson
Matilda Irene Thompson
* Boggs, Francis
Evaline Martin
* Bonelli, Daniel
Ann Haigh
* Bown, William
Jane Ann Metcalf
Box, Thomas
* Bracken, James Bennett
Sarah Head
Elizabeth Fawcett
* Branch, William Henry (Sr)
Emily Cornelia Atwood
Ella Coombs
* Braennicke, Otto
Bringhurst, William Augustus
Selinda Palmer
Brinkerhoff, James
Sally Ann Snyder
Rebecca Hawk
Eliza J. Henderson
Brooks, George (Sr)
Emily C. Branch
Brown, Edward Munford
Ella Jane Dodge
Brown, James Polly +
Brown, Lorenzo
Frances Crosby
* Brown, Newman +
Lora A. Taylor
Jemina Bell Pectol
* Brown, Robert H.
Elizabeth Ann Tuttle
Eunice Pectol
* Brown, William
* Bryce, Ebenezer
Mary Ann Park
* Bryner, Casper
Magdalena Gubler
Susanna Staheli
Bryner, Hans Ulrich (Jr)
Anna Maria Mathis
Bryner, Hans Ulrich (Sr)
Verena Wintch
Margaret Kuhn
* Bunker, Edward +
Emily Abbott
Sarah Ann Lang Browning
Mary Mathison Mc Quarrie
Burgess, George Martin
Rhoda Ann Dykes
* Burgess, Harrison Joseph
Sophia Minerva Foster
Amanda Melvina Hammond
Burgess, Hyrum W.
Mary Ann Hales
Elizabeth Jane Dykes
* Burgess, Melancthon Wheeler
Margaret Jane Mc Intire
* Burgess, Samuel "I"
Mahala Jane Mathews
* Burgess, Thomas
Elizabeth Isaacs
* Burgess, William (Jr)
Mariah Pulsipher
Charlotte E. Ligette
Catherine Chamberlain
Burgess, William (Sr)
Vilate Stockwell
Dorcas Keeling Dykes
Burgone, George Alfred
Burt, William
* Butler, William Franklin
Sarah Ann Dewitt
Katherine Fuchs
* Calkin, Asa Starkweather
Marietta Simmons Barney
Agnes Elizabeth Perkes
Eliza Smith
* Cameron, William
Jane Flint
* Canfield, David
Elizabeth Story Depew
* Cannon, Angus Munn
Sarah Maria Mousley
Ann Amanda Mousley
* Cannon, David Henry
Wilhelmina Mousley
Josephine L. Crossgrove
Rhoda Ann Knell
* Cannon, Marsena
Elizabeth Taylor Bouman
Carpenter, William H. +
Marmora Sheffield
* Carter, William
Ellen Benbow
Harriet T. Utley
Sophronia E. Turnbow
* Chaffin, Louis Rice
Sarah Cossit Mayfield
* Chesney, James Albert
Jane Findley
* Church, Abram
Sarah Alger
* Church, Haden Wells +
Sarah Ann Arterbury
Catherine Gardner
* Clark, Lorezno +
Beulah Ann Rogers
Mary Hunt
* Clayton, Matthew
Juliette C. Badger
Clayton, Thomas
Susanna Ellen Helm
* Coates, Benjamin F. (Sr)
Rebecca Anglin
* Collins, Fred
* Conger, Leonard Smith (Sr)
Elizabeth R. Sanders
* Coplan, Willis
Amelia A. Angier
Cottam, Thomas
Caroline Smith
* Coucher, William
Eliza Thompson
Cousens, Hugh Snap
Lydia A. Gibbs
Cowley, William Edward
Sarah Ann Alger

St. George, Utah - Original Pioneers 1 Dec 1861 - 10 May 1869

Cowper, James
* Cox, Isaiah (Sr)
Henrietta Janes
Elizabeth Ann Stout
Marth James Cragun
Cragun, James
Eleanor Lane
Cragun, Thomas Calvin
Amelia Chambers
* Craig, James S.
Sarah J. Childs
Crane, Thomas Gibbs
Elizabeth Smith
Croff, William Cowee
Eliza Jane Green
* Crosby, Jessie Wentworth
Hannah Elida Baldwin
Minnie B. Karl
* Cunninghan, Jacob
Cunningham, Samuel
Mary Ellis
* Cutler, Royal James
Theadosia A. Morton
Margaret Ross
Daggett, Francis L.
Mary E. Conger
Dameron, William Wallace
* Davis, Edward Horace
Amy Ball
* Davis, Philetus Gould
* Dayton, Lysander
Matilda Ellen Nay
Deans, James
Susannah Hammond
* Dix, Owen
* Dockerstader, George
Lovira Myril Dayton
Dodge, Walter Erastus
Eleanor C. Malone
Dorrity, Dennis
Martha Elizabeth Berry
* Duncan, Chapman
Lockey Jones
Roseanna Taylor
* Duncan, Homer
Sarah Trippus
America Clark
* Duzette, Edward Peas
Mary Adaline Ewing
Eardley, John (Sr)
Ann Cross
Ann Jones
* Earl, James Calvin +
Mary Elizabeth Parsons
* Earl, Sylvester Henry
Lois Caroline Owen
Margaret E. Jones
Eddins, John
Jane Kemp
* Elderedge, Horace Sunderlin
* Elderedge, Joseph
Elizabeth Pearce Radburn
Lavena Susannah Emmett
Emily D. Emmett
* Elmer, Ira Bartlett
Eveline E. Vashi Wright
Empey, William Adam
Martha Fielding
Mary H. Porter
Ensign, John Calvin
Emma Garn
* Everett, Addison
Orpha Marie Redfield
Everett, Schuyler Alanson
Rachel Sanders
Eyring, Henry
Marie Bonneli
Deseret Fawcett
Farnsworth, Moses Franklin
Elizabeth Jane Stewart
Elizabeth Jane Duzette
Fawcett, Nephi Robert
Ruth Orchard
Morara Carpenter
* Fawcett, William
Jane Corner Smith
* Findley, Alexander F.
Elizabeth Jackson
* Ford, Charles
* Fordham, Amos Pierre
* Fordham, Elijah (Sr)
Anna Bibbins Chaffee
Foremaster, Frederick William
Sophia C. M. Lindau
* Forsyth, Thomas Robert (Jr)
Mary Browett
Isabella Donald
Fredonia M. Goheen
* Foster, Solon (Sr)
Sarah Downing
* Frazer, Alexander G.
* Frost, William
* Fuller, Cornelius
Annie Elizabeth Lewis
* Fuller, Elijah Knapp
Ellen C. Woodward
Elizabeth Vaughn
Harriet A. Walker
* Fuller, Revilo
Mary Davis Everett
* Fuller, Wyllys Darwin
Ann Bell Campkin
Fullerton, Alexander
Inezetta Hardy
* Gardner, George Bryant
Elizabeth Ann Bird
Harriet Maria Beebe
Elizabeth Lucina Mecham
* Gardner, Robert (Jr)
Jane Mc Cune
Cynthia L. Berry
Mary Ann Carr
Leonora Cannon
* Gates, Jacob
Mary Minerva Snow
Mary Ware
Emma Forswberry
Sarah Jane Meredith
* Gibbons, Richard Cornine
Vilate Burgess
Gillespie, Alexander
Mary Cook
Godbe, William S.
Goddard, Robert
Margaret Woolfenden
Golding, Robert Jackson
Susan Cheshire
Gould, George Washington
Maria Empey
Gould, Samuel
Fanny Ward Lester
* Grange, Joseph
Harriet L. Stanton
* Grange, Samuel
* Granger, Walter
Catherine Guthrie
Christiana E. Keil
Gray, Benjamin Brown
Jerusha C. Burdick
* Greaves, Robert
* Green, Henry
* Green, William
* Groesbeck, Nicholas Harmon
* Gubler, Johann Heinrich
Anna Maria Dietschweiler
Margretha Wickli
* Hall, John Charles
Selena De Gray
Keziah De Gray
Hall, Thomas C.
Ann Hughes
* Halliday, William
Lydia E. Blackhurst
Mary Blackhurst
* Hammond, Joseph
Elizabeth Egbert
Hammond, Robert
Sarah F. Wilson
Delta Kelsey
* Hancock, Cyrus Mortimer
Martha A. Bracken
* Hancock, Mosiah Lyman
Margaret Mc Cleve
Sarah Tew
* Hardy, Augustus Poore
Elizabeth Ann Capner
Hardy, Josiah Guile
Sarah Clark Parker
Ann Denston
* Hardy, Samuel Brocklebank
Martha Lonfgellow Foster
Caroline Bacon Rogers
* Hardy, Samuel Prescott
Almyra Lamb
Hardy, Warren
Caroline Lucy Blake
* Harman, Joseph
Maria Marks
Mary Smith
Rebecca Dow Gale Peko
* Harmon, Appleton Milo
Elmeda Stringham
Polly Hendrickson
* Harmon, Jesse Perse
Nancy Calkins
* Harper, John
Harradence, Jeremiah
Mary Ann Linford
* Harriman, Henry
Clarrissa Boynton
Eliza Elizabeth Jones
* Harris, George
Harris, Moses
Fanny Smith
Harris, Silas +
Sariah Aldrich
* Hastings, William
Sarah Smith
* Haupt, Charles V.
* Heath, Henry
Sarah Ann Bird
Hemenway, Luther S.
Harriet Hodgson
Sarah Hodgson
* Hendrix, Daniel
Lucy Allen
* Heywood, Joseph Leland
Martha Spence
Mary Bell
* Higbee, Ezra
* Higgins, (Dr) Silus Gardner
Nancy Louisa Clark
Clara Jane Riding
Hill, Archibald
* Hill, William Brown
Emma Maria Mecham
Mary Jane Price
* Hilton, Hugh
Isabella Pilkington Frost
Hindley, John
Mary Stubbs
Eliza Williams
* Holbrook, Chandler
Eunice Dunning
Holley, James

St. George, Utah - Original Pioneers 1 Dec 1861 - 10 May 1869

Horne, Joseph
Mary Isabella Hales
Horsley, Henry (Harry)
Lois Hook
* Houston, James
Margaret Crawford
* Huber, Edward
* Hulet, Sylvanius Cyrus
Catherine Stoker
* Hunt, Amos (Sr)
Nancy Garrett Welborn
Rebecca Wiggins
* Hunt, Isaac (Sr)
Ann Newling
Partha Ann Barney
* Hunt, William Bradford
Eleanor Wiggins
Huntington, Oliver Boardman
Mary Melissa Neal
Hannah M. Sanders
Ide, James Monroe
Lydia Ann Cranson
Mary Jackson
Ivins, Anthony
* Ivins, (Dr) Israel
Anna Lowry
Julia Hill
Jackson, Alden Appolos
Caroline A. Perkins
* Jackson, James (JR)
Annis Bedford
Martha Mc Fate
Sarah Ann Stapley
* Jarvis, George
Ann Prior
Jeffery, Thomas Alfred
Mary Ann Hibbitt
Elizabeth Cowper
Jeffery, Walter
* Jenson, Anders
Johnson, Joel Hills
Susan Bryant
Janet Fife
Lucinda Alzina Bascom
Margaret Threlkeld
* Johnson, (Dr) Joseph Ellis
Harriet Snider
Hannah M. Goddard
Eliza Saunders
* Johnson, Joseph W.
* Jolley, Peliqus Berry
Sarah Knight
* Jones, Fredrick W. (Sr)
Ellen Marshall
* Jones, Mary Ann Dovelle
* Jones, Nathaniel Vary +
* Jones, Robert
Jones, Thomas Jefferson
Emily Miller
Jonson, Bengt
Anna Hakanson
Judd, Frederick
Emily Adams
Judd, Samuel
Catherine Hines
Judd, Thomas
Mary Jane Ashworth
* Keate, James
Verbena Christofferson
Susanna Rogers
* Kelsey, Easton
Abigail Finch
Mary Jane Cox
Janette Mulliner
Kemp, William Button
Mary Lockwood
* King, Charles
* Kleinman, Conrad
Elizabeth Malholm
Anna Benz
Mary Ann Germer
* Lamb, Brigham Young
Mary Foster Hardy
* Lamb, Edwin Ruthven
Elizabeth W. Hardy
* Laney, Isaac
Sarah Ann Howard
* Lang, John
Mary Ann Mickelson
Martha Mickelson
Elizabeth Standfield
Elizabeth Ogilvie
* Lang, Joseph
* Lang, Nathan
* Lang, William
Mary Pugsley
Mary Ann Baker
Larson, John
Amelia Ann Weight
Larson, Lars
Mary A. Bellows
Laub, George W.
Mary J. Mc Ginness
Ann E. Erickson
Lawrence, Henry W.
* Lee, Francis
Jane Vail Johnson
* Lee, George Washington
Abigail Lucinda Bunker
Cynthia Celestia Bunker
* Lee, John Nelson
* Lee, Samuel Francis
Ann Dodd White
* Lee, William Henry
Lewis, Aaron
Sarah Ann Weeks
Lewis, Phillip Beesom
Maria Theressa Bonney
Emily Lewis
Mary Scott
Liston, Commodore Perry
Elizabeth Reeves
Laura F. Smith
Mary Anne Bowers Snelus
* Little, James Amasa
Mary Jane Lytle
Hanna Matilda Baldwin
Mary Elizabeth Tulledge
Lloyd, James Elwood
* Lougee, Darius
Alice Hulme Thompson
Jane Tuckett
Lufkin, George Washington
Martha Ann Townsend
Susan M. Townsend
* Lund, John
Lund, Robert Charles
Mary Ann Romney
Lund, Wilson
Eliza Ann Brace
Ellen Nielson
* Lytle, John
Christina Diana Wittner
* Lytle, John Milton
Lucina Clarissa Tuttle
* Lytle, William Perry
Lucy C. Atchinson
* Mace, Wandle
Rebecca E. Howell
Macfarlane, John Menzies
Ann Chatterly
Agnes E. Heybourne
Elizabeth J. Adams
Mangum, William
Sarah Delight Potter
* Mansfield, Mathew
Johanna C. W. Peterson
Margaret Haslam
* Marvin, Edward W.
Nancy Bulford Morris
Mathis, Hans Henrich (Jr)
Elizabeth Hubschmeid
Mathis, Hans Henrich (Sr)
* Mathis, Johannes
Anna Barbara Bryner
Maria Sophie Ruesch
Maudsley, Henry James
Mary S. Foremaster
* Maxwell, William B. +
Lucretia C. Bracken
Martha Jane Mathis
Maryetta M. Hamblin
Mc Allister, John Daniel T.
Ellen Handley
Angeline Goforth
Cornelia A. Lenzi
Mc Allister, William James F.
Eleanor J. Adams
* Mc Arthur, Daniel Duncan
Matilda C. Fuller
Mary Brice Hill
Elizabeth Bullock
Mary F. Calloway
* Mc Carty, James Hardwick
Lydia M. Cragun
Mary Ann M. Frazier
Mc Clain, Marion
Mc Cullough, James Dillard
Elizabeth M. Moore
Martha J. Lowery
Elizabeth M. Loften
* Mc Fate, James
Matilda Bracken
* Mc Inelly, James
Angeline V. Elmer
Mc Intire, Robert
Mc Intire, Wallace Marshall
Abba A. Hovey
* Mc Intire, William Patterson
Anna Patterson
* Mc Mullin, William
Polly Ann Cox
Harriet Perkins
Mc Neill, Archibald
Agnes Brown
Helen Haswell
* Mc Quarrie, Hector
Agnes Gray
Elizabeth Mc Murtrie
* Meads, Alexander
Meeks, William
Mary Elizabeth Rhodes
* Merrick, John A.
* Metcalf, John Edward (Sr)
Miles, Samuel (Jr) +
Hannah Marinda Colburn
Miles, Orson P.
Miller, Henry William
Elmira Pond
Fanny Gunn
Milne, David
Susan Young
Ann C. Jarvis
Anna Hess
* Minnerly, Albert
* Moody, John Monroe
Margaret A. Mc Intire
Elizabeth Pool
Sarah M. Damron
Margaret L. Pace
Moody, William Cresfield
Harriet Henson
Lola E. Bess
Cynthia E. Damron

St. George, Utah - Original Pioneers 1 Dec 1861 - 10 May 1869

* Moon, Hugh
Maria Emeline Mott
Elizabeth Kimmish
Jannett Nicol
Morris, Richard
Emma Packer
Morse, Francis Young (Sr)
Elizabeth Thomas
* Moss, David A. +
Julia Ann Whittaker
Mary Ann Key
* Mousley, Lewis Henry
Mary Crossgrove
Sarah T. Crossgrove
* Mudd, John
Esther Barnes
* Mustard, David
Margaret Kay
Nay, John
Thankful Lucy Pine
Nebeker, Aaron Smith (Sr)
Jane Ann Smtih
* Nebeker, Ashton
Lucy Delia Pratt
* Nebeker, John
Mary Woodcock
Needham, David Bennett
Elizabeth A. Stafford
Nelson, Aaron
Mary Standforth
Selena C. Palfreyman
Nelson, William
Mary Alice Thompson
Nixon, James
Johannah M. Schultz
Hannah I. Fawcett
* Nye, John
Oakden, Phillip Louis
Olivia Alger
* Oakley, John Degroot +
Louesa Jones
* Orton, Joseph
Emma Webb Harradence
* Oxborrow, Joseph
Jeanette Potter
Mary Leicht
* Pace, James (Jr) +
Lucinda Gibson Strickland
Margarett Grinder Hewitt
Ann Webb
* Pace, John Ezra
Phoebe Ann Covington
* Pace, William Byram +
Maria Empey Gould
Park, James Pollock +
Agnes Findley
Sarah Ann Pymn
* Parker, Zadok
Miriam Parker
Parry, Edward Lloyd
Elizabeth Evans
Ann Parry
* Patrick Rufus
Pearce, Harrison
Henrietta D. Cromeans
Ann Meredith
Magdalena Schneider
* Pearce, John David L
Martha Elmina Pace
Pearce, Thomas Jefferson
Angenetta Angier
* Peck, Harrison Gray Otis
Margaret Reed Angier
* Pendleton, Benjamin Franklin
Lavina Patten
Alice Jeffery
* Perkins, Ute
Anna A. Warren
* Perkins, Ute Warren
Sarah Laub
* Perkins, William Gant
Dicy Ray
Hannah Gold
Perkins, William Job
Martha Randall Perkins
Mary Jane Willis
* Phillips, Thomas
Pickett, Horatio
Harriet J. Johnson
Philena Hunt
* Pilling, John
* Pixton, Robert +
Elizabeth Cooper
Martha Silcock
Platt, Henry John
Almeda Jane Johnson
* Player, Joseph
Ann Keet
Player, William (Jr)
* Player, William (Sr)
* Pratt, Olson (Jr)
Susan Lizette Snow
* Pratt, Orson (Sr)
(Apostle)
Sarah Marinda Bates
Prince, George
Sarah Bowman
Prisbrey, Miner Grant
Mary Ann Hershey
* Pulsipher, Charles
Ann Beers
Sarah Eliza Robbins
Julia Abby Johnson
* Pulsipher, John
Rozilla Huffaker
Esther M. Murry Barnum
* Pulsipher, William
Esther Chidester
Pulsipher, Zera
Mary Ann Brown
Prudence Mac Namara
Martha Ann Hughes
* Pymm, John
Sarah Tabberer
Agnes Donald
Catherine Donald Rankin
* Randall, Alfred Jason
Ruth Champkin
Randall, Charles Franklin
Ellen Jane Duncan
Randall, Emmerette Davis
Randall, Joseph Henry
Anna Burdett
* Ranson, James
Elizabeth Rowley
Rhoner, Johannes
Barbara Neiderson
Rich, Joseph
Richards, Silas
Elizabeth Mc Clenahan
Keziah F. Brady
Martitia Smoot
Richey, James
Lucinda Mangum
Riding, Christopher
Mary Ann Hale
Adelaide Dolbell
* Robbins, Lewis
Martha Jarvis
Rogers, David
Mary Ann Meyer
* Romney, Miles
Elizabeth G. Gaskall
Ann King
Romney, Miles Park
Hannah Hood Hill
Caroline Lambourne
Catherine Jane Cottam
* Russell, Alonzo Heventon
Nancy Briggs Foster
Louise Maria Foster
Clarissa Hardy
Russell, Henry
* Russell, James
* Russell, Thomas Wilson
Sanders, Ellis Mendenhall (Sr)
Rachel Broom Roberts
Sanders, Moses Martin
Amanda A. Fawcett
* Sangiovanni, Gyglielmo G. Rosette
Savage, Levi (Jr)
Ann Brummell
Adelaide Cooper
Mary Ann Cooper
* Scharrer, Henry
Anne Goetz
* Schlappi, Heinrich (Jr)
Margaretha Fuhrer
Lena Schmutz Wagner
Schmutz, Johannes (Sr)
Elizabeth Lehmann
Seegmiller, Adam Frederick
Laura Quahm
Seegmiller, Anna Eva Knechtel
Seegmiller, Charles William
Mariamne Forsyth
Seegmiller, Daniel
Ellen Smith
Artimesia Snow Woolley
* Sevey, George Washington
Phoebe M. Butler
Margaret N. Imlay
Shier, Jacob
Sill, Dan
Slagowski, Xcerverius Francisus
Maria M. Steiber
* Slaughter, Charles M.
Fannie Piety Kenner
* Smith, Charles
Sarah Price
Eliza Mathews
* Smith, Charles N.
Mariah Brooks De Grey
Smith, George Albert
(Apostle)
Bathsheba Wilson Bigler
* Smith, Joseph
Henrietta James
* Smith, Samuel
* Smith, William G.
Smith, William White
Jane Taylor
Annie Elmer
Maria Holden
Snell, John William
Luemma Elizabeth Laub
Snell, Richard Irvin
Margaret Earl
* Snow, Erastus Fairbanks
(Apostle)
Artimisia Beman
Minerva White
Elizabeth R. Ashby
Julia J. Spencer
Snow, William
Sally Adams
Jane Marie Shearer
Ann Rogers
Spencer, Claudius Victor
Louisa King
Susanna F. Nelson
Matilda Price
Spencer, George
Emily Brown Bush
Mary Ann Payne
Sarah M. Thompson

ST. GEORGE, UTAH - ORIGINAL PIONEERS 1 DEC 1861 - 10 MAY 1869

Squire, William
Maria Morrel
Isabel White
* Stanton, Daniel
Clarinda Graves
* Starr, Edward William
Amanda Ann Duel
Mary Ostensen
* Stephens, James W.
Lucinda Massey
* Stoker, Michael
* Stout, Allen Joseph
Amanda M. Fisk
Elizabeth Anderson
* Stout, Hosea
Alvira Wilson
* Stratton, Oliver
Harriet Ann Brown
* Stringham, Benjamin Joseph
Emma Smith Ashby
* Strong, Ezra
Sudweeks, Henry
Sarah Sweet
Emma Sudweeks
* Sullivan, Archibald
Julia A. Matthews
* Swapp, William
Elizabeth Hill
* Terry, Charles Alphonso
Sarah L. Hammond
Emeline Wilson
Terry, Thomas Sirls (Sr)
Mary Ann Pulsipher
Eliza J. Pulsipher
Terry, William Renolds
Mary Allen Phillips
* Theobold, William
Elizabeth Uren Olds
* Thomas, Charles John
Amy Hannah Adams
Mary Ann Jones
Thomas, Daniel Monroe
Ann Crosby
Jane M. Carpenter
* Thomas, Elijah +
Ann Hayward
Harriet R. Johnson
* Thompson, Robert
Alice Hulme
Thompson, William Henry
Matilda Young
Emma Cottam
Agnes E. P. Calkin
Elizabeth Jane Wright
Hannah M. Selender
* Thurston, George Washington
Sarah Lucina Snow
* Thurston, Smith Butler
Mary Isom
Thurston, Thomas Jefferson
Elizabeth J. Smith
Townsend, James Foss (Jr)
Elizabeth J. Dunn
* Truman, Jacob Mica +
Elizabeth Boyce
Catherine Maxwell
Tuckett, Joseph
Margaret Jane Isaacs
* Turner, William
Angeline P. Averett
* Tyler, Albert Peck
Celestia Pratt
* Tyler, De Witt
* Utley, Little John
Deborah White
* Vance, John (Jr)
Elizabeth Campbell
Walker, Charles Lowell
Abigail Middlemass
Sarah Smith
* Walker, Edwin
Walker, William
Warren, Edward Eugene
Sarah (Ann) Smith
* Washburn, Daniel A.
Watts, John +
Webb, William Badcock (Sr)
Amelia Jarvis
* Wells, Stephen Robert
Mary Ann Lowe
Anne T. Golightly
* Westover, Charles
Eliza Ann Haven
Mary Shumway
Westover, Edwin Ruthven
Sarah Jane Burwell
Agnes Ann Findley
* Whipple, Eli
Patience Foster
Caroline Lytle Peters
White, Thomas
Bertha Giles
Whitehead, Adolphus Rennie
Mary Elizabeth Goddard
Myrza Jane Alexander
Mary Ester Wells
* Whitmore, (Dr) James M.
Elizabeth Garter
* Wilkins, James Wilson
* Wilson, Charles
Wilson, Ephraim
Isabelle Deans
Margaret Mc Neil Houston
Wilson, Henry Hardy
Frances Kelley
* Wilson, Robert
Wiltbank, Spencer Watson
Annie Sanders
* Winder, Thomas Harrison
Hannah Shreve
* Winsor, Anson Perry (Sr)
Emeline Zanetta Brower
Mary Nelson
* Woodard, Jabez
Ann Granger
* Woodbury, John Stillman
Martha Alice Parker
* Woodbury, Orin Nelson
Ann Cannon
Frances Goddard
* Woodbury, Thomas Hobart (Sr)
Catherine R. Haskell
Harriet Miller
* Woods, Benjamin F.
Woods, Lyman Lafayette
Marihah Ann Bird
* Woodward, George
Thomazin Downing
Mary Ann Wallace
Woolley, Edwin Dilworth
Emma Geneva Bentley
Florence Snow
Woolley, Edwin Gordon
Mary L. Bentley
* Woolley, Franklin Benjamin
Olive Carl Foss
Artimesia Snow
Worthen, Samuel
Sarah Hallam
Maria L. Grow
Jane Osborne
Wulfenstein, Bengt Pehr
Olina Guldbrandson
* Young, Franklin Wheeler
Nancy Lenora Green
Anna Maria Sabin
* Young, John Ray
Albina Terry
Lydia Knight
Young, Joseph Watson
Lurana Eldridge
Thankful Adams
* Young, Lorenzo Sobieski
Amelia Black
Young, William

* Orginal Encampment Members 1861
\+ Served with Mormon Batallion

Name Researcher: Roberta Blake Barnum

Appendix B - Historic Preservation Resource Links

*(*Please Note: The project staff has not verified if these addresses are valid web links for the 2015 edition. You may contact the Utah Heritage Foundation directly at (801) 533-0858 regarding the information below.)*

The following links, provided by the Utah Heritage Foundation, offers useful information about Historic Preservation. This information identifies the requirements of restoring historic sites to standards acceptable by the National Register of Historic Places. It also provides information regarding possible financial assistance and tax credits available to those seeking to restore historic properties for the purpose of adding them to the National Historic Register.

The Utah State History website on rehabilitating historic buildings:
http://history.utah.gov/historic_buildings/information_and_research/rehab/index.html

This financial assistance website gives information about the tax credit programs:
http://history.utah.gov/historic_buildings/financial_assistance/index.html

Utah Heritage Foundation financial resources website:
http://www.utahheritagefoundation.com/preservation-resources/financial-resources

The Utah Heritage Foundation's easement program explained more fully:
http://www.utahheritagefoundation.com/preservation-resources/easement-program

The Utah Heritage Foundation's revolving fund loan program website:
http://www.utahheritagefoundation.com/preservation-resources/low-interest-loans

Protection Strategies on the Utah Heritage Foundation website:
http://www.utahheritagefoundation.com/preservation-resources/protection-strategies

Information on the National Trust website when you click on the 'Resources' tab:
http://www.preservationnation.org/about-us/

Title 10 - Chapter 21

LANDMARK SITES

SECTION:

10-21-1: PURPOSE
10-21-2: DESIGNATION OF LANDMARK SITES
10-21-3: CONDITIONAL USES FOR LANDMARK SITES
10-21-4: RELATIONSHIP TO ZONING DISTRICTS
10-21-5: PERMITS REQUIRED
10-21-6: FEES FOR PERMITS
10-21-7: DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS
10-21-8: HAZARDOUS STRUCTURES; ORDINARY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

10-21-1: PURPOSE: This chapter is enacted and intended for the purpose of more fully preserving and encouraging the upgrading of historical sites that constitute important cultural, educational and economic assets for the city by supporting the continued use of the property for residential purposes, and by allowing owners of these properties to receive a return on their investment through limited commercial use of their property without detracting from the residential character of neighborhoods where they are located or the historic character of the building involved. (Ord. 2006-04-003, 4-6-2006)

10-21-2: DESIGNATION OF LANDMARK SITES:

A. Public Hearing: Upon application of individual property owners, the city's historic preservation commission may recommend landmark sites to the city council, who shall designate certain areas or structures as landmark sites. Prior to the designation of landmark sites, the city council shall hold a public hearing, notice of which shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation and mailed to the owners of the property proposed to be so designated (at least 5, but not more than 15 days prior to the date of the public hearing).

B. Criteria For Designating A Property As A Landmark Site: Any building, structure, or site may be designated as a city landmark site if it meets the criteria in subsections B1 through B3 of this section and at least one of the other criteria set forth in subsections B4 through B8 of this section:

1. It is located within the boundaries of St. George City.

2. It is a minimum of fifty (50) years old.

3. It retains its historic integrity in that there are no major alterations or additions that have obscured or destroyed the significant historic features.

Major alterations that would destroy the historic integrity include, but are not limited to, changes in pitch of the main roof, enlargement or enclosure of windows on the principal facades, addition of upper stories or the removal of original upper stories, covering the exterior walls with non-historic materials, moving the resource from its original location to one that is dissimilar to the original, additions which significantly detract from or obscure the original form and appearance of the building or structure when viewed from the public way.

4. It is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or it has been officially determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the provisions of 36 CFR 60.6(s). Properties listed on or determined to be eligible for the national register must still retain their integrity.

5. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the city, state or nation.

6. It is associated with lives of persons significant in the history of the city, state or nation.

7. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a rare or unique type, period or method of construction, or that represents the work of an architect or builder recognized as a master in his/her field, or that possesses high artistic values or style, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

8. It has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (archeological sites, for example). (Ord. 2006-04-003, 4-6-2006)

10-21-3: CONDITIONAL USES FOR LANDMARK SITES: The City Council, upon recommendation of the planning commission, may permit as a conditional use on landmark sites the following uses:

Offices and other commercial uses deemed appropriate by the city council provided the following conditions are satisfied:

A. Substantial investment is made to upgrade the property.

B. Any renovation shall maintain or enhance the historic, architectural and aesthetic features of the property.

C. The proposed use shall generate only minimal traffic or parking demand as determined by the city council.

D. For bed and breakfast inns, the owner shall reside in the dwelling.

Failure to comply with any of the above conditions may result in the revocation of the conditional use permit and any business license related to the commercial use of the property. (Ord. 2006-04-003, 4-6-2006)

10-21-4: RELATIONSHIP TO ZONING DISTRICTS: In all landmark sites with a conditional use permit as provided in section 10-21-3 of this chapter, the city council, upon recommendation of the planning commission, may impose such other conditions as may be deemed necessary to protect the character of landmark sites. (1998 Document § 23-4; amd. 2003 Code)

10-21-5: PERMITS REQUIRED:

A. Construction Permits: Any construction upon landmark sites that shall materially change the exterior appearance, add to, reconstruct or alter a landmark site, shall require a permit from the city council. Applications for such permits shall be made to the historic preservation commission who shall recommend the granting or denial of the permit to the city council. The city council shall have final authority to grant or deny a permit to construct that is consistent with standards here in after set forth. (1998 Document § 23-5)

B. Demolition Permits: No structure or building within a landmark site shall be demolished or removed without a permit bearing the approval of the city council, upon recommendation of the historic preservation commission. (1998 Document § 23-6)

10-21-6: FEES FOR PERMITS: All applications for new construction or demolition permits shall be accompanied by a fee submitted to the building department in amounts specified by the city council. (1998 Document § 23-9)

10-21-7: DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS: In passing upon an application for a conditional use permit for a landmark site, the planning commission and city council shall consider, among other things, the historic, architectural and aesthetic features of such structure. The maintenance and enhancement of these features shall be considered. (1998 Document § 23-7)

10-21-8: HAZARDOUS STRUCTURES; ORDINARY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR: This chapter shall not prohibit the razing of structures which pose an immediate hazard to human health and safety, nor preclude ordinary maintenance and repair not otherwise subject to building department regulation. (1998 Document § 23-8)

City of St. George