Events, Places and Things and their Place in Lehi History

Abel John Evans Law Offices

- The Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank was the Law Offices of Abel John Evans in 1905.

Adventureland Video

- Established in the Old Cooperative building at 197 East State in 1985.

Alahambra Saloon

- This was a successful saloon ran by Ulysses S. Grant(not the President) for a few short years in the Hotel Lehi (Lehi Hotel) In 1891 through approximately 1895.
- The address was 394 West Main Street.

American Fork Canyon Power Plant

- When the power plant was closed, one of the cabins was sold to Robert and Kathleen Lott in 1958 and it is their home today at 270 North 300 East

American Fork Canyon Railroad

- Railroad that took men to the mines in American Fork Canyon
- Henry Thomas Davis helped build the railroad in American Fork Canyon

American Savings and Loan Company

- Company founded by Lehi man John Franklin Bradshaw

A.O.U.W. Lodge

- A.O.U.W. Lodge met in an upper room at the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank in 1895.
- It stands for Ancient Order of United Workmen
- The AOUW was a breakoff of the Masons.

Arley Edwards Barbershop

- Opened a barbershop in 1951-52 in the Steele Building at 60 West Main.

Athenian Club

- The Athenian Club was organized on December 27, 1909 at the home of Emmerrette Smith. She was elected the first President
- Julia Child was elected vice President and Jane Ford was elected Secretary.

- There was a charter membership of 20 members
- The colors of the club were yellow and white
- They headed the drive for a Public Library.
- They sponsored a dance with all the money going for a Public Library.
- Each woman also donated a book to the cause.
- They donated a picture, "Sister Madonna" to the Primary School.
- They supplied milk to undernourished school children.
- They worked one day a week for the Red Cross during World War II.
- They donated a Hawthorne tree which was planted in Wines park in honor of George Washington's 200th birthday.
- Donated a rock masonry drinking fountain in 1936 at Wines Park. Florence Merrihew designed the fountain.
- They donated rose bushes and cleaned up around the Pioneer Monument
- Athenians welcomed an opportunity to bring some five paintings to Lehi. In 1941, they cooperated with the high school and purchased J. T. Harwood's oil painting of Lehi's Old Fort Wall" Again in 1943 they helped frame a collection of Edwin C. Evans paintings. These hang in the high school library.
- In 1950, the officers were: President: Mrs. Adela G. Fox; Vice President, Mrs. Olive B. Harding; Secretary, Mrs Laura B. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Annie L. Webb; Treasurer, Mrs. Edith D. Evans.
- They celebrated their 50th anniversary in 1949.

Auctus Club

- Organized September 29, 1939.
- Norene Kopinsky was the first president, Arleen Goodwin, Vice President, and Merl Knudsen, secretary. There were twenty charter members
- Auctus means "promoter, narrator, originator, to enrich to refine, to give prestige."
- The women started purchasing a book to read and then it was donated to the Library. During the period 1941-1945, forty three very worth-while books were presented to the library.
- During World War II they sponsored many supports for the war effort.
- They supported the band and uniforms.

- In 1950 the officers were Naomi Shaw, President, Ada Whipple, vice-president and Helen Jones Secretary.

Becky's Dance Studio

- Mike and Becky Southwick purchased the building at 101 West Main after years of being unoccupied, and created Becky's Dance Studio which as remained until the present.
- They have specialized in modern, contemporary and jazz dancing and has provided a place for young ladies to refine their creative side.

Bessinger Home Private School

- Listed by Edward Southwick's Book of Remembrance as a Private School.

Big Field

- Communal Cattle Feeding area in the initial days of the community.
- Became part of Lehi's United Order of Enoch in 1874-1880.
- Caused much division in the community over ownership.

Blue Rock Building

- A name for the building built at 169 West Main. It was built with the blue rock foundation that came from Zions Hill, the blue rock quarry west of the lake.
- Jonas Holdsworth was the quarryman for Zion's Hill. He was the sole owner of the property in 1889. He quarried the rock for his own place.
- He had the building built in 1891.
- He built it for a rental.
- Mason Johnny Donalson laid the blue rock up the sides of the building. It is a beautiful work of masonry that can be seen up close today.
- It is still in use today.

Bradshaw Auto Parts

- Salt Lake Business founded by Lehi native Franklin Bradshaw.

Bridal Center

- This and That shop owned by Connie Nielson evolved into the Bridal Center which specializes only in Bridal Gowns and Prom dresses.
- At first all bridal gowns were sewn by Connie and her daughters. Today all the gowns are purchased in tact and then modified by Connie and her daughter Julie Rafiner.

- The shop is a buzz of activity of prospective brides coming to find the perfect dress for their occasion.
- Connie also opened a shop in Provo.
- The enterprise celebrated their 50 year anniversary in November 2013.

Broadbents and Sons Store

- In 1882, Joseph Samuel Broadbent went into the mercantile business with his father, Joseph Broadbent forming the firm of Broadbent & Son. It was at 128 North 100 East.
- This store has remained in business longer than any other enterprise in the history of Lehi.
- Joseph Broadbent started out as a clock repairman and his wife Sarah sewing bolts of blue denim into overalls and jumpers. She would add copper rivets to her denim creations.
- In 1882, Joseph and his 19 year old son built a 15 X 30 foot room on the north end of their adobe home.(the northeast corner of First north and First East.)
- Besides clock and jewelry work, and Sarah's home-made clothes, they added a fine line of wooden furniture.
- In the mid-1880's after enormous success, they added on more than doubling their original size on the north end. They added two new departments-grocery and dry goods.
- With the success of the Sugar Factory, Broadbents built a new two story structure in 1892 which remains the heart of the store today.
- Joseph Broadbent died in 1920. Joseph Samuel Broadbent made very few changes to the store.
- In 1937, Joseph Samuel Broadbent died, and John Broadbent took over the management of the store.
- In 1938 John married Alice Davis and like the Broadbent women before were a strong force in the mercantile business.
- During World War II, the Broadbents the 1882 and the mid 1880's building and also tore down the old Broadbent home. A new brick Food market was erected on the property in September of 1942.
- An appliance and gift salesroom was added in 1948.

- In 1957, a 2,178 square foot clothing and dry goods addition was built onto the north of the 1892 built store.
- A large addition to the store built by Jay Haws was built on the south of the store. Grand opening was in March of 1967.
- Broadbents have a nativity that has been in the window at Christmas time since World War II and has expanded yearly.
- Alice and her daughters began dressing porcelain dolls into some beautiful creations.
- At the death of Alice and John and their son David, their daughters Betty Anderson and Nan Frandsen continue the Broadbent tradition. The store continues to change with the times, specializing in a new Quilt shop inside the store.

Broadbent Greenhouses

- As a hobby, Joseph Samuel Broadbent started raising flowers and later this grew into a thriving floral business-Broadbent Greenhouses.
- Annie Shaw Broadbent started this with her husband Joseph and did a lot of the work at the Greenhouses.
- In 1937, Joseph Samuel Broadbent died, and John Broadbent took over the management of the Greenhouse.

Brown's Hotel

- The Lehi Hotel was sold to Leveret W. Brown in March of 1891.
- It was located at 394 West Main.
- It ran as the Brown's Hotel until later that year when it was turned over to B. W. Smith and Ulysses S. Grant.
- Brown took back the Hotel in around 1895 and it remained an inn(on and off) until it was sold as a residence by Brown's wife.

Bull River Ditch

- The Ditch that goes from Alpine to the Point of the Mountain.
- Elisha Davis Jr. with Byron W. Brown and John Austin, surveyed the Bull River Ditch with John Thomas riding ahead to drop pegs at the indication of hand.

Businessmen Club

- Morgan Stanley Lott was President of the Businessmen's Club in Lehi,

Camp Floyd Cutoff

- In 1858, the military built a road that crossed the divide between Fairfield and Lehi.
- The road made a shortcut between Salt Lake and Fairfield.
- The road used Indian crossing at the Jordan River to cross over.
- The road went northward to connect State Road at Oak Hollow.
- This was called Camp Floyd Cutoff between 1958 and 1959 while the Military was at Camp Floyd.

Candy Man Tom Smith Barn (Confectionery)

- After Candy Man Tom Smith denounced his membership in the LDS Faith, his candy shop on Main street was boycotted.
- He opened a Candy Barn at his home at 411 West and 109 South.
- He would make suckers, taffy and other specialty candies and load them up in this horse and buggy and go place to place selling his wares.
- The barn was described as having Large brick ovens all around the sides of the walls of the room. Large Taffy hooks were connected to the walls.
- After the boycott died down, the children would all go and buy his wares from the barn.
- The most popular was a silver streak ball of hard candy. If it had a streak through it, they received a nickel of which they would buy another one.
- Tom would provide a hammer to the children to break the hard candy to see the streak.
- After the death of Tom, the confectionery served as a barn and stables.

Carrie Ball Home School

- A Private home school taught by Carrie Ball.
- Her home was at First East and First North.
- Student Elisha Peck Jr. recalls her as a "dear soul" who tried to teach the ABCs around the stove to the students while cooking.

Centennial Barn

- The Barn was constructed in 1872 as a stable and livery station barn near the Railroad Depot.
- When the railroad was completed in American Fork as the terminus, business declined.

- Lehi Citizens moved the Barn to the Tithing Yard in 1873.
- It was built as a Tithing Barn to house the Donations in kind of their 10%
- The Tithing Office was erected at 344 West Main in 1844.
- A Large yard surrounded the Office.
- The City of Lehi usually used Lehi Music Hall for large celebrations, but the City of Lehi could not get it for the Centennial celebration of our country on July 4, 1876.
- The Citizens of Lehi fixed up the barn for the celebration
- They made a dance floor out of red cedar lumber hauled from West Canyon
- Decorated the Barn with flags, bunting, flowers, flags, pictures and mottos.
- Andrew Fjeld wrote in his journal that "to say that it looked beautiful is putting it mildly, for it looked like a veritable fairy palace."
- The barn was the afternoon scene of a childrens dance and a night adult dance.
- In the evening Fireworks were set off. The crowd were startled by the fireworks thinking it was a fire almost had a stampede. No one was hurt.
- Sporting Activities took place in the Yard.
- Ice Cream was first served in Lehi at the Centennial Celebration.
- Other civic events continued to be held there.
- After Thomas R. Cutler became the Second Bishop the Tithing Yard and Barn were moved closer to the Bishops House. (Cutler Mansion)
- The Second Tithing Yard was at 600 North and Second East.
- The Barn was moved to the Second Tithing Yard.
- A large portion of the Barn still remains at the back of Bruce Webb Home at 651 North 200 East

Charm Products.

- Company founded by Lehi man John Franklin Bradshaw

Christensens

- Purchased the Armond Webb property after Larsens left it at 173 East Main and purchased it.
- Christensens owned and operated retail and later wholesale operations from the building.
- It closed down previous to 1997.

Cobblerock Cloggers

- A Lehi western dance group.
- The Senate Building housed the group in 1988.

Colonial House

- In 1976, Kevin Kleinman and his mother Carolyn Kleinman purchased the La Fiera Reception Center from Kenneth Greenwood.
- They called the new reception center Colonial House.
- It was located at 181 West Main-189 West Main Street
- Hundreds of weddings and social events took place there.
- In 1978, the Colonial House was sold to Gary Nelson and his brother Howard.
- Gary Nelson soon became the sole proprietor.
- It closed down in early 2010's decade.
- Upstairs above the Colonial House has apartments for rent.

Comer Building

- Building on 116 West Main first built by Heber C. Comer.

Comer Saloon

- The first building on the site of 116 West Main Street
- The Property was owned by Heber C. Comer
- John and Alma Comer opened a saloon there in 1890.
- They dissolved their partnership in 1892 and Alma Comer became sole owner.
- It was open until 1895.

Comer Store on Railroad Street

- It was located at the intersection of Railroad Street and 2100 North in the Lehi Junction.
- Heber Comer established the business in 1881.
- Not much is known about the store.
- It was burglarized in 1883 by engine tender William H. Colton. The store was so sparse that all he got was pouch to tobacco and a little bit of chage.
- Comer sold the store in 1890.

Cucumber Craze

- Lasted from 1906 until the depression.

- Mount Pickle Factory opened on State Street west of the Railroad Depot.
- Large amount of Lehi changed out gardens and acreage to provide cucumbers of the Mount Pickle Factory.
- It ended with the Depression.

Curfew Bell

- On 18 July, 1887, the Lehi City Council passed a Curfew Law to control vandalism after dark.
- The Youth had to be in the house by 9 o'clock unless accompanied by an adult.
- In September 1887 Mayor George Webb authorized $50 to purchase a bell to go atop the City Hall.
- The Curfew Bell was rung by the marshal each night at 9 p.m.
- It was eventually raised to 16 years and older and then 18 years. and older.
- The Bell also served as the fire alarm. The city was divided into four quadrants and you could tell where the fire was by how the bell was rung.
- Beginning in 1895, the Bell was also ran at 9:30 on Sunday to encourage attendance at Sunday School.
- The bell remained on top of City until it was remodeled as the Fire Station and stayed atop two other fire stations.
- It remained into effect until an electric siren was installed in the community in 1938.
- From then on it was put into storage and only used for Fourth of July ringing.
- In 1973 the historic bell was mounted on a framework and placed in front of the Fire station at 54 South Center.
- It was moved to the front of the new Public Safety Building at 176 North Center in 1990.

Cutler Mansion-150 East State Street

- Samuel Briggs was the Original Owner of a home on the site.
- In March 1878, Cutler moved from a small home near the original People's Co-op store and bought the seven room house from Samuel Briggs at 150 East State
- In 1900 Cutler began construction of a $14,000 home on his State Street property.

- The home that is a near duplicate of the Jesse Knight Mansion in Provo which was designed by architects Ware and Treaganza.
- The July 19, 1900 said that Charles Ohran and Olaf Holmstead were doing the masonry work on the new fifteen-room mansion, which was later stuccoed and the plaster scoured to resemble stone.
- The home was called a box style home.
- It was named the finest residence south of Salt Lake.
- The interior features hand-carved oak woodwork throughout, oak floors, a large sixteen-by-twenty-four foot dining table, a vestibule which opens into a front hall and stairway, front parlors with oak sliding doors, and handsome main stairway with stained-glass half-circle window above a regular window on the landing.
- There were numerous fireplaces with oak mantles and tile hearths.
- Three years after the mansion was completed the Cutler family moved to Salt Lake to be closer to his business interests.
- He retired in 1917, died in California five years, later, but is buried in the Lehi Cemetery.
- The Cutler family retained the Lehi home until 1914 with various married children lived there periodically.
- In 1914, G. Marian remodeled the Cutler Mansion into the Reltuc Inn (Cutler Spelled backwards.)
- It had all kinds of problems that resulted in the Inn being closed down after just six months.
- It was sold to Dr. Fred Worlton. He lived in the lower floors, and converted the upstairs into the Lehi Hospital. Ten Patient rooms and an operating room were established in the facility.
- In 1921. Victor X-Rays were taken in the Lehi Hospital by a representative of the Victor X-Ray Corporation.
- In 1925 he purchased the former Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank building and remodeled the upper floor into a hospital.
- The Worlton family retained ownership of the Cutler Mansion until 1967.
- In 1967, Wallace and Arlene Olsen purchased it. The Olsens still live in the home in 2014

- The Olsen have listed it on the National Register of Historic Places.

Dalley Jewelry Store

- Wes Dalley leased the E.N. Webb Jewelry Store at 72 West Main Street on the retirement of Ernest Webb. This was in 1967.
- In April 1973, they moved to a larger building at 98 West Main Street.
- They purchased the building from Leonard and Twila Rockwell in 1973.
- They have had several businesses in the stores.
- It has been called Dalley's Tropicals, and Geraldines which specialized in Madame Alexander dolls and other giftware.
- The Dalley's obtained a listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Davis Market

- In 1949, Jim and Phyllis Davis opened a market at 189 West Main.
- They kept it in this side of the Racker Building until 1951.
- In 1952, Jim and Phyllis Davis moved the market next door to 181 West Main.
- In 1956, they sold it and it became Larsen's AG Market

Deseret Telegraph Company.

- This was the LDS telegraphy company that went from Salt Lake to eventually St. George.
- David Evans was the operator for the Church and his daughter Barbara was the fastest telegraph operator in the company.
- The office initially was in the home of David Evans.
- In 1893, it opened in the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank building.

Dorton and Sons Meat Market

- Joseph Dorton purchased the east half of Winn Harwood property at 126 West Main in 1882 and established a meat market.
- On March 9, 1886, Dorton's son Joseph E. Dorton purchased the property at 120 West Main..
- Joseph Dorton and his son Joseph Edward established the Dorton Brother Meat Department in 1882.
- When Joseph's health failed in 1886, Joseph Edward with his brothers George and William took over the business.
- Their new building, although started in 1892, did not get completed until

January of 1894.

- It was a two story adobe building.
- Many members of the Dorton family participated in the business until it was sold to Ross and Ross Mercantile in 1901.
- In the summer of 1901,Dorton purchased property from Sarah T. Evans at 46 West Main Street. This had been part of the Anders Peterson property.
- Dorton maintained his meat market at 46 West Main until 1904 when he went into the Poultry business.
- In 1905 he sold the property to Mountain States Telephone Office.

Dr. Boyd Larsen Medical Office

- Opened an upstairs medical office in the Comer Building at 116 West Main.
- Rented from Ferd Evans.
- Opened in November of 1946.

Dr. E.C. Merrihew Dental Office

- Purchased the property at 72 West Main in 1898 expanding Main Street from between 100 and 200 West.
- The property had originally been part of the Anders Peterson homestead.
- The Dental Office was 18 X 20 foot size.
- The brickwork was done by Andrew Fjeld and Charles Ohran and were the probable builders of the Business.
- He was one of the most trained dentists of the time.
- He advertised using gas nitrious oxide.
- He sold the business to Dr. Walter T. Hasler.

Dr. Harold Christensen Dental Parlor

- Dr. Christensen opened a Dental Parlor at 60 West Main in 1913
- He remained there until April 1915.

Dr. J. G Jones Dental Office

- Dr. Jones came to Lehi in 1931 during the depths of the depression.
- He opened his office in the Southworth building.
- The first year he took in a physician for a short period of time with him-Dr. Val Sandwall.
- In 1934 he announced he purchased property at 40 West Main in between the Gilchrist Hardware and the Telephone building.

Dr. J. N. Christensen Dental Office

- Dr Christensen opened his dental office in the spring of 1896 in the Lehi Hotel.

Dr. Horace Holbrook Medical Office

- In 1907 Dr. Robert Steele sold his medical to Dr. Horace Holbrook at 60 West Main..
- Dr. Holbrook graduated from the Medical Surgical College of Philadelphia in 1906.
- He maintained his Doctor office until 1913
- It became Dr. Harold Christensen Dental Office in 1913.

Dr. James Kenning Dental Office.

- Dr Kenning opened at Dental office in the west side of the Racker Building in 1948.
- It was at 189 West Main.
- The Dental Office was open for two years and closed in 1949.

Dr. Kent Davis Dental Office

Dr. Robert Steele Medical Office.

- Opened their office in the Slaughterhouse Meat Market at 101 West Main in 1896.
- Dr. Steele along with his brother Frank performed the first appendectomy on Joseph Hammer in Lehi.
- He built a new Brick Office at 60 West Main. He purchased the property off of E.C. Merrihew who had his Dental Office next door.
- Andrew Fjeld and Charles Ohran did the brick on this building.
- Dr. Steele graduated from Chicago's College of physician Surgeons. He was the first doctor to obtain a degree of respectability.
- During the Smallpox Epidemic in 1900, he tried to get the people of Lehi to take the vaccine, with little success.
- He obtained an order from the State Board of Health to have all children vaccinated before they go to school. The Lehi School Board ignored the order until they were threatened with prosecution. Lehi citizens held meetings of protest of the order.
- Dr, Steele moved to Salt Lake in 1907 and sold his business to Dr. Horace

Holbrook.

Dr. Walter T. Hasler Medical Office

- He purchased the Merrihew Dental Office at 72 West Main in 1907.
- He moved from town in 1910.
- He sold the building to Ernest N. Webb.

Dr W. L. Worlton Dental Office

- Dr. Worlton had a Dental Office in the West part of the Racker Building.
- This was the 189 West Main Street
- It was open from 1930-1938.

Dry Creek

- The creek that runs down from State Street to the Lake.
- It is usually dried up by July.
- At one point Lehi was designated by the term Dry Creek after this creek.
- Dry Creek had cottonwood trees along it with which the pioneers built their cabins.

Edna's Shop

- Leroy and Edna Gammon purchased the Webb's Furnishings at 189 East State.
- They opened Edna's Shop in 1950.
- Sold the store to S & P in 1959.

Ellison's Cleaners.

- Around 1950, Harold Ellison bought the building at 101 West Main
- Harold and Helen Ellison established the dry cleaners and ran the business until 1971.
- It was also known as the Lehi Dry Cleaners.
- It was sold to Bruce Peck in 1971.

Emmett's and Ethels Restaurant

- Started as a restaurant at a local shop on the Leany Property.
- Moved to 95 East Main Opened a new brick building.
- Closed in February 2014.

E.N. Webb Jewelry Store.

- He had received his Doctor of Optometry from Los Angeles Medical School
- In 1908 he opened his original Jewelry Store in the Abe Gudmundsen old

stand at 136 West Main.

- In 1910 Ernest N. Webb bought the Dr. Office of Walter T. Hasler at 72 West Main and moved his business to the new site.
- He opened a optometry practice and had a gift shop where he carried a fine line of diamonds, watches, leather goods, silverware and cut class.
- He sold most of the men's school rings for Lehi High School.
- Ron Peterson worked there repairing jewelry.
- For a Brief time, Alta Webb opened a beauty salon with the store in 1937.
- He maintained the business for fifty-nine years, one of the most continuous businesses in Lehi History.
- He leased the the building to Wes Dalley in 1969.

Evan's Cafe.

- It was located at 120 West Main.
- Ferd and Lila opened the cafe on 20 December 1945.
- Purchased the Comer Building in 1946. The Comer Building is located at 166 West Main.
- They expanded their ovens to the new located and rented the other spaces.
- Ferd's father William purchased the property at 120 West Main in 1954. In 1958 he sold the property to Ferd and Lila.
- It was a very successful cafe in Lehi.
- In 1959, the Evan's turned over the business to Alta Clark.
- The Evan's Cafe closed forever in July 1961.

Evansville

- Lehi's name in 1951.
- Named after the First Bishop David Evans.
- David Evans did not want it named after him and changed the name to Dry Creek and finally Lehi after a Book of Mormon prophet when it was incorporated.

Fife and Drum Corp.

- Created by Abraham Enough in the 1860's.
- He was a "a portly little Frenchman,"
- It existed until the early 1890's.
- Over the years, many Lehi boys were a part of the Band.

- Oldtimers recalled with fond reverie the figure of Enough, “with his mouth crooked over his fife and his feet keeping time to the strain.”

Fire Siren

- The Electric Fire Siren was installed with the remodeling of the Fire station in 1938.
- The 10:00 siren only ran for a few years in the sixties just after the new curfew law was passed. The fire siren was phased out when the Fire Department went to pagers.

First Lehi Fishing Enterprise

- In Winter 1850, Lehi’s first commercial enterprise, fishing, is initiated.
- The women made a 100 foot seine net out of twine purchased from Salt Lake.
- Claiborne Thomas purchased a skiff from Salt Lake.
- The fish provided for the Sulphur Springs colony and later the supply exceeded the demand and the fish were sold to surrounding settlements.

Footloose

- A Paramount Pictures movie made in Lehi in 1984.
- The Roller Mills became a central visual piece in the movie.
- The John Y. Smith Mansion at 518 North 100 East was used for some of the scenes.
- Celebrated the movie’s 30th anniversary in 2014.

Fox Pond

- Pond behind where Harvard Hinton lives from his poplar tree west.
- The Pond is no longer there but dried up..
- The Kids of Lehi ice skated there in the Winter Time.
- It was caused by the large swamps in this area of Lehi.

Fort Lehi

- In 1853, Brigham Young warned all communities to “fort up”
- Lehi residents moved approximately sixty cabins to form a hollow enclosure.
- The north outer wall was about fifty feet (three rods) north of Main Street.
- The west wall was three rods (about fifty feet) west of Third West.
- The South wall was midway between Second and Third South
- The east was midway between Center and First West.

- On 17 February 1854, the city council voted to erect an eigh-foot wall adobe wall surrounding the fort.
- Brigham Young came to Lehi before beginning the wall. Brigham Young came and argued for a larger fort. David Evans proclaimed to follow Brigham Young and the larger fort was begun the next day.
- Bishop David Evans used a pocket compass and a carpenter's square and performed a survey of where the fort and streets would go.
- Some areas of the fort wall were 12 feet tall.
- There were several parapet watchtowers around the fort for protection.
- Portholes were many areas eight feet tall.
- Entrances into the fort were at First North and Third West, Second South and Fourth West, Third South and First West and at Main and Center.
- After the arrival of the United States Army at Camp Floyd, diminished the need for the fort.
- In 1905, the last remaining piece of fort was demolished.

Franklin School

- It was built in 1875.
- It became the social, religious, and educational center of the neighborhood.
- In 1893-94 the North Branch held church services in the Franklin School

Garff Hall

- Built by Lauritz (Louis) Garff at 154 West Main Street
- A two story rock building
- Also Known as the Lehi Opera House
- The Second floor was used as a Lodge Hall.

Gateway Furniture

- Hugh and Barbara Otterson opened Gateway Furniture Store in the West Side of Racker Mercantile at 189 West Main Street.
- It was opened in 1953 and stayed until 1955.

Genie Scarf Distributorship

- During the craze of scarfs during the Late 1960's Connie Nielson opened a Scarf Distribution plant at the back of Glen's Barbershop in November 1963.
- She would get a bolt of material and make hundreds of the same scarf out of the bolt. She would do this to many many different bolts of cloth and then

send a variety of scarves to all of the different places. It lasted until 1971 when the shop became a full sewing facility.

Gilchrist Grove

- This was on 300 East State Street
- This was a site for some of Lehi's earliest festivities
- There was a baseball field here and park.

Gilchrist Hardware Store

- In 1925 the Gilchrist Hardware store was opened in the west side of the Racker Mercantile
- It was at 189 West Main.
- It was open until 1944.

Giles Feed Store

- Afton Giles, who had worked for the People's Cooperative since 1919 became the feed department manager in January 1937.
- NIne months later, when ZCMI announced that they were abandoning the Lehi branch (the People's Co-op), in January 1937, Afton Giles purchased the Co-op Feed yard at 189 East State.
- Until May 1939, he was situated at 189 East State
- In 1939 he sells it to Heber J. Webb and purchases and moves his business one door down to 197 East state.
- The store stayed open here for twenty-eight years.
- Giles Feed Store was rich with early aroma. Customers well remember what an olfactory reward it was to visit the place.
- Giles custom grounded a full line of poultry, dairy, and hog feeds on a Hammermill Grinder.
- Early ads for his business noted that he also carried grain, flour, baled hay, cedar post, stock salt, poultry supplies, and "chicken coop spry and cow spray".
- Giles also advertised "SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES NOW WITH ARSENATE OF LEAD"-its toxic effects not known in 1939.
- IN 1967, Wally Olsen purchased the building from Giles.

Glee Club Saloon

- It opened at 116 West Main by Nate Rockhill in August of 1895.

- The Hoosier Saloon was renamed the Glee Club Saloon.
- It was owned by Nate Rockhill.
- Moved to 126 West Main in February 1896.
- It was one of the most well-known saloons in Lehi at the time and had many write-ups in the newspapers about its operation.
- Rockhill was arrested in 1896 for selling liquour on Sunday.
- He also got in trouble for selling to minors in 1896.
- Prohibition closed the Saloon in 1898.
- Rockhill moved to Sevier County.

Glen's Barbershop

- Glen and Connie Nielson purchased the old Jameson bakery building and Andrew Anderson home on the fourteenth of February 1959.
- It was located at 35 West Main Street.
- Glen owned a Barbershop in the Building.
- Boyd Wilkins and Garry Sampson also cut hair out of the business.
- The back of the shop became the place for the enterprises of his wife Connie.
- The Barbershop closed in 1970.

Goodwin's Golden Rule

- Goodwin's Golden Rule was established on Main Street on 13 May 1926.
- It started in the east side of the Racker Mercantile at 181 West Main Street. It lasted in this site until 1930.
- Established by Lehi Second Ward Bishop and Former City Councilmember Samuel I. Goodwin.
- Business shut down in 1946.

Greenwood Carpets

- In 1971, Ken and Dennis Greenwood purchased the Racker Building. They opened the Carpet Store on the east side of the Building and LaFeria Reception Center on the right side.
- Greenwood Carpet was at 181 West Main.

Gudmundsen Jewelry

- The original structure at 164 West Main was a frame building built in 1874 by goldsmith Gudmund Gudmundson.

- He purchased the property from the Lehi Union Exchange.
- He remained in business there until the early 1880's.
- He moved to Logan where he died in 1883.

Guitar and Mandolin Club

- Geneva Broadbent Lott was a member of this Club to provide entertainment.

Hammer Livery Stable

- Had a fire at the Stable in 1931 destroying much of the buildings.
- Housed the Lehi Silver Bandwagon in 1931 and it was barely saved.

Hannah Pickle Private School.

- Edward Southwick's Book of Remembrance lists her school.
- It was on the site of the current Lehi Memorial Building.

Harvard Hinton Attorney

- In 1951 the Upstairs became the Comer Building became the law offices of Harvard Hinton.
- He later moved his offices to 46 West Main and had his office from 1959-1977..

Hawkers

- The owner was Doug Hawker. It was where Japanese Auto is now.
- Hawkers was an auto salvage place out by the brick plant. He had a ton of old wrecked cars.
- "Fix it" or invent it men spent a lot of time out there looking for parts.

Heber Allred's Variety Store

- Opened in 1914 at 116 West Main Street
- Owned by Heber Allred

Heber Comer Ice Cream Shop

- Heber C. Comer had his Ice Cream Shop in the Meat Market Building in 1897-1900.
- It was at 101 West Main Street.

H.E. Marshal's Second Hand Store

- Opened at 116 West Main in 1945 and stayed in business until 1946.

Hertell's

Hoosier Saloon

- Was originally at 126 West Main.

- It was established in December 1894.
- Owned by Nate Rockhill.
- Re-Located at 116 West Main Street.
- It followed the Knight Saloon in business.
- Mr. Rockhill purchased the building from the Comers and changed the Name to the Glee Club Saloon.

Hotel Lehi

- In 1891, B.W. Smith and Ulysses S. Grant took over management of the Lehi Hotel at 394 West Main and changed the name to Hotel Lehi.
- Inside the Hotel Lehi they also established the Alahambra Saloon.
- Their partnership soon dissolved after four months. Smith took over the Hotel and Ulysses S. Grant took over the Alahambra Saloon.
- Leverent Brown took the hotel back soon afterwards.

Hutch's Store

- Harold and Marie opened Hutch's Lone Eagle Trading Post at 189 West Main in the west part of the Racker Building in 1955.
- They remained in this building until 1961.

Indian Ford

- This is the historical area where the Native Americans crossed the Jordan River.
- Currently the west bank are owned by the family of Paul Hardman and the east bank is owned by Thanksgiving Point.
- It is also the historical point where the Pony Express, Overland Stage and Transcontinental Telegraph crossed the River.
- Pony Express crossed here in 1860-61
- The Transcontinental Telegraph crossed there in 1861
- The Overland Mail Company used this area from 1861-1866.
- Wells Fargo used the line from 1866-1869.
- Porter Rockwell ran a ferry across Indian Ford from 1861-66. It was a platoon like system that pulled or poled across the river.
- On June 9, 1861 high winds caused the ferry to sink.
- After that the Stagecoach and others started used the Lehi Jordan River Bridge.

Jameson Bakery

- In 1943, Alex Jameson established a bakery at two different locations.
- In early 1946, Jameson commissioned Alma Peterson to build a new bakery building east of his home. (35 West Main)
- It was a twenty by sixty block building with a brick front.
- It had a large oven and storage area and a glassed display room.
- The Grand Opening of the Bakery was on 22 July, 1946.
- The Jamesons moved to Monticello in the mid 1950's.

Jaycees-The Jr. Chamber of Commerce

- In 1959 installed a concrete picnic table area in the southeast corner of Wines Park.

John Beck Rock Barn

- Built in 1882 behind on John Becks property at 653 North First East
- Originally leased to Wells Fargo as a Stage stop and animal barn.
- With the change of Lehi's Liquor ordinance, John Beck and his brother George turned the barn into a Wine and Cider Press. It was at the center of their mass orchards and vineyards.
- Went out of business with prohibition.
- Barn was torn down in the 1980's.

Johnson Furniture and Hardware

- In 1951 the east side of the Racker building became Johnson's Furniture and Hardware.
- It was at 181 West Main.

Johnson General Store

- Was located at 2005 Railrad Street up at the Lehi Junction
- It was constructed in 1916-1917.
- On October 19, 1905, Charles L. Johnson purchased the junction store from William Melanthay.
- Johnson moved his family into a three room house attached to the south side of the mercantile.
- Much of the business was filling orders to send to the mining towns of Sunshine, Toplift and Mercur.
- The most popular item was fresh baked bread shipped by railroad from the

Royal Bread Company.

- In 1916-17, Johnson built the new brick store near the old frame one.
- Three years later he constructed a new frame residence just north of the store.
- For a while, Jenna Johnson became the storekeeper, while Charles worked in a gravel pit at the point of the Mountain.
- In 1926, they leased the Johnson General Store to Will and Lizzie Evans while the Johnsons moved to Pleasant Grove.
- Jessie Peterson took over the store from Will Evans.
- In 1931, the Johnsons moved to Lehi and opened the Busy Corner Store at 101 West Main Street. The business was not successful.
- In 1934, the Johnsons moved back and took over again the store from Jessie Peterson.
- Dean Barnhurst, Charles Johnson's son-in-law took over managing the store until the mid 1950's when it closed his store.
- The store is empty and now and soon headed from destruction.

Jordan River Pumping Station

- The Pumps are located at 7108 West Saratoga Road.
- Archibald Gardner was a strong advocate that more water was needed in the Jordan River to help farmers and his mill at West Jordan.
- 1900-1901 was a period of extreme drought. The river had shrunk to about 25% of its original stream.
- James H. Gardner, was the son of Archibald and made a proposal to the Salt Lake Canal users to built pumps on Utah Lake to put water into the Jordan River. They approved the building of the Pumps by James H. Gardner and his chief Sugar Factory Engineer M.W. Ingalls.
- Construction on the Pumping Station began on 21 June 1902.
- Four forty-eight inch Byron Jackson centrifugal pumps each capable of delivering four hundred cubic feet of water had been installed.
- The Jordan River Pumping station-at one time was the largest pumps in the world.
- In 1903, the pumps were so successful in providing water for Salt Lake County which allowed for an increase in the amount of land for agriculture.

- James H. Gardner supervised the construction of the Jordan River Pumping station.
- In 1905 another pipe and pump was added. In 1907 two more were installed.
- In 1913 a sixty inch pump with 1,600 gallons per second capacity were brought on line.
- When all eight units were at full capacity, the plant was delivering seven hundred million gallons of water in a 24 hour period.
- In 1920, a $185,000 construction projected doubled the plant's capacity.
- In 1985, new floodgates were installed to help natural gravity flow of the river.
- In 2013, a major remodeling and upgrade of the pumps took place.
- These pumps have served as a source of Lehi employment for many years.

Joseph J. Smith Saw Mill

- Built in 1851 on Dry Creek.
- Was in existence until Joseph moved to North Bench in 1883.

Joseph Smith Memorial Building on Brigham Young University Campus

- Built of the Brick from the Lehi Sugar Factory main building.

Jo's Fashions

- This was a beauty show owned by JoAnn Zimmerman.
- It opened in the early 1970's at 98 West Main and moved shortly to other premises.

Julian Drug Store

- The Julian Drug was opened in the former Jameson Bakery at 35 West Main Street on 06 September 1950.
- Paul Julian also rented the home next door.
- Paul became a pharmacist during World War II and when he returned he used the GI bill to get a pharmaceutical degree from Idaho State.
- In early February 1954, he purchased the former Merrihew and State Bank of Lehi building at 98 West Main (the Dalley Building today).
- He moved his Drug Store there early in 1954.
- The upstairs was converted into living quarters for the Julian family.
- Saturday, 27th of March 1954 was the Grand Opening of the new Julian's Walgreen Drug.

- The main doorway was moved from the south wall to the southwest corner of the building where it now is.
- A large corner window was cut into the old bank vault which became a prescription alcove.
- It went out of business a decade later.

Keith's Confectionery

- Opened at 116 West Main in 1941 and closed in 1942.

Ken Rushton Law Office

- Attorney Kenneth Rushton and his partner Robert Gunn had a law office at 46 West Main from 1977-1982.

Kirkham Brothers Orchestra

- The Kirkham Brother's Orchestra was made up of the four Kirkham Brothers.
- They furnished dance music for years.
- Not only did they play in Lehi and the neighboring towns, but traveled with horse and buggy to the towns of Salt Lake County and the mining camps to play for dances.
- George played the bass fiddle in the Kirkham. He could play the piano, violin, guitar, banjo and most of the wind instruments.
- George gave his son William banjo lessons and he joined the Orchestra. William acquired the title of Banjo King. His whole soul was wrapped in music and melody.

Knight Saloon

- This saloon came after the Comer Saloon at 116 West Main.
- It was opened in 1895 and lasted a year.
- It was owned by Frank Knight.

Larsen's AG Market

- In 1947 Armond Webb extended the size of the old Co-op building at 173 East State. Five Hundred Foot Frozen Food storage units were added to the building.
- Ralph Larsen leased the building in 1959. It moved to Main Street in 1956.
- From 1956-1961, Larsens AG Market was in the east side of the Racker Building at 181 West Main Street.

LaFiera Reception Center

- In 1971 the LaFiera Reception Center was established by Ken Greenwood.
- It was originally in only the west side of the Racker Building at 189 West Main Street.
- In 1975, the LaFiera had a fire which destroyed a lot of the interior part of the building.
- The community of Lehi rose up and raised money to help restore the Reception Center.
- The Greenwoods refurbished the reception center to its original grandeur and expanded to include the east side of the Racker Building also.
- In 1976 the Greenwoods sold the reception center to Kevin and Carolyn Kleinman. They changed the name to the Colonial House.

Lehi Adobe Pits

- The Adobe Pits were south of the Present day Lehi Roller Mills
- Thousands of Adobe Sun Dried Bricks were needed for the Lehi Meeting house and were made here.

Lehi Bakery

- Opened it's doors at 116 West Main in 1942.
- Remained at this site until 1944.0

Lehi Cafe (Mrs. U.S. Grant Confectionery)394 West Main

- Mrs. U.S. Grant opened a confectionery in the Brown Hotel in June of 1891.
- She was known for her fine selection of confectionery and the finest cigars around could be obtained there.
- She bragged that she had the finest ice cream in Lehi and offered a selection of nuts, fruit and figs.

Lehi Carnegie Library

- During Joseph Broadbent's administration as Mayor, the Library was finished.

Lehi Cereal Mill

- Founded by John Franklin Bradshaw

Lehi City Cemetery

- First used in 1871.
- It is located at 400 East and 1100 North.

- Noted for abundance of weeds and boothill-like place.
- Death of teacher of George Thurman made the community want to start taking care of the cemetery.
- Sexton was hired to take care of the cemetery.
- In 1899, the city council authorized funds to install a windmill on the cemetery's small well.
- Councilman George Leany submitted a plan to charge perpetual care It was assessed at $197.50 per lot and enough money was raised for the installation of a cemetery-wide sprinkling system.
- The earliest headstones in the cemetery were made of wood. None of these remain.

Lehi City Municipal Power Plant

- During Joseph Broadbent's administration as Mayor, and after a bitter struggle with the City Council, he was successful in having the City Municipal Power Plant build and the White Way installed on Main and State streets.

Lehi City Park (Pavilion)

- To satisfy the citizens desire to have a more local park, Lehi City Councilman Parley Austin went and tried to buy the Beck Lott near the D&RG Railroad
- This was the historic site of the Evansville settlement by a group of Black Willow Trees. It is also the current site of the Lehi Rodeo Grounds.
- It is located at 100 North and 500 West.
- The city paid $1500 for the site.
- The city borrowed $2,000 to buy the property and provide for the improvements.
- On July 17, 1900, 225 workers turned out and constructed a baseball diamond and grandstand.
- They also laid out a bicycle track for racing, a big sport at the time.
- They also built a dance floor.
- A tie railing was put on the west side of the park to use as a hitching post.
- The first celebration was held on the 24th of July, 1900 with a parade, program and sporting events.
- A pavilion was constructed to cover the dance floor . It was mostly done by

paid carpenters. The Pavilion was completed by September.

- The park and pavilion were the center of all Lehi celebration for the next 15 years.
- In October 1914, with the coming of the Smuin Dance Hall, the pavilion was now a white elephant and was turned over to the MIA for dances and as a skating rink.
- In March of 1919, the well-used pavilion was demolished and the salvaged materials were used to build the Memorial Building.
- While sporting events continued to held in the park and discussion was to make it the High School Ball Park, there were very few upgrades made.
- The Park became the Lehi Rodeo Grounds in 1933.

Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank

- With the completion of the Sugar Factory, farmers began being paid cash for their crops. This made it necessary to have a bank in Lehi.
- Several local and Salt Lake merchants established the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank.in June of 1891.
- It had a capitalization of 50,000.
- The bank opened in the Peoples Co-operative on July 16, 1891. This was only a temporary residence until their new bank could be built.
- The site of the new building was at 206 East State.
- In 1906 the bank united with American Fork interests to form a new consortium of Banks. It was called the Utah Banking Consortium. Thomas R. Cutler was president. John Y. Smith was the cashier.
- Winds of financial disarray flew across America in 1907 causing the demise of the bank. in 1911.
- It reorganized and opened under new management under the name People's Bank of Lehi in 1911.
- It had a dance floor in the upper rooms that was used by the patrons of the Union Hotel nightly during the 1891-1912 hotel's existence.
- In 1921, the bank commission closed down the bank..
- The Bank Building was sold to N.O. Malan for a funeral parlor in November 1923.

Lehi Commercial Club

- The Commercial Club had its offices in the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank in 1905-1911.

Lehi Drug Company

- John Franklin Bradshaw and Gerald R, Taylor purchased the Merrihew Lehi Drug Store in September 1917.
- They purchased the building at 98 West Main for $15,000.
- They changed the name to the Lehi Drug Company.
- John Franklin Bradshaw was the financial means and Taylor was the pharmacist.
- In 1919, they traded the Merrihew building to the Bank of Lehi for the Garff Building and Opera House at 162 West Main Street.

Lehi Hospital

- Dr. Frederick Worlton began the Lehi Hospital in March of 1914 in the second floor of a home he leased from John Y. Smith at 518 North and First East. Moved it after six months.
- Dr. Worlton made Cutler Mansion became the home of the Lehi Hospital in 1914.
- In 1925, Dr. Fred Worlton purchased the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank building at 206 East state and turned it into the Lehi Hospital.
- Dr. Worlton extensively remodeled the building.
- In 1931 Dr. Elmo Eddington purchased the Lehi Hospital and the practice of Dr. F. W. Worlton in Lehi from his estate.
- Turned over the Lehi Hospital to the City so they could obtain Federal Funds for the Hospital.
- In 1937, the bank received funding of $14,000 to upgrade to an eighteen room Hospital.
- The Hospital provided uninterrupted served to the community until 1967 when the doors were closed.
- Through a dispute of the Lehi Historic Preservation Commission and Mayor Gibbs, the Hospital records were destroyed during the destruction of the Lehi Fifth Ward Church.

Lehi Hotel

- Located Today at 394 West Main

- Constructed in 1887
- As early as 1884 Sarah Smith, wife of Joseph J. Smith operated the Lehi Hotel.
- In 1887, she started building a two story adobe hotel.
- When it was completed the Deseret News described it as the largest hotel in northern end of the County.
- It was immediate west of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad depot.
- The bottom on the north showed a dining room and kitchen on the north.
- The bedrooms were on the second floor.
- Leverent Brown bought the Hotel from Sarah Smith in 1891 and its name was changed to the Brown Hotel.
- Mrs. U.S. Grant (no relation to the President) opened the Lehi Cafe in the east end of the hotel.
- According to Mrs. Grant, she had the finest confectionery and choicest cigars constantly on hand at all times. She also claimed to have the finest ice cream in the city. She carried assortment of nuts, fruit and figs.
- The first major robbery in Lehi occurred in 1891 when watches, shoes, coats, pocket knives were stolen from sleeping patrons.
- B.W. Smith (former Rio Grande agent) and Ulysses Grant took over the Browns Hotel and changed the name to Hotel Lehi. in 1891. The Alahambra Saloon was established in the Hotel.
- The two men did not get along and after a few short months dissolved the partnership. Smith retained the Hotel and Grant took over the Alahambra Saloon next door.
- Soon the Hotel returned to the management of Leverent Brown.
- Dr. J.N. Christensen put his dentist office in the hotel for a short time.
- The Inn stayed in business on and off until 1929.
- Purchased as a residence in 1929 by Mamie Smuin Thomas.
- Lyle and Audrey Wilson used the home for a long time.
- Carl and Dimple Miller purchased it as a Bed and Breakfast in 1997
- It was closed down in the early 2010's
- Several businesses used the facilities without much success.

Lehi Junction

- Railroad stop north of Lehi by the Brick plant.
- Major stop for the Utah Southern Railroad "became Union Pacific"
- Engines received water and fuel to carry on.
- In 1891 Henry Thomas Davis worked at the Lehi Junction taking care of the engine that took the passenger train west to the metal mines, until about 1908 when he retired.
- Term applied to the new areas in north area that a new survey was done by the government to give away the property under the land grants.
- It was considered the area for outsiders in Lehi.
- It was also known as "Over the Creek" and "New Survey"
- The area became self-sufficient with the stores and businesses associated with the railroad stop at Lehi Junction.
- It became associated with the Lehi 3rd Ward area of Lehi.

Lehi Leaching Works

- It was housed in the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank building in 1892.

Lehi Main Street

- Up to 1898, Lehi's Main Street was situated in a single block between First and Second West.
- In 1898 dentist E.C. purchased a piece of property at 72 West Main, expanding Main Street to the West.

Lehi Meetinghouse (Lehi Ward Building)

- In 1855 Bishop David Evans announced the plans to replace the old log church.
- A community tax of $1.50 was assessed for $100 valuation. $1.00 of it was assessed in labor and 50 cents in grain.
- Men worked in the Lehi Adobe Pits which were south of the Roller Mills to make thousands of sun dried adobe Bricks.
- The foundation came from the Limestone Quarries at Zions Hill in Lake Mountains.
- Lumber came from West Canyon for the planks, shingles, joists, pillars and other necessary wood products.
- Built in 1855-60. The Construction took five years.
- The whole Lehi Ward met here.

- Everything was built locally except for the glass and hardware.
- Glass was shipped from the east.
- Built at 100 West and 100 South
- James Harward was named the assessor and collector of the donations.
- Daniel S. Thomas was named the chairman of the project.
- In charge of the adobes were William W. Taylor, William B. Rigby, and Abel Evans.
- Supervisory Masons were J. Wiley Norton and a Mr. Howe.
- Supervisory Carpenters were Thomas Ashton, Lorenzo Hatch, and Hiland D. Wilcox.
- Supervisory Plasterer was William Clark.
- The building was completed in the fall of 1860, but was never formally dedicated.
- It was a two story building. On the second floor was where school was held and the prayer rooms were. The City Council Meetings were held in the second floor.
- A large pot bellied stove was used to try to keep the building warm, although in the winter it did not do its job.
- A school was built just west of the Lehi Meetinghouse. It was the Southwest School and later named its School teacher-The Thurman School.
- In 1903 when the wards were divided into four wards, the building became the Lehi First Ward Building.
- In 1915, the Thurman School was remodeled into the Ward Amusement Hall. It also was used for a dance hall.
- From 1936-1949 the buildings went through major renovation and the Meetinghouse and the Thurman School were combined into one building. A new chapel was built to the south. The Brick from the Sugar Factory was used for the new chapel.
- In 1972, the entire building was demolished for a new Church Building.
- In 1973 the Sons of the Utah Pioneers under the direction of Virgil Peterson dedicated a historical marker at the site of the original meetinghouse.

Lehi Mill and Elevator Company

- The first name of the Lehi Roller MIlls. It was formed in 1905 by the

Commercial Club and stockholders of $20,000. The name was changed to the Lehi Roller Mills in 1907/

Lehi Opera House

- Built by Lauritz (Louis) Garff at 154 West Main Street.
- It was a two story building built out of Rock
- It was also known as Garff Hall.

Lehi Pool Hall (Lehi Billiard Parlor)

- W.A. (Bill) Evans purchased the building in 1934
- Opened in the Blue Rock Building or Senate Building after Prohibition.
- It was first known as the Lehi Billiard Parlor and then renamed Lehi Pool Hall.. It was also known as Bills Place
- It Opened in 1934.
- Mr. Evans retired in 1965.

Lehi Post Office

- The first Post Office originated from Bishop David Evans home.
- In 1872, John Cherrington maintained the Lehi Post Office on his premises at 120 West Main. It remained there until 1886.
- The Post Office was opened for a short time in the Merrihew Building after Julian Drug Store closed down.
- This was at 98 West Main.
- They stayed here until the new building was completed.

Lehi Public Library

- The Blue Rock Building at 169 West Main.became Lehi's First Public Library in 1910-1915. A rent increase in 1915, made the Lehi City officials move it.
- The Red Rock Building became commonly known as the Senate Building during the Library days.

Lehi Rodeo Grounds

- The Lehi Park and Pavilion became the Lehi Rodeo Grounds in 1933.
- The Grandstand, the chutes, and bleachers from the Israel Evans Ranch were moved to the site.
- During the next nearly eighty years the Rodeo Grounds have been maintained and managed by the Lehi Civic Improvement Association. Each year the

Rodeo grounds have been filled to the brim with Lehi Citizens and people from all over who come to enjoy this national sport.

- It is one of the finest arenas in the state.

Lehi Roller Mills

- On June 22, 1905, it was announced that the Lehi Commercial Club that through their efforts, that Lehi was getting a new flour mill with moderns patterns and equipment.
- Stockholders invested $20,000 in the Lehi Mill and Elevator company fo the new mill.
- It was bought from the Wolf Company in Pennsylvania.
- The equipment included four sets of double rollers, one washer, two purifiers, two reels, one cleaner, one dust roller, one gyrator, one separator, and one bran duster.
- The three story building, with its multitudes of cables, belts and whirring machines, was initially powered by a fifty-horsepower motor.
- The first sack of flour was produced on 2 April, 1906.
- Full daily capacity of sixty to seventy bushels was required that an addition be built in may of 1906.
- The directors met in July of 1906 and made the decision to erect an elevator with a capacity of 10,000 bushels.
- By 1907, the Mill's name was changed to the Lehi Roller Mills.
- In 1909, the Roller Mills was leased and then sold to George G. Robinson.
- In 1915, Robinson contracted with the Birrell Engineer company to construct a 43,000 bushel capacity grain elevator.
- Four silos ten feet in diameters rested on a concrete base.
- The Turkey Red and Peacock Brand Logos colorfully painted on the east side of the concrete silos have aLehi tradition for nearly eight decades.
- After the death of George Robinson in 1936, his sons Sherman and Raymond continued the operation.
- During World War II, all wheat and flour was sold to the United States Government for the War efforts.
- In 1970, in order to stay in business, the Roller Mills had to undergo complete retooling and expenses.

- In 1985, another expansion of the Roller Mills took place. It increased production to 60,000 bushels a day.
- In 1990, the expansion raised the production to 100,000 bushels a day.
- The Mills became a central figure in the 1984 blockbuster film "Footloose" starring Kevin Bacon and Lori Singer.
- Filed for Bankruptcy in 2013
- Court Orders the Roller Mills to be sold in 2013

Lehi Saloon

- One of the first saloons in Lehi after prohibition.
- Was established approximately in 1885.
- Originally at 155 West Main Street.
- J.E. (Ed) Campbell was the proprietor.
- In July of 1889 he leased the Blue Rock Building and was the first business in the new building.
- In 1898, when Lehi went dry (Lehi Prohibition), Campbell closed his establishment and moved to Mercur.
- It is sometimes called the Senate Saloon.

Lehi Silver Band

- The Silver Band was formed in March of 1887 by the YMMIA of Lehi.
- It was formed under the direction of Joseph Kirkham.
- Silver represented a political stand on the gold standard versus the gold/silver standard on of the main national issues of the day.
- The band started out as just performing throughout the areas for area events.
- The band purchased the Lehi Silver Bandwagon in the Spring of 1891.
- When the band appeared for the first time in the Bandwagon, they wore uniforms of a linen duster and a summer helmet. The band moved along the parade route to constant applause and shouts of approval.
- In 1905 they changed the uniform to dark green uniforms with black trim. Matching caps had the work "Lehi" painted across the front.
- In 1912, the Banner announced that the Silver Band had gray suits and caps.
- By 1920, the band nearly fizzled out. By 1932, the band became almost non-existent.
- For Lehi's "Old Fashioned" 24th of July celebration in 1952, Donald Wright

reinitiated the band and it appeared throughout the summer in parades throughout Utah.

- The Band carried on every year until the retiring of the Lehi Silver Bandwagon was placed in the Bandwagon Park in 1976. after playing in the Days of '47 parade.
- In 1997, artisans created an replica Lehi Bandwagon and the tradition has continued.

Lehi Silver Bandwagon

- The Silver Bandwagon was purchased in the Spring of 1891 for the Lehi Silver Band.
- Walter Goates, financial director of the band, was visiting Salt Lake and saw a huge display of Co-op Wagon and Machine Display. There were huge wagons. They were not painted but oiled and highly polished and the iron was beautifully bronzed..The purchase of the Bandwagon was announced in the Lehi Banner on 29 May 1891.
- The wagon box was created by Gay Whipple, one of Lehi's finest craftsman.
- The wagon was given a piano finish until 1895.
- The famous Lehi artist who was sent to France to Study, recently returned. Evans masterful job included life-like nude mermaids on each side of the vehicle. There were some people in town who complained about the mermaids nudity. It became known throughout the state as a artistic masterpiece.
- The wagon was lined with patriotic bunting and flags.
- Lehi City took responsibility for maintaining the Bandwagon and the storage as long as they appeared in local parades and events.
- It was initially stored on the jail lot on second north.
- By 1920, the Bandwagon had been repainted over Edwin Evans artwork and just had Lehi Silver Band on the side.
- It was stored at the Hammer Livestock. When the buildings caught on fire, the Bandwagon barely survived complete destruction in 1931.
- The Bandwagon was then stored at the far end of the Rodeo grounds and just deteriorated.
- In 1952, the Silver Band was again revitalized and the Bandwagon was

refurbished and painted the Lehi Purple and White.

- Azer Southwick took great pride in matching teams for the Bandwagon and drove many parades.
- A covered shelter was created at the back of the Memorial Building for the Bandwagon
- In 1975, it was decided that the bandwagon needed to be retired. It had served its day. Lehi City had received money for a Bi-Centennial Project.and the Bandwagon Park was formed. The last appearance of the Lehi Silver Bandwagon was in the 1976 Days of '47 parade.
- After the parade, the Bandwagon was taken to Bicentennial Park Pavilion where it has been housed ever since. The Park and Pavilion were dedicated at a 3:00 ceremony.
- In 1997, local artisans created a replica of the old wagon and the band carried on.

Lehi Slaughtering House

- It was owned by Thomas Austin, Thomas Webb and John F. and Richard Bradshaw.
- In 1894, they opened a meat market to sell their cuts of meat.
- In July 1894, the Bradshaw brothers became the sole proprietor of the Lehi Slaughtering Company.

Lehi Slaughtering Company Feed Lot.

- It was jointly owned by the Lehi Slaughtering House and the Lehi Cattle Feeding Company.
- It was just south of the Sugar Factory.
- It was established in 1894.
- It was the largest feedlot between Omaha and San Francisco.

Lehi Slaughtering Company Meat Market.

- It was owned by Thomas Austin, Thomas Webb and John F. and Richard Bradshaw.
- In 1893, they purchased a piece of property at 101 West Main from Hans Hammer to open a Meat Market.
- The building was built by masons Andrew Fjeld and Charles Ohran.
- It was opened in early 1894.

- The meet came from the Lehi Slaughtering Company Feed Lot which was just south of the Sugar Factory.
- In 1894, the business was sold to butcher Peter Larsen for $1209, who had a shop all ready in the People's Co-op.
- Mr. Larsen rented the building to Smith and Dorton meats whose business shortly shut down.

Lehi Sugar Factory

- On 4 September, 1889 the Utah Sugar Company decided to build a sugar Factory.
- The Utah Sugar Company was an LDS owned corporation.
- The Dyer company was given the winning bid for $400,000 .
- Lehi competed against American Fork for the right to build the plant.
- It was decided to build it at Mulliner's Mill site by the Mill Pond.
- There was a cornerstone laying ceremony on December 26, 1890. President Wilford Woodruff conducted the ceremony.
- George Austin was given the assignment to go around and convince farmers to start producing sugar beets.
- The plant was completed in the fall of 1891.
- The plant brought an immediate economic help to the struggling Lehi economy.
- The building was 184 feet long, 84 feet wide and three stories tall.
- An annex which held the boneblack and lime areas were three stories high and was 184 feet long and 84 feet wide.
- The third building that housed the steam plant was only one story high and was one hundred square feet.
- North of the main building was the 8 beet sheds. In 1896 the capacity was 20,000 tons.
- There were also four pulp silos . There was also a large coal bin built.
- In 1899-1900 a massive remodeling doubled the size of the plant
- In 1914 when World War I broke out, the need for sugar increased dramatically. The fourteen million pound capacity warehouse was built as was the 184 foot smokestack still seen today.
- In 1925, the sugar beet crop failed because of round worms and curly top

which was caused by a small white fly and the Sugar Plant did not open because of the lack of sugar beets.

- From 1891 until 1924 the plant produced 6, 987, 242 100 lb. bags of white sugar.
- The Utah Idaho Sugar Company formed in 1907
- In 1939 the Sugar factory buildings were sold to Bothwell Mining Company of Mercur.
- The smaller building were moved to different places around Lehi.
- The brick from the main building was used to build the Joseph Smith Memorial building on the Brigham Young University campus as well as the Lehi First Ward Chapel.

Lehi Sun Newspaper

- From 1938-1947, the Gaisford family rented the building at 101 West Main for the main and printing offices of the Lehi Sun.
- From 1947-48, Ruth Banks was the editor and the publisher and opened the Sun office in her husband's business in the West side of the Racker Building at 189 West Main Street.

Lehi Tabernacle

- It was located at 200 North Center.
- Had alabastic like gothic towers
- Site for the tabernacle was chosen during an August 22, 1897 meeting.
- There was major discussion between uptowners and downtowners over the chosen placement of the Tabernacle.
- The place chosen was a central place between the upper and lower Lehi.
- Richard Ketting, who designed the Central School, was chosen to design the Tabernacle.
- The plans produced by Richard Ketting were approved.
- Excavation work on the tabernacle began in February 1900.
- People in Lehi were poor, so work on the Tabernacle was slow.
- The cornerstone was laid near the southwest tower on September 14, 1901.
- A silver trowel was hand-crafted by Lehi Silversmith Abraham Gudmundsen. The Museum still has this trowel.
- The Lehi Tabernacle was constructed of white processed brick.

- The walls were 121 feet in length and 76 feet wide.
- The main auditorium was 80 feet by 80 feet.
- The main southwest tower had an observation deck was 112 feet high.
- Elias Jones supervised the masonry work and Andrew Fjeld laid the last brick in April 1902.
- Monroe Wilson directed the outside carpentry work.
- In 1904, the work on the Tabernacle almost ceased because all workers had to travel and finish the Utah Stake Tabernacle in Provo (Provo Tabernacle).
- A group of men went to church president Joseph F. Smith and requested some help to fund the Tabernacle. The Church made a $4, 000 appropriation to the finishing of the Tabernacle.
- Fred Merrill and William Turner was able to complete the plastering and carpenter John S. Willes to erect the rostrum, vestry and gallery.
- By late summer, the men began installing the 698 opera chairs on the floor of the auditorium.
- The building's meeting capacity including the vestry and gallery was 1,200.
- The first meeting in the Tabernacle was held September 3, 1905.
- After the first meeting, James H. Gardner, George Webb and Isaac Fox went to Salt Lake to have a organ installed into the Tabernacle.
- The tabernacle organ was received in October 1906 from the W. W. Kimball Organ Company of Chicago. The organ cost $3,700.
- The Tabernacle was finally dedicated on May 15, 1910. President Joseph F. Smith gave the dedicatory prayer.
- After ten years of maintaining the building at a high cost, the Alpine School District offered to buy the building to be used by Lehi High School which was being built next door. It was sold for $28,000 to Alpine School district.
- The Lehi National Guard unit leased the basement from Alpine School District . A member of the National Guards cigarette started the building on fire in December 1929, It caused some massive damage to the building.
- Alpine School District did not maintain the building or fix it up from the fire. The building was boarded up.
- In 1935 told the church that they either buy it or they were tearing it down.
- The church purchased the building for $500 and it cost $42,000 to remodel

the building.

- Lehi Stake Quarterly Conference was held there again on March 31, 1940.
- All kinds of Civic and Church events were held in the Tabernacle auditorium.
- The basement was used for parties, banquets, quilting bees and for the Band Program at the High School and Jr. High.
- In 1962, the decision was made to tear down the building because they felt the towers were unsafe. In August 1862, the Tabernacle was tore down. It was extremely difficult for the crane operators to get the tower down.

Lehi Tabernacle Cornerstone

- Created by Arthur Bradder., a local stone cutter in 1901.
- The cost of the cornerstone was $60.
- The cornerstone was paid by the nickel fund donated by the Sunday School children and their leaders.
- The Cornerstone program was held on 14 September 1901.
- President Lorenzo Snow was suppose to do the ceremony. He was sick and his son LeRoy Snow took his place.
- The large boon put the cornerstone into place. A common photograph shows the cornerstone being put into place.
- The Lehi Sunday School choir sant "The Spirit of God Like a Fire is Burning"
- A Silver trowel was created by Gudmund Gudmundsen to cement in the cornerstone..
- A hole in the Cornerstone was provided to seal up a metal box with ceremonial items including the silver trowel.
- The Lehi Silver Band Serenaded the crowd for an hour before the ceremony.
- The Lehi Tabernacle Choir, the Smuin Quadrelle, and the Gaddie Orchestra, all performed during the ceremony.
- The Alpine Stake Presidency all spoke at the ceremony.
- Sixty one years later the Tabernacle was destroyed and the Cornerstone was lost.
- The Whites found the cornerstone and was turned over to a Lehi Stake Youth Conference who installed it at the Lehi Stake Center.
- In December 2013, it was turned over to the Lehi Archives to stay.

Lehi Tabernacle Choir

- The Lehi Tabernacle Choir was created in 1905 when the Lehi Tabernacle was first able to have meetings in it. It was a continuation of the Lehi Choir.
- The choir was first under the direction of Isaac Fox
- Original Lehi Tabernacle Organist was Lulu Dorton Anderson with Jessie Butt Barr as her assistant
- The Choir was dissolved in 1947 to form ward choirs.

Lehi Union Exchange

- Israel Evans, serving a mission in Great Britain in 1853-57, visited an early cooperative mercantile at Rochdale, England.
- Israel and his father, David Evans spearheaded the capitalization of the idea in Lehi and formed the Lehi Union Exchange in 1868.
- The Exchange was so named because people could exchange their produce for store goods, met with immediate success.
- Brigham Young paid tribute to it during an April 1869 General Conference speech.
- The Union Exchange was the pattern on which Young based his church-wide co-operative merchandising plan of ZCMI.
- This was a good thing, but it forced all Lehi merchants to close down or join them.
- In 1869 it became situated in the T &W Taylor building.
- In 1874 it became a part of the Lehi's United Order of Enoch.
- In 1880, the Union Exchange was driven out of business by the People's Co-op. It was bought out by the People's Co-op and became known as the Branch Store.

Lehi-World War II War Price and Ration Board.

- John Broadbent served on this committee during World War II.

Leiter Building

- This was the building at 68 West Main Street on the north side of Main
- Wings used the building temporarily as their Mortuary in 1924

Leland Powell Grocery Store.

- Leland Powell purchased the Slaughtering Company Meat Market building in 1913. This is at 101 West Main.

- He maintained ownership of the building for 35 years.
- He opened Leland Powell Grocery Store in the building.

Leo Goates Funeral Parlor

- In 1915, Leo Goates opened a funeral parlor in the Blue Rock Building .
- It was at 169 West Main
- N.O. Malan took over the business from Leo Goates.

Liahonian Club

- Organized Feb. 10, 1943.
- Liahonian means a guide to a more cultured life through better understanding of the fine arts.
- During the war they collected food and clothing to go to the European nation hurt by war.
- They chose as their main project to improve the entry to the Lehi cemetery. Other clubs joined this project.
- There was 16 charter members.

Lightworks

- The building at 189 East State was empty for many years.
- Peck Building Supply opened the Light Works there in 1979.

Lone Eagle Trading Post

- Harold and Marie Hutchings opened their Hutch's store as Long Eagle Trading Post in 1955 at 189 West Main Street.
- From 1955-61 the business was located at 189 West Main Street.
- For more information read the Hutch's Store information.

Louis Krist Harness Shop

- Business in the Blue Rock Building in 1921-22
- Located at 169 West Main
- Only business in the building during World War II. It was empty otherwise.

Lucky Balls

- A hard taffy made by Candyman Tom Smith. It was a ball that the kids would hammer open and if it had a streak of color through it, they received a nickel and they would buy another candy. Tom would provide a hammer to smash the candy to see if they were a winner.

Malan Funeral Parlor

- Mr. Malan took over the Funeral Parlor from Leo Goates.
- It was in the Blue Rock Building at 169 West Main.
- In November 1921, N.O. Malan purchased the bank building at 206 East State and opened his funeral parlor in this building. He operated it until 1923.

Meiling Confectionery

- Purchased from the Otterson Confectionery in 1935 by J. O. Meiling.
- Located at 116 West Main.
- Stayed in Business until 1938.
- Became the Trinnaman Confectionery in 1938.

Memorial Building

- During Joseph Broadbent administration as Mayor, the Memorial Building was finished.

Merrihew's Lehi Drug Store

- During the history of Lehi, there were several Lehi Drug Stores.
- Merrihew Drug Store was the second Lehi Drug Store.
- Harry Bert Merrihew graduated from the Des Moines Iowa Highland park College of Pharmacy.
- He arrived in Lehi in 1907
- Initially he established his business at 150 West Main. This proved unsatisfactory.
- Three years later in 1910 he purchased the Joyce property at 98 West Main.
- He built a two-story 40 X 50 foot structure with walls four bricks thick.
- He converted the upstairs as a lodge room for the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of the World fraternal orders.
- Merrihew had the finest soda fountain in the city's history. The intricate walnut cabinet where soda glasses were stored is presently displayed in the Hutchings Museum. This ornate item featured a large arched mirror backdrop and a marble countertop.
- On September of 1917, Merrihew sold the Lehi Drug Store to John Franklin Bradshaw and his brother-in-law Gerald R. Taylor.

Mill Pond

- Pond south of Lehi which gave the water for Mulliner Mill and later the Lehi Sugar Factory.

Modern Woodsmen of the World

- A Fraternal Order who had a large following In Lehi.
- The Merrihew Lehi Drug Store building was built in 1900, the second story was made a Lodge room for the Modern Woodsmen of the World and the Oddfellows.

Molasses Mill

- Set up to produce molasses from sugar cane.
- It was ran by water from the ditch.
- The large initial mill was on Center Street and Sixth North. (Josephine Cooper property)
- The Molasses Mill closed down when the Sugar Factory opened
- In 1874-1880 it was part of the Lehi United Order of Enoch.
- The property was turned over to the Lehi School District who built the Central School on the property.

Morrisites

- Apostate Mormon Group proficient in the late 1800's in Utah.
- Their headquarters were in Weber County.
- Started by Joseph Morris.
- They congregated at Fairfield for the protection of the Army.
- They moved to California.
- Gudmund Gudmundsen joined the Morrisites and moved to Fairfield.They went with the Morrisites to Sacramento, California. Later rejoined the LDS church and moved back

Mosiah Evans-Notary Republic

- In 1894, Mosiah Evans had a Notary Republic shop in the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank.

Mountain States Telephone Office

- On July 17, 1905, Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company purchased the Dorton property at 46 West Main Street and established their telephone central in that building.
- Florence Jones was hired as the operator. She was responsible for handling local calls.
- Birdie Stoddart was hired to handle and dealt with toll calls (long distance).

- The office hired dozens of operators until 1959 when the introduction of dial service eliminated most of the women's positions.
- In November 1958, they started construction of a new building on a piece of property bought from George and Laura Strasburg at 26 South and 100 West.
- A walk in with service became a thing of the past in Lehi with the closing of the building at 46 West Main.

Mount Pickle Factory

- In 1906, Mr. Mount of the Mount Pickle Company came to Lehi and met with the Lehi Commercial Club
- Mr. Mount made a proposition to have the farmers and gardeners here raise cucumbers for Mt. Pickle Factory.
- The Commercial Club agreed to a $350 payment when the facility was completed. The Mount Pickle Company went to work and built a facility on the State Street. A large frame building was built just south of the pump house near the Salt Lake Route railroad depot. It was surrounded by huge salting vats.
- This caused the cucumber craze of Lehi. People all over the community changed out their garden spots and acreage to Cucumbers.
- In 1908, it was reported that "The Mount Pickle company of Salt Lake is sending out letters to farmers and gardeners here (Lehi) offering them $5 per ton for cucumbers; also prices if they desire to grow cabbage, cauliflower, etc.
- By 1914, the Mount Pickle Factory was owned by the Capital Pickle Company of Salt Lake City. The firm, under the management of Andrew Jacobs.
- The plant operated seven large pickle vats, each twelve feet in diameter and ten feet high. These tanks were filled with small cucumbers, while the larger onew used to make dill pickles were placed in fifty gallon drums filled with brine. The dill used in the plant's operation was grown on the company's property near the railroad depot.
- With the depression, the plant went out of business, but the company kept purchasing Lehi cucumbers. The cucumber craze had come to a close.

Move South

- Before the soldier of the Utah War got to Utah, Brigham Young ordered all saints north of the Point of the Mountain to move south of the Point of the Mountain.
- This caused a large gathering to Lehi. Every Civic Building and Church had people staying to capacity.
- It brought a lot of people back to Lehi who had moved away.
- Elisha Davis came back to Lehi and stayed during the move South.

Mrs. Bassett Private School

- The Lehi History lists that there was a private school ran by Mrs. Bassett on the corner of 4th West and 200 South in the 1800's.

M.S. Lott Plumbing.

- In 1914 Lott established his plumbing business in Dorton building at 120 West Main after Ross and Ross shut down.
- They remained there until 1917
- In 1937 M.S. Lott established his plumbing business in the 1878 built store at 197 East State.
- He stayed there for two years. (1939)

Mulliners Mill

- Samuel Mulliner's Mill by the Mill Pond
- Elisha Davis ran Mulliners Mill by the Mill Pond from 1858-1869

National Guard.

- In 1930 the Lehi National Guard established an armory in the East Side of the Racker Building at 181 West Main.
- It became a Western Auto in 1947.

New Survey

- Term applied to the new areas in north area that a new survey was done by the government to give away the property under the land grants.
- It was considered the area for outsiders in Lehi.
- It was also known as "Over the Creek" and "Lehi Junction"
- The area became self-sufficient with the stores and businesses associated with the railroad stop at Lehi Junction.
- It became associated with the Lehi 3rd Ward area of Lehi.

Norm's Diner

- in the mid-1920's, Norman A. Holmstead operated a service station called Norm's Place one mile west of town on Bridge Road (main Street).
- A picture of the place shows a roadster filling up with PEP 88 in front of two lumber buildings, one of which is advertised as a lunch room."

North Branch.

- First Mormon organization in Lehi besides the Lehi Ward. It served Northern Lehi. (New Survey and Lehi Junction)
- The Branch was organized on October 1, 1893
- Thomas R. Jones was the first Branch President
- It first met in the Franklin School.
- A new building was completed for the branch on 14 October 1894.
- The building was at 500 West and 1200 North
- In 1894 there were 64 families in the branch.
- In 1896, W.W. Clark succeeded Thomas R. Jones as the Branch President.
- In 1897, the branch listed 592 people.
- It became a Ward in 1903 with Henry Lewis as Bishop

North Branch Meeting House

- Church still stands at 500 West and 1200 North
- The northern part of Lehi was considered outsiders. They were the "New Survey', "Over the Creek" and "Lehi Junction".
- Because it was a long way to church, there was a need for a branch out in the New Survey area.
- On October 1, 1893, the North Branch was organized. Thomas R. Jones was made the Branch President. They first met in the Franklin School.
- Shortly thereafter a Church Meeting House Committee was formed consisting of Thomas R. Jones, G.W. Brown, W.S. Evans, William W. Clark, George Beck, James B. Carter, and Hyrum Timothy.
- Andrew Fjeld and Charles Olsen drew up the plans and were the contractors.
- On October 14, 1894 the first meeting was held in the North Branch Meeting House.
- The Building cost $1,656.
- Many early records have it being referred to as the Zions Hill Meeting House

because it was built with rock from the Zions Hill Quarry west of the Lake.

- In 1896, a large group of tramps broke into the Church and had a carnival in the church swinging and playing the organ and causing havoc and damage on the church.
- In May 1898, Peter Smith, showing off for a girl rode her horse into the Meeting House. He was fined three days in jail for this prank.
- In 1903, when the stake was divided into four ward, the Meeting House became the church for the Lehi 3rd Ward under the direction of Bishop Henry Lewis.
- In 1955, with the completion of the new Third/Seventh Ward Churchhouse, the building was sold as a residential home.
- It is still in use as residential today (2014). The Lamb family live in the home.

Northeast School-(Ross Schoolhouse)

- Another name for the Ross Schoolhouse.
- It was located at 159 East 400 North
- For more details see the Ross Schoolhouse description.

Oddfellows

- A Fraternal Order who had a large following In Lehi.
- The Merrihew Lehi Drug Store building was built in 1900, the second story was made a Lodger room for the Oddfellows and the Modern Woodsmen of the World.

Old Folks Committee

- Hundreds of Old Folks parties were held at the Pavilion and Lehi City Park from 1900-1915.
- Joseph Samuel Broadbent was made a member of the Old Folks Committee in 1898, and on June 7, 1914, was selected general chairman of the Lehi Old Folks Committee. For eleven years, he was the love of all the committee members, being released February 22, 1925.

Olympian Club

- Started by Arlene Allred Keate in 1944 and she was the first President
- Met once a week at first
- Always had a tea for graduating High School young ladies and their mothers.
- Helping the Lehi Hospital and fixing the entrance to the cemetery were major

projects.

Ord Brothers Clothing Store.

- Opened their doors at the old Lehi Slaughtering House Meat Market in February 1897. It was at 101 West Main.
- In June 1897, there was a robbery at the store with them stealing over $200 of clothes and destroying the remainder of the clothing.
- The Ord Brothers closed up shop and moved to Nephi.

Orlin Wathen Modern Shoe Repair

- Business was opened at 116 West Main
- It was open for business from 1947-1953.
- Orlin Wathen ran the modern shoe repair.

Otterson Confectionery

- Opened in 1933 at 116 West Main
- Sold in 1935 to Meiling Confectionery.

Outpost Antiques

- Wallace and Arlene Olsen purchased the 197 East State store and established Outpost Antiques there in 1967.
- The Olsens relocated their Outpost Antiques to 120 West Main in 1984.

Over the Creek

- Term applied to the new areas in north area that a new survey was done by the government to give away the property under the land grants.
- It was considered the area for outsiders in Lehi.
- It was also known as "New Survey" and "Lehi Junction"
- The area became self-sufficient with the stores and businesses associated with the railroad stop at Lehi Junction.
- It became associated with the Lehi 3rd Ward area of Lehi.

Pacesetter Clothing Store

- Bruce and Mara Dee Peck purchased the building at 101 West Main Street.
- They opened a disco and modern teenager clothing outfit in 1971 and called it the Pacesetter.
- It had much of the most modern teenager styles for the 70's.

Page's Cash Market

- The Stoker Store was replaced on Main Street by the Page Cash Market.

- It was located at northeast corner of Main and First East.
- Little is known about this store.
- A 4 October, 1934 advertisement in the Lehi Free Press noted that the mercantile cut and installed window glass and carried other cold weather items such as stovepipe accessories, union suits, and women's cotton hose.
- "If you don't buy from us, We Both Lose" was the store's slogan.

Pah to sho quint

- The indian name for Dry Creek.

Pavilion (Lehi City Park)

- To satisfy the citizens desire to have a more local park, Lehi City Councilman Parley Austin went and tried to buy the Beck Lott near the D&RG Railroad
- This was the historic site of the Evansville settlement by a group of Black Willow Trees. It is also the current site of the Lehi Rodeo Grounds.
- It is located at 100 North and 500 West.
- The city paid $1500 for the site.
- The city borrowed $2,000 to buy the property and provide for the improvements.
- On July 17, 1900, 225 workers turned out and constructed a baseball diamond and grandstand. They also laid out a bicycle track for racing, a big sport at the time.
- They also built a dance floor.
- The first celebration was held on the 24th of July, 1900 with a parade, program, dance and sporting events.
- A pavilion was constructed to cover the dance floor . It was mostly done by paid carpenters.
- Those carpenters who worked on the Pavilion were John, Amos and Edison Whipple, Alphonzo Wilcox, David Winn, George Goates, Abe Mayberry, James Gaddie, and Monroe Wilson.
- The Pavilion was a 46 X 80 foot building with a 35 X 65 foot dance floor.
- There was citizen criticism even before it was completed that it was too small.
- Others were critical of the look of the Pavilion. They said it looked like a barn on the inside and the outside and not as a scene of entertainment.

- The Pavilion was completed by September.
- The Pavilion was a popular center for a multitude of political, civic, religious and social gatherings.
- Hundreds of Old Folks parties were held with people coming from throughout the state.
- The park and pavilion were the center of all Lehi celebration for the next 15 years.
- In October 1914, with the coming of the Smuin Dance Hall, the pavilion was now a white elephant and was turned over to the MIA for dances and as a skating rink.
- In March of 1919, the well-used pavilion was demolished and the salvaged materials were used to build the Memorial Building.
- While sporting events continued to held in the park and discussion was to make it the High School Ball Park, there were very few upgrades made.
- The Park became the Lehi Rodeo Grounds in 1933.

Penney's Toy Store

- From 1961-1963, Penny's expanded their store to have an individual Toy Store. It was at 116 West Main.
- It was ran by Cloyd Penrod.
- It was an additional store from the regular Penneys.

People's Bank of Lehi

- After the Lehi Commercial and Saving Bank was dissolved because of financial problems in 1911, The Bank was reopened as the People's Bank of Lehi.
- It was located at the 206 East State bank building.
- It closed its doors in November 1921 by demands of the State Banking commission.
- It sold the Bank building to N.O. Malan as the funeral parlor and as a automobile repair service for two years.

Peoples Cooperative

- Peoples Cooperative dominated business in Lehi for over fifty years.
- When Lehi men found out that the Utah Southern railroad depot was coming to State Street, they opened a new business.

- The new business called the People's Cooperative Mercantile Institution Business was opened on 04 April 1872.
- The initial building was 14 X 20 foot size.
- It was at 206 East State.
- The Depot was the main terminus for one year and all things were shipped from Lehi to American Fork Canyon, Mammoth Smelter, and other areas of Utah county.
- Prior to 1891, the farmers took their products to the Peoples Coop where they would be given a due bill for the value of the goods. The crip could then be exchanged for provisions, clothing or merchandise at one of the two branches of the Peoples Cooperative. No money changed hands during the transaction.
- The success of the Cooperative was so great that they built a new two story building with a basement across the street at 197 East state.
- It was built in 1878.
- The Co-op put the Union Exchange out of business and in 1880 made a branch store on Main Street in Lehi.
- In 1882, the Cooperative built a 30 X 60 foot store addition onto the west of the 1878 built store.
- It cost $8,500 and was built at 189 East State.
- In 1890, a new brick building to house the clothing and furning department was built at 173 East State.
- The largest Cooperative building of all was built at 151 East State in 1902.
- In 1904 W.E. Racker bought the Branch Store on Main Street.
- By the depression, the Peoples Cooperative had failed or greatly decreased in business.
- Most of the buildings were sold in 1937-38 time period.
- ZCMI recognized the Peoples Cooperative as the beginning of the ZCMI movement and gave them a sign of the "all-seeing eye".

<u>Peoples Cooperative-Branch Store</u>

- The Peoples Cooperative Branch Store was at 181-189 West Main.
- In 1880 the Union Exchange was driven out of Business by the People's Co-operative.

- The former Union Exchange at 181-189 West Main became known as the Peoples Cooperative-Branch Store.
- It was a more convenient for the downtowners of the People's Cooperative.
- In late 1889, the east portion of the complex was demolished and a new general merchandising store built.
- In the spring of 1900, the original Taylor business building on the west was demolished. A large brick two-story brick facility was built on the site and is still there.
- In 1904, the People's Cooperative sold the Branch store to W.E. Racker, the former People's Cooperative manager.

People's Co-operative-Feed Store

- Afton Giles, who had worked for the People's Cooperative since 1919 became the feed department manager in January 1937.
- NIne months later, when ZCMI announced that they were abandoning the Lehi branch (the People's Co-op), in January 1937, Afton Giles purchased the Co-op Feed yard at 189 East State.

People's Store

- In February 1938, the People's Store was established.
- It was in the Old Cooperative Building at 173 East State
- Former People's Cooperative clerks Armond Webb, Leland Price and Lowell Brown opened the People Cooperative.
- Armond Webb purchased out Leland Price and Lowell Brown and became sole owner.
- It later became the People's Market.
- Armond Webb increased the size of the store.

Phillip's Harness Shop

- Lehi Business in 1924 in the Dorton Building at 120 West Main.

Pine Valley Realty

- Pine Valley Realty was a Real Estate Office at 46 West Main Street.

Pioneer Cemetery

- In, February 1851, Lehi's first cemetery-"Pioneer Cemetery" was founded with the burial of John Griggs White.
- David Savage built a casket out of Mr. Whites wagon and they dug the grave

with a wooden shovel.

- It was across the stream from where the first camp was on the way to Lehi.
- It was used for over twenty years for burials in Lehi.
- Estimates was there were approximately 100 people buried there.
- Cemetery Records have been lost.
- It was in the vicinity of Center and State in Lehi through much of where the freeway accesses today,
- The Archives have been gathering a list which has approximately 50 burials there.
- In 1871, the new Lehi Cemetery was founded and the bodies were moved and buried in a communal grave.
- Since then other bodies have been uncovered.
- It was approximately 190-200 West State Street.
- The Railroad, freeway and businesses cover the vicinity of the old cemetery.
- The Daughters of the Utah Pioneers monument is not on the site of the cemetery but pays tribute to those who were buried there.

Pioneer Monument

- The Pioneer Monument was a statue in remembrance of the Fort Lehi wall.
- The Elias Morris Company designed the structure.
- Andrew Fjeld headed the committee for the monument.
- The contract for the stone work was given to local stonemason Arthur Bradder. The base was made of Utah granite and the shaft of Vermont granite.
- The sixteen foot high work had two polished surfaces, one containing a map of the fort wall, and the other inscribing a brief history of the settlement.
- It was completed in 1908 and is currently north of the Memorial Building.
- It cost $650 for the statue.
- The dedication of the statue was on Thanksgiving Day 26 November 1908.
- The monument remained on the original site until December 1932 when it was moved one block east onto the Carnegie Library property where First North between Center and First West was closed.
- The monument originally had frogs on the base. They have disappeared over the years.

- It had a moat around the base of the statue for a lot of years.

Point of the Mountain

- In November 1850, Brigham Young completed a road around the Point of the Mountain. Previously it was very treacherous and nearly impossible to go around the Point.
- Joel W. White of Sulphur Springs became the first man from the South to use the new road.

Porter Rockwell Ferry

- From 1861-1868 Porter Rockwell ran a ferry at Indian Ford crossing of the Jordan River.
- Pony Express, Transcontinental Telegraph and the Overland Stage used the ferry.
- On 09 June 1863, high winds caused the ferry boat to sink.
- There is presently no known photograph of the Ferry.
- It was a platoon like system which was either pulled or poled across the river.

Powers Shoe Store.

- Tom and Ora Powers opened their shoe store in 1921.
- In November of 1927, Tom Powers moved his shoe store and Gentlemen furnishings to the old Maudsley Millinary.
- Tom and Ora Powers maintained their business her for nearly 50 years.
- In 1936, they doubled the size of the building by constructing an addition to the north.
- In 1944, they bought the building from the Fred Worlton family.
- Powers was affectionately known as the Mayor of Main Street because of his gregarious charm.
- Marian Ream purchased his business from him in 1977.

Prohibition in Lehi

- Lehi Prohibition almost caused Lehi to divide into two communities. Lehi Junction (New Survey) threatened to secede from Lehi and make a new community. Good negotiations kept this from happening.

Purple Pig Pizza Palace

- Jerry Harris established a Pizza Diner and Take-out at 189 East State in one of the old Co-op Buildings.

Racker Mercantile

- In 1904, the Peoples Cooperative sold the Branch Store at 181-189 West Main to W.E. Racker.
- He opened the Racker Mercantile.
- In 1889 portion of the store was demolished in 1912 and the eastern part of the old Colonial house was constructed.
- In 1922, Racker Mercantile was divided into two new stores under the management of one of Racker's sons. The East building stayed the Racker Mercantile under the management of the son J.E. The west building became the Winchester store under the management of son Leonard.
- Racker Mercantile and Winchester store went out of business in 1925.

Rapids

- Another name for Indian Ford
- See the description of Indian Ford.

Reams Wrangler Shop

- Marian Ream purchased the Webb building at 72 West Main and the Tom Powers Store next door and converted them into Ream's Wrangler Shop
- Charlene Christensen was the manager.
- It later moved to the old Davis Market and then returned to the original site.
- It closed down several years ago.

Republican League Club

- The political club was organized at the Ross School in 1895.
- It had numerous meetings held there during 1895 and 1896.

Relief Society Hall

- Building still located at 212 West Main Street
- In 1867 Brigham Young reinstated the Relief Society under the direction of Eliza R. Snow.
- Eliza Snow came to Lehi on 27 October 1868 and organized the Lehi Female Relief Society in the Meeting House.
- Sarah Coleman was chosen president with counselors Martha P. Thomas and Barbara Ann Evans. Rebecca Standring was secretary and Mary Ann Davis was treasurer.
- The group had 29 charter members with eight of them appointed teachers.

- Bishop Thomas R. Cutler reorganized the society in 1879.
- New Leaders were Rebecca Standring-President, Martha P. Thomas and Mary J. Powell, counselors, and Mary Ann Anderson treasurer.
- In 1880, the Relief Society purchased land at 212 West Main from John Naegle.
- In 1881, the Relief Society built a Thirty two by twenty foot adobe hall on the site to gather for meetings and to display and sell their homemade goods.
- Funds for the building were raised by the "Sunday Eggs". The eggs gathered on Sunday were donated by the Women for the building of the Relief Society Hall. The eggs were supplemented with homemade items they sold during bazaars.
- The women's husbands did the work of the building of the Hall.
- In 1883 John Beck paid the remaining owed on the Relief Society Hall so the building could be completed.
- Church Relief Society Presidency Eliza R. Snow, Rachel Grant and Emmaline B. Wells attended the dedication.
- It was dedicated by Utah Stake President Abraham O. Smoot on 27 April 1884.
- While the building was adobe, the walls were all painted.
- The building was known for the out-pouring of the spirit and the speaking of tongues.
- In the Relief Society Hall, the Silkworm Industry was initiated by the Church. Mulberry Trees were planted on the yard and Silkworms introduced.
- The Relief Society Hall, was the center of meetings held on Women's Suffrage and the movement for women to vote.
- The building was transferred to the Lehi Ward in 1890 and then transferred back to the Relief Society in 1895.
- The Relief Society was changed to a more Relief Organization and was reorganized in 1892.
- Rebecca Standring was chosen President with Malissa Smith Willes as Counselor and Mary Ann Standring as Secretary and Mary Ann Anderson as Treasurer.
- In 1903 the Lehi Ward was divided into four Wards. Each ward had their

own Relief Society President.
- The Lehi First Ward was given title to the building in 1909.
- They sold it to Norman and Alta Scown in 1942.
- The building remained in the Scown Family until Jeff and Kristine Burningham purchased the building and remodeled it for their family.
- It is now a used car lot.

Reltuc Inn

- The Reltuc Inn was at 150 East State.
- Reltus is Cutler spelled backwards.
- In 1914, G. Marian remodeled the Cutler Mansion into the Reltuc Inn (Cutler Spelled backwards.)
- It had all kinds of problems that resulted in the Inn being closed down after just six months.

Rocky Road

- See Indian Ford
- This is another name for Indian Ford.

Roger Price Barbershop

- In 1948 Roger Price bought the Steele Building and opened a barber shop.
- It was at 60 West Main.
- Arley Edwards took over the place in 1951.

Rose and Green Villa

- Name for the James H. Gardner home at 187 East 300 North.
- Built in 1896 of Brick
- Fondly called by all the Rose and Green Villa
- Dedicated in 1896 by LDS President Wilford Woodruff.
- James H. Gardner was the first Bishop of the Second Ward.
- He supervised the Construction of the Jordan River Pumping Station
- Utah County Commissioner and officer of the Commercial Club.
- Lad large tracts of land west of the Jordan River.
- Recently the home was owned by Ernest and Devere Oliver.
- Has Stained glass windows.

Ross and Ross Mercantile-

- Opened at 116 west Main after the Glee Club Saloon moved to 126 West

Main in 1894.

- Temporarily opened in the Slaughtering Meat Market building at 101 West Main in 1901 while their larger stores were being built elsewhere.
- They took over the Dorton Meat Market in 1901 at 120 West Main and did business from 1901-1914.

<u>Ross Schoolhouse-159 East 400 North</u>

- Another Name for the Northeast School.
- Population growth near State Street caused a need for a school.
- On October 23, 1872, the School board bought a lot from T.F. GRay for a North School, three blocks from the Railroad station.
- Initially a one room wooden school.
- It was dedicated on 26 January 1871.
- The cost of the building was $282. 95.
- In 1879 a large adobe room was added perpendicularly to the north end of the building. It was made of rock, adobe and lumber.
- This was done to accommodate the Sunday School.
- Funds for the addition were raised through Concerts, dance and amusements.
- J. Edgar Ross was the schoolmaster of the Ross Schoolhouse. He served for 21 years. He retired in 1897.
- The building was renamed after him at his retirement.
- Sunday School was held at the building.
- The Republican League club was organized there in 1895 and had many political meetings there.
- High School student met there until 1897 when they were transferred to the new Central School.
- The School was known for its strict discipline. The strap was used frequently.
- Mr. Ross believed that you can't teach a student until you have raised blood on him.
- Night School was taught in the Building by Joseph J. Anderson in 1896.
- In 1898 the building was reported vacant.
- Real Estate Agent Henry Lewis purchased the school and it has become a

residence since them.

- Chad and Judy Engstrom purchased the rundown building in 1983 and renovated it.
- It is one of the oldest still-standing public buildings in Lehi.
- It was owned by Sam and Susan Cowans in 1997.

Royal Theater

- The Union hotel closed its doors in August 1912. It was sold by Ira Wines to the People's Co-op.
- The People's Cooperative remodeled the hotel into the Royal Theater.
- It was located at 121 East State.
- The forty by eighty seven foot historic building was completely gutted and renovated to 700 seat theater including 286 balcony seats.
- It was made to accommodate movies, but it also was a staging for many touring plays that came from all over the country.
- It had an orchestra pit and a stage built of one hundred thousand bricks.
- The stage designed to accommodate the scenery sets of the larger traveling troupes was fifty-five feet wide, thirty-one feet deep and forty feet high.
- High School plays, political rallies, and vaudeville troupes entertained at the Royal Theater.
- Wrestling matches were a large source of entertainment were fought here. The Lehi Fire Department hosted most of these matches.
- In the summer of 1928, F.M. Houston purchased it who in turn sold it to John H. Miller.
- The Miller including John's son Cliff operated the Royal Theater from 1928 until Cliff's retirement in 1976. The Theater under the direction of the Miller was a source of memories and entertainment for nearly 50 years.
- Since moving to Lehi, and taking over the Royal Theater, which was formerly operated by the Old People's Cooperative, the Millers have remodeled and built the Royal Theater until it is now one of the most modern and best equipped theaters in Utah County.
- It was sold as other businesses.

Sabbath Day Observance

- The City Council passed rules of not game playing on the Sabbath Day.

- The 20 June 1901 Lehi Banner warned against "playing games on the Sabbath" or they would be in the "clutches of the officers".

S & P Apparel

- Named for owner Ruby Southwick and Freida Peterson.
- They purchased Edna's Shop in 1959.

Sarah Smith Schoolhouse

- The Sarah Smith Schoolhouse is still on the site of 390 West Main.
- It was a private school started by plural wife of the Lehi Blacksmith John J. Smith.
- Her name was Sarah Ann Liddiard Smith
- The adobe building was built in 1865
- The school was described by Jess Fox as having plain benches and they used a slate on their lap.
- Because of early Indian threats, the school had a cellar built and the children and the teacher could enter it from two different ways if there was a threat.
- It was restored in 1997 by Carl and Dimple Mellor.

Scandinavian Gathering Place

- The entire southwest corner of Main and Center was owned by Andrew A. and Mary Ann Pherson Peterson. They came to Lehi from Sweden in the fall of 1862. They originally built an adobe home on part of the site and in 1889 built the home presently occupied by Connie and Glen Nielson.
- The rest of the property was called the Scandinavian Gathering Place.
- Andrew Peterson was president of the Scandinavian Saints in Lehi.
- The property had a beautiful flowing well and was full of apple trees.
- There was places to sit and socialize. All Scandinavian Saints would gather here for socials, and parties and to welcome new Scandinavian Saints to Lehi.
- Since every Scandinavian country spoke a different language, the Saints spoke in German, a common language known by most of the Scandinavian Saints.
- This remained a gather place well into the new century.

Scandinavian Saints of Lehi

- Organization of Lehi Scandinavian Saints.

- Sometimes Scandinavian Saints were not treated as well as those that came from Great Britain or Germany.
- The Saints united to have socials and to internally help and fellowship each other.
- They usually conversed in German, a common language among the Scandinavian Saints.
- Andrew Peterson was the first President of the Scandinavian Saints and Lehi and his area around his home was called the Scandinavian Gathering Place.

Scrooge and Marleys Gift Shop

- Gift Shop created by Marley and Donna Barnes.
- 791 North 100 East
- Tore down in 2013.
- New office building built to resemble the John Beck Home was built in 2014.

Sego Lily School (original)

- It was built in 1896 at 723 East 900 North.
- It still is in existence today.
- The state legislature declared that all children between the ages of 8 and 14 had to attend at least twenty hours of school a year.
- The Lehi School District responded to this mandate by building the Sego Lily School.
- The school was named for the Utah State Flower.
- It was constructed by Lehi Builder John Willes.
- The building was designed with special attention to Light.
- The building was 24 X 28 foot building had ceilings of 14 feet high.
- It was a one room schoolhouse.
- It was designed to hold 50 students.
- The building was built with special ventilation specialties above the windows and in the walls.
- Blackboards extended on all sides of the room.
- On cold days, the room was heated by a pot belly stove. Those by the stove were really hot and those far away from the stove were really cold.
- The school had stringent rules on the walls.
- In 1903, when Lehi was divided into four wards, the Lehi Fourth Ward used

the building as their church for a time.

- In 1913, another 24 X 24 foot addition was made to east side of the building.
- They also replaced the narrow steps and wooden banisters were replaced by wide cement.
- Two more grades were accommodated by the addition and became a school of 60 students over four grades.
- After the first four grades, they would go down to the Central schools.
- It was used as a school until 1929.
- Genevieve Dransfield was a student there and later a teacher.
- The building was sold to James Clark for $410 and became the home of Arnold and Genevieve Dransfield.
- In 1997 it was the home of Haruo Miyagi family.
- It is still used as a residence today.

Senate Building

- Another name for the Blue Rock Building at 169 West Main Street.

Senate Saloon

- Another name for the Lehi Saloon that opened in the Blue Rock Building that was in the Senate Building from 1891-1898.

Senate Shooting Gallery and Amusements

- Carl Osterloh opened a Shooting Gallery and Amusements in the Blue Rock Building .
- It lasted just a short time.

Serimpian Club

- The Serimpian Club was organized on April 27, 1949
- Martha Kenning was President, Marie Hutchings was Vice-President, Udine Cooper was Secretary-Treasurer, Carol Hill was Historian, and Vea Jean Brown was the social chairman.
- Serimpian Club is still vibrant in 2014.
- Geralee Ekins is an original member, still a member today.
- Serimpian Club donated a frame for a Wanlass Print for the Archives.

Silkworm Industry

- Regional Meetings to develop the Silk Industry were held at the Relief Society Hall.

- Silkworms were donated free to the women.
- Mulberry Trees, the principal food of the silkworm were planted on Relief Society Hall grounds and elsewhere in Lehi.
- Silkworms were grown throughout Lehi.

Silver Dollar Market

- Steve Straw,was a man from Florida. He was a southern gentleman, over six feet tall, and had a beard like Colonel Sanders of Chicken fame.
- He opened Silver Dollar Market in 1961 at 181 West Main
- He built the building at 200 East and Main Street on the Southwest Corner.
- He sold it shortly afterward to Doyle Kohler and Mr. Allen.
- Steve went and completed his Doctorate degree and was a professor at a University.

Smallpox Epidemic of 1900

- In 1900, there was a local epidemic of Smallpox.
- Dr. Robert Steele was the local doctor.
- Dr. Robert Steele led a campaign for Lehi residents to get vaccinated against this disease to keep it from expanding further.
- The citizens of Lehi refused vehemently against the vaccine.
- The State Board of Health intervened and issued an order causing the school board to get all children vaccinated or they would be prevented from attending school.
- The Lehi School Board initially refused to honor the decree.
- Later they relented under threat of prosecution.
- A Mass meeting was held in town on 17 January 1901 to protest the Board of Health's intimidation. The group drafted a petition.
- The petition read in part..." We the people of Lehi... are opposed to compulsory vaccination as not being a sure prevention to smallpox and believing it to be an infringement of rights and personal liberty and also believing vaccination to be a propagator of many diseases and suffering and often death".
- Dr. Steele moved to Salt Lake in 1907.
- Smallpox essentially was eradicated from the earth through wide-spread education and vaccination.

Snow Springs

- Later name for Sulfur Springs.
- Named after the new owner William Snow.

Stinkweed Springs

- Henry Royle Family and David Clark family stayed at this spot for three days before joining the Sulphur Springs settlement.
- Stinkweed Springs was a site on Dry Creek one mile east of Sulphur Springs

Studio Five

- This was a musical studio ran by Russell Daley from the old Lehi Hospital building at 206 East State in 1986-87.

Southwest School

- Another name for the school that was directly west of the Lehi Meetinghouse.
- It was changed to Thurman School after the teacher that was killed on Christmas Eve.
- It was located at approximately 100 west and 100 South.

Spanish Flue of 1914-15

- Margaret Kirkham was blessed with a rare singing voice and freely gave her songs at Church, weddings, and funerals. During the terrible "flu" epidemic of 1915, she sang almost daily, sometimes several times a day at graveside services for victims of that dreaded disease.

State Bank of Lehi

- Traded the Garff Hall and the Opera House for the Merrihew building at 98 West Main in 1919 to John Franklin Bradshaw and Gerald R. Taylor.
- The Bank was housed in the Merrihew Drug Store from 1919 until 1953.
- It was initially known as the Bank of Lehi.
- In August 1930, the bank's continual growth required an addition to the north of the building (back).
- In 1953, the bank officials announced plans to build a new bank building.
- In 1953 they sold the building to Paul Julian for his Drug Store.

Stoker's Cash Grocery Store

- John Stoker, a merchant convert from England taught by James Kirkham came to Lehi in 1893 to be around Kirkham.
- He established his mercantile "Stokers Cash Grocery Store soon after

coming to Lehi.

- His store was established on the northeast corner of Main and First East where he sold men's furnishings and his wife's baked goods.
- It was difficult to make a living.
- He built a new store behind his home at 469 North 100 East (still standing in 1989), the business soon failed. He disposed of his property and closed down the store.

Sugar Days Celebration 1930

- Mason Stanley Lott was chairman of the Sugar Day's Celebration held in 1930.

Sulphur Springs

- The springs are located about one mile north of the Lake and a mile east of the Jordan River.
- The spring had found to have clear, though acide-tasting water with sufficient grazing land to support a settlement.
- The first settlement of Lehi during the Fall and Winter of 1850-51.
- They moved from here in the Spring because of the bad water.
- There are thirteen homes built which housed 53 people for the winter.
- They lived off of hunting and fishing.
- Most had no shoes and only patched clothing.
- David Savage and Charles Hopkins were the religious leaders of the group and led them in their religious meetings.
- In November 1850, Henry Royle, while building the homes, had a tree fall on him and it broke his collarbone. He was taken to Salt Lake with his family and they were not counted in the numbers at Sulphur Springs.
- In winter 1850, Lehi's first commercial enterprise, fishing, is initiated. The women made a 100 foot seine net out of twine purchased from Salt Lake. Claiborne Thomas purchased a skiff from Salt Lake. The fish provided for the Sulphur Springs colony and later the supply exceeded the demand and the fish were sold to surrounding settlements
- Later was named Snow Springs in honor of the purchaser of the property William Snow.
- Richard Van Wagoner lists the Address as 7750 North 9950 West

Sulphur Springs Monument

- During Lehi's Centennial Celebration, a monument was erected on Saratoga Road to the first settlers.
- A Huge Boulder was brought down from the Low Hills for the Monument
- A Plaque provided a brief narrative of the area's first settlers
- The Monument was put up through the efforts of Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and the Lehi Centennial Monument Committee.
- R. Garn Holbrook headed up this group.
- In 2013-14, the monument was moved from Saratoga Road and is going to be installed near the original site of Sulphur Springs in a new commemorative park.

Sunday Eggs

- The Eggs that the women would gather on Sunday in the late 1800's went for the building of the Relief Society Hall at 212 West Main.
- It paid for a good amount of the building of the Relief Society Hall. John Beck donated the rest of the money to pay off the Hall.

T and W Taylor Store(Thomas and William)

- It was on the Southern corner of Main and Second west where the Colonial House was. (181-189 West Main)
- It was the first store on this site.
- It began in 1858
- It served as an exchange intermediary between Lehi townspeople and the huge U.S. Military base at Camp Floyd in Cedar Valley.
- The Taylors sold their business to the Lehi Union Exchange in 1869.
- Thomas R. Cutler (who worked for the Taylors in Salt Lake) was sent to run the place for the Taylors. He worked there until it closed.

This and That

- The Glen and Connie Nielson shop became a full sewing shop and was called This and That.
- It was located at 35 West Main Street.
- It was a full sewing services entity.
- The business later became the Bridal Center specializing in Bridal and prom dresses.

- The Business was opened on 28 November 1970 from the Genie Scarf Business.
- The whole enterprise celebrated their 50 year anniversary in 2013..

Thrasher's Green Grocer

- Owned and Operated by Edward Thrasher in 1917.
- Established in the Dorton Building at 120 West Main.

Three Fiddlers

- They were Stephen H. Pierce, Alonzo D. Rhodes, and Thomas Collett.
- The three fiddlers led the first parade of Lehi on the 24th of July 1854.
- His group also played that night in the Log Schoolhouse for a dance. The string trio played cotillion, jig, and quadrille music for dancing.

Thurman School

- A school was built in 1863 just west of the Lehi Meetinghouse.
- The address was approximately 100 West and 100 South.
- It was initially called the Southwest School
- It was named after a teacher that taught at the school and was killed on Christmas Eve.
- In 1915 it was remodeled into the Lehi Meeting House Auditorium
- In 1936-49 remodeling the Thurman school was combined with the Meetinghouse into one building.
- In 1972 the building was demolished.

Tithing Office and Yard (First)

- Lehi's First Tithing Office was established in 1854 at 344 West Main.
- The Tithing Office was a two story adobe building.
- It also had a basement.
- It was 16 X 24 foot building.
- The Yard took 1/6th of Block 37
- The Yard was outlined with a mud fence
- The yard had a large hay barn (See Centennial Barn)
- It also had four stables, extensive corrals, and an adobe granary.
- The Tithing Office and yard were used for many religious and civic functions.
- The United States Centennial Celebration was held at the Tithing Yard and

the dances were held in the Barn. (See United States Centennial Celebration)

- Tithing-mostly in kind-was gathered by Bishop David Evans.
- The Tithing yard was close to his houses.
- When Bishop Thomas R. Cutler became bishop in 1879, he moved the tithing offices closer to his house on State Street.

Tithing Office and Yard (Second one)

- When Bishop Cutler became bishop in 1879, one of the first things he did was to close the Tithing Office at 344 West Main.
- The Second Tithing Office was established at the northwest corner of sixth north and second east through the block from the Cutler Mansion on State Street.
- The Centennial Barn was moved to the new location.
- The Second Tithing Office had an office/granary, the Centennial barn with an addition built on it, two large corrals, three log stables, a flowing well with a pump, an outhouse, a root cellar with dirt roof and weigh scales.
- Part of the Barn still remains at 651 North 200 East at the rear of the Bruce Webb Home.

Tom Hilliard Photograph

- A Photography Studio that had its office at 46 West Main in Lehi.

Tramp Break-ins in northern Lehi

- On December 26, 1896, Lehi was invaded by a large group of tramps that broke into the North Meeting House and caused such a havoc with swinging, and organ playing and drinking. It became quite a newspaper story in 1896.

Trinnaman Confectionery

- Became the Trinnaman Confectionery after the Meiling Confectionery at 116 West Main. in 1938.
- Sold to the Keith's Confectionery in 1841.0

Tuff's Babershop

- Tuff and Jetta Allred purchased the Steel Building in 1952 and opened a Barbershop. It was at 60 West Main.
- Tuff continued to baber until he had health problems.
- In 1973, Tuff and Jetta opened up Backroom Antiques at the back of the Barbershop.

- His Barber Chair is in the John Hutchings Museum.

United Order of Enoch

- Established in Lehi in 1874
- Wilford Woodruff, Erastus Snow, Abraham O. Smoot, and Angus M. Cannon came to Lehi to set it up.
- David Evans was established as President with William W. Winn and William Goates as Vice-President; Thomas R. Cutler, Secretary; Isaac Goodwin, Treasurer; and James W. Taylor, William Bone and William Gurney as Directors.
- The United Order did not include property.
- It included three major components: Lehi Union Exchange, Molasses Mill and the Big Field including cattle and dairy business.
- William Yates said 2/3 of Lehi turned in their money to the order.
- Caused a lot of divisions and problems over the system.
- Apostles Franklin D. Richards and Joseph F. Smith were sent to settle disputes.
- The Lehi Union Exchange went out of business in 1880.
- The United Order of Enoch was dissolved in 1880/

Union Hotel

- It was located at 121 East State.
- The Sugar Factory brought financial benefit to Lehi.
- One of the most glamorous businesses produced was the Union Hotel.
- Thomas R. Cutler, Ira D. Wines, and William E. Racker purchased the property from Mons Anderson in 1890.
- It was designed by the Clements and Company of Salt Lake.
- It was a two story building with a basement.
- It had beautiful stone steps that led to a lavish lobby.
- The kitchen and dining room to the rear of the lobby cooked hearty meals.
- There were fifteen rooms on the second floor that were used mostly by travelers heading south.
- The Union Hotel dining room was used for lavish weddings, business meetings and professional functions.
- During its years in business, it housed smaller businesses inside it including

Rocky Mountain Switchboard, Union Drug, a barbershop,and a billiards room.

- Robert Stoddart and his wife Ada were the managers of the Union Hotel until it closed its doors.
- It closed in November 1905.
- The Union Hotel was sold to Ira Wines, who upgraded the hotel to include steam heat, electric lights, baths and toilets.
- Wines sold it to the Peoples Co-operative in August of 1912..

Union Pacific Railroad Depot

- Brigham Young pounded a symbolic spike to begin the construction of the Utah Southern Railroad which was Church owned. It began May 1, 1871.
- The Railroad Depot was built in 1871 by the Church at State Street and Second East.
- The train tracks reached Lehi from Sandy on 28 September 1872. There was a celebration in Lehi as the Locomotive. There was a band and a lot crowd of interested people. The Railroad Depot was built in 1871.
- For a year Lehi was the terminal for the railroad. The railroad station became the center of business activity on State Street.
- Dozens of saloons, boarding houses, eateries, livery stables and other mercantile establishment grew out of the Railroad.
- Three railroads were later consolidated. They ran into financial problems.
- Union Pacific Railroad was reorganized in 1897 and took over the railroads.
- The railroad went through a lot of changes of hands in the early 1900's and the railroad depot abandoned.
- Jerry Harris family purchased the Railroad station and other buildings in the 1970's
- The structure was purchased by the Lehi Historical Preservation Commission in 1996.
- The railroad depot was moved to its original site and remodeled as a museum by the Lehi Historical Preservation Commission.
- Dedication Services were held. Richard Van Wagoner led the project with John Rockwell, Carl Mellor, Connie Nielson, committee members.

United States Centennial Celebration on July 4, 1876 in Lehi.

- The City of Lehi usually used Lehi Music Hall for large celebrations, but the City of Lehi could not get it for the Centennial celebration of our country on July 4, 1876.
- The Citizens of Lehi fixed up the tithing barn for the celebration
- The Tithing office was at 344 West Main. The barn was in the yard.
- They made a dance floor out of red cedar lumber hauled from West Canyon
- Decorated the Barn with flags, bunting, flowers, flags, pictures and mottos.
- Andrew Fjeld wrote in his journal that "to say that it looked beautiful is putting it mildly, for it looked like a veritable fairy palace."
- The barn was the afternoon scene of a childrens dance and a night adult dance.
- They held sporting events and races in the afternoon.
- In the evening Fireworks were set off. The crowd were startled by the fireworks thinking it was a fire almost had a stampede. No one was hurt.
- Sporting Activities took place in the Yard.
- Ice Cream was first served in Lehi at the Centennial Celebration.
- After Thomas R. Cutler became the Second Bishop the Tithing Yard and Barn were moved closer to the Bishops House. (Cutler Mansion)
- The Second Tithing Yard was at 600 North and Second East.
- A large portion of the Barn still remains at the back of Bruce Webb Home at 651 North 200 East

Utah Lake

- Antanasio Dominguez and Silvester Velet de Escalante explored Utah Lake in July 1776.
- In 1825 William N. Ashby named Utah Lake and explored the area.
- In December 1847, Parley P. Pratt was the first pioneer to navigate the waters of .Utah Lake near Lehi.
- In 1849, Captain Howard Stansbury of the United States Army surveyed and completed a map of Utah Valley and the area around Utah Lake.
- In July 1850, the Peterson Party heads out to explore Utah Valley. The Party includes: Canute Peterson, David Savage, Charles Hopkins, Henry Royle, William S. Empey, William Wadsworth and Surveyor Lemmon. They camped at Dry Creek and found the area Sulphur Springs. They explored

the Jordan River and Utah Lake.

Utah Power and Light Office.

- In 1915 Utah Power and Light remodeled 60 West Main as a Branch Office.
- It was managed by Alma Earl and his clerk was Effie Ross Day.
- Utah Power and Light remained in the building until 1941.

Utah Southern Railroad

- LDS Church owned railroad that initially went from Sandy to Lehi.
- The Line was began on 01 May 1871 by Brigham Young driving the first spike.
- It was finished to Lehi on 29 September 1872 with the arrival of the first locomotive.
- Celebration was held with bands and speeches in Lehi.
- Train was consolidated and sold many times in the late 1880's and early 1920's.

Utah Sugar Company

- The headquarters of the Utah Sugar Company were at an office in the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank from 1891-92 and from 1895-97.

Veterans Ballpark

- In 1838-39 Baseball comes to the United States
- In 1876 the National Baseball League is started
- In the 1880's Baseball comes to Lehi and the first team is formed. Baseball is played at the Murdock resort or at the Simmons field (site of the current Lehi High School.
- In July 1900 Lehi creates the Lehi Park and Pavillion on the current Rodeo arena area including a Baseball Park
- In 1951, Utah County obtains funds for World War II Memorials in Utah County. Lehi is allocated $11, 371.22 and it is given to the American Legion to come up with a suitable memorial.
- In 1952, the American Legion committees set up with Ruel Evans, Dean Kirkham and Ernest Cedarstrom chosen to coordinate the building of the Memorial.
- In 1952, A baseball field is chosen as the project. Originally it was chosen to be built by the Lehi Elementary, but flooding changed the proposal.

- The current Veterans ballpark was purchased from Mrs. LaVerde Kirkham for $1, 500. Lehi City, Utah National Guard, the American Legion, the Lehi Lions Club and other worked together to create the ballpark.
- In June 1953, Veterans Ball Park is dedicated and begins a history of Baseball that has sp anned 60 years. 24 High power lights are installed at the Park.
- In 1968, the Flagpole was installed by the American Legion at the time fo the Vietnam War.
- In 1974, restrooms and snack bar facilities were built at the Park by the Lehi Lions Club.
- On July 4, the Lehi Fire Department present fireworks at the park for over 40 years. They since have been changed to Thanksgiving Park.
- In June 2013, Sixty years are celebrated wherein it is estimated that over 150,000 young men, women and adults have played on the field.

Wadsworth Drug Store

- In 1905, T.J. Wadsworth son of the local Dr. Thomas Wadsworth opened a drug store at the Lehi Slaughtering House Meat Market building at 101 West Main.
- In 1912, Mr. Wadsworth closed his business and moved to Santaquin.

Wagstaff Clothing

- Lehi Business at 120 West Main in 1924.

Wallace Banks Appliance Repair

- Bank Appliance Repair was opened in 1944 at the west side of the Racker Building.
- It was 189 West Main.
- Wally Banks kept this business at this site from 1944-48,
- In 1947-48, Ruth Banks, his wife, editor and publisher of the Lehi Sun kept her offices in the building with her husband.

Ware and Treganza

- Architect of the Cutler Mansion in 1900
- Architect of the Jessie Knight Mansion in Provo (duplicate of the Cutler Mansion.)
- Architect of the Lehi Memorial Building.

Wasatch Chemical

- Company Founded by John Franklin Bradshaw

Webb's Furnishings

- Mr. and Mrs. Heber J. Webb opened a clothing store in part of the Old Cooperative in 1939.
- It was at 189 East State.
- Lynn R. Webb bought it in 1944.
- It remained open until 1950 when it was sold to Leroy and Edna Gammon.

Western Auto

- In 1947 Ralph Johnson established a Western Auto in the east side of the Racker Building (Colonial House) at 181 West Main.
- It was in business there until 1951.

White Way

- This described the electrical lighting of Main Street and State Street.
- During Joseph Broadbent's administration as Mayor, and after a bitter struggle with the City Council, he was successful in having the City Municipal Power Plant build and the White Way installed on Main and State streets.

Winchester Store

- In 1922, the Racker Mercantile owned by W.E. Racker, the former manager of the Peoples Cooperative, was divided between two sons. J. E. continued the Racker Mercantil with his initials added on in the east side.
- The Winchester Store was opened on the west side of the building at 189 West Main by son Leonard Racker.
- It went out of business in 1925.

Wines Park

- Margaret Taylor Wines (former Lehi Resident) died in Palo Alto California in 1908. Prominent Lehi Businessman wanted to build a lasting memorial to her.
- In April 1908 he met with the city council and offered to donate a block of his property to the community provided it become Margaret Wines Park and that it be landscaped and well-maintained.
- Mr. Wines hired Nicholas Byhowler to design the Park.
- Meeting Mr. Wines specifications, they provided the Wines selected

thirty-eight varieties of trees and a number of shrubs.

- In the earlier years, a wooden bandstand was erected in the center of the park. This was replaced in 1940 by a bi-level cement bandstand with restrooms. Many musical concerts were held under the stars at the Park.
- The bandstand was demolished in 1966 and replaced by $3,000 rest rooms.
- The Athenian Club erected a rock fountain in the park in 1936.
- In 1950, the Lehi Garden Club erected a Centennial Rose Garden which had 458 plants. This was later removed to facilitate more picnics and events in the park.
- The first area for picnicing was a raised cement platform with two large tables in the northwest corner of the park in 1952.
- In 1959, the Jaycees installed a six picnic tables on a concrete platform in the southeast corner of the park. Since that time, covered picnic areas have been added all over the park.
- An annual community carnival was held at the park each years beginning in 1958. It was initially held to raise money for the Hutchings Museum. It has been an annual event ever since and now is associated with the Lehi City celebration.
- The park continues to be a well maintained beautiful tribute to Margaret Wines with usage constant throughout the spring, summer and fall.
- Athenian Club donated a Hawthorne tree for Wines Park in 1932 for the 200th Anniversary of George Washington's Birthday. It is not in the park in 2014.
- In May 1994, a major wind storm devastated Wines Park and Lehi and destroyed many of the old and historic trees of the Park.

Wing Mortuary

- The present site of Wing Mortuary was originally home owned by Lauritz Garff, then purchased by George G. Robinson,
- Wing Mortuary first owned on Main Street in the Taylor Building. Alva H. Wing opened it October 2, 1924.
- It was then moved to the Leiter Building on Main Street.
- Alva and Udene Wing purchased the Robinson home in 1924. Soon afterwards they moved Wing Mortuary to their house.

- The present site is at 118 East Main.
- The building went through a major remodeling in 1944.
- In 1946, Alva Wing turned the business over to his son Ralph. Alva Wing moved to Salt Lake.
- In 1958, a chapel was added on to the Mortuary and dedicated on September 21, 1958.
- Ralph retired and turned over the reigns to his son Leonard.
- Leonard led the Mortuary in another major remodeling.
- Leonard died in 2013 and his son Quinn took over management of the Mortuary.

W.R. Eddington Canning Company

- Built in 1936 in Springville.
- Owned by Dr. Elmo Eddington

Ye Old Pool Hall Gift Shop

- Ken Greenwood purchased the Senate Building in 1970
- They established this gift store in 1972.
- It was ran by Rhoda Holcomb.
- It was sold in 1977.

Zions Hill

- Mountain Area in Lake Mountains where the Early Limestone Quarries were.
- Hundreds of tons of rock were required for the Lehi Meetinghouse Foundation in 1855 came from Zions Hill.
- Jonas Holdsworth was the Quarryman for the deposits.
- The Blue Rock Building at 169 West Main was built with rock from this Quarry by Jonas Holsworth in 1889.
- Old North Branch (Third Ward) Meeting House was built with rock from the Quarry and in some instances was called the Zions Hill Meeting House.

Zions Hill Meeting House

- Another name for the North Branch Meeting House located at 500 West and 1200 North.
- The Rock used to build the building came from the Zions Hill Quarry on the west of Utah Lake.