

Explanation of the State Bank of Lehi Murals

Painted by Artist LeRoy Johnson

West Wall-Mural #2

The central figure is Bishop David Evans (1854-1861), who was Lehi's political and temporal leader for some twenty-five years. To his right, is Lehi's first meeting house which was built in the center of the old fort. The work was started in 1855. James Harwood and Daniel S. Thomas headed the building committee. To Bishop Evans' left is the old two room Thurman school house erected in 1863. It was also used for meeting by the city council.

Above the Thurman school is a column of volunteers who participated in the Echo Canyon War in 1857. Just below the school is Luther Coates and his "buckboard" no seated school wagon. To the right and below is shown an early city council meeting. Next is New a. Brown who typified the well dressed man of the period, standing in front of bishop Evans old home.

To the right of Mr. Brown is the old city hall with the curfew bell, built in 1871, at a cost of \$750.00. In the right above is the People's Cooperative Institution incorporated in 1872. The co-op in the early days manufactured shoes, clothing and furniture. Managed first by Thomas R. Cutler, then by William E. Racker, it was later directed by Samuel I. Goodwin.

To the right of the co-op is Hammer Brothers liver stable. Hans Hammer bought the building from James Harwood who started in in 1877. Above the livery stable is a group depicting the settlement of the Walker war in which men from Lehi participated.

Below the livery stable is Edward W. Evans leading an early choral group he organized in a mainstay in Lehi's early cultural activities. To the left of the choir is a wheat harvest scene. Wheat was traded at the Co-op for goods used by early settlers of Lehi.

