

## The Old Folks Sociable



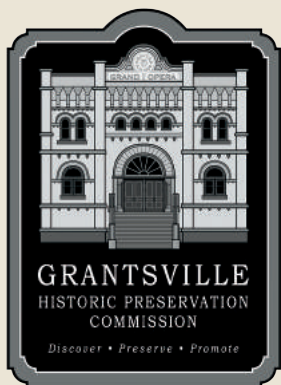
This unique Grantsville tradition was established in 1884. The early pioneers decided to plan an annual picnic that everyone in town could attend and enjoy. It was originally called, 'Married Folks Pic Nic Sociable'. Later on, as the tradition continued year after year, the name was changed to 'Old Folks Sociable'. The Sociable consisted of a two to three day affair with dinners, dancing, music, programs, and lots of socializing with friends and neighbors. To this day, the Sociable's format is basically the same with a large volunteer committee in charge of an all day celebration with special honors going to our residents who are 75 years old and older. All residents past and present that have ever lived in Grantsville are invited to attend. Folks 'come home' from all over for this annual event. The Old Folks Sociable has become a very important historical part in the lives of all Grantsville people who remember and honor their pioneer ancestors. Only twice in over 100 years has the Sociable not taken place. In 1909 there was a smallpox epidemic and in 1919, there was an influenza epidemic. This tradition is believed to be purely unique to Grantsville.

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Historic Preservation Commission on Facebook

## Grantsville's HISTORIC TREASURES



A quick reference guide to some of the  
historic attractions in Grantsville, Utah



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Cover: 5 West Main Street– Site number 15

# Grantsville's HISTORIC TREASURES



A quick reference guide to some of the  
historic attractions in Grantsville, Utah



## J. Rueban Clark, Jr.



Joshua Reuben Clark was born on September 1, 1871, in Grantsville. Although he did not begin his formal education until he was ten years old, young Reuben had been tutored at home by his mother and had developed a love for learning that lasted his entire life.

Three months after graduating from law school, Reuben Clark was appointed assistant solicitor of the State Department by Elihu Root, secretary of state under President Theodore Roosevelt. Shortly after he was also named an assistant professor of law

at George Washington University, where he taught until 1908.

In 1913, J. Reuben Clark opened law offices in Washington, D.C., specializing in municipal and international law. He had many clients, including the Japanese Embassy, Philander C. Knox, the Cuban Legation, the Guatemalan Ministry, and many more.

During World War I, Mr. Clark received a commission as major in the Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps. He helped prepare the original Selective Service regulations. He was then assigned on active duty to the U.S. attorney general's office where he prepared "emergency Legislation and War Powers of the President." In recognition of his service, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

On October 3, 1930, Clark was named U.S. ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Clark's diplomatic efforts were praised by President Herbert Hoover, who said, "Never have our relations been lifted to such a high point of confidence and cooperation."

In 1933, at age sixty-two, Mr. Clark's devotion to the Church culminated in a new calling—counselor to President Heber J. Grant of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. President Clark was a leading supporter of the Church welfare plan.

Reuben Clark continued to share his professional expertise as a member of corporate boards; government, political, and private committees; and academic journal and educational boards. He also bought and maintained a farm in Grantsville. At the age of sixty, President Clark died October 6, 1961, in Salt Lake City.

(Source: <http://www.jrcls.org>)

## Introduction & Acknowledgements

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Welcome to Grantsville, where heritage runs deep and relics of pioneer history abound! This booklet was compiled by the City of Grantsville's Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) to celebrate the city's past and preserve its treasured remnants.

Reestablished in 2017, the GHPC is charged with documenting Grantsville's history, researching options for funding preservation, and educating the public about our community's storied past. Our motto is "Discover, Preserve, Promote."

This booklet is a sampling of the many historic structures around the city. Sites were chosen based on their cultural and architectural significance, prominence in Grantsville's larger story and visibility today. This book is not intended to be a complete history of this town, but just a small sample. We invite you to research and cherish these and other places in Grantsville.

Special thanks to Helen Aldridge, Laurie Hurst, Craig Anderson John Clark, and Brent Marshall for their research and contribution, and to the members of the GHPC for their volunteer time, research and commitment to this project.

In the spirit of historic preservation, please build up, don't tear down. Citizens who need information on preserving historical properties are encouraged to contact the Grantsville Historic Preservation Commission through Grantsville City, (435) 884-3411, or [hpc@grantsvilleut.gov](mailto:hpc@grantsvilleut.gov).

*Please know that the houses listed on booklet are private dwellings  
and are not open to the public.*

## Table of Contents

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Map . . . . .	vii-viii
How Grantsville Got Its Name . . . . .	1
1. Grantsville Woolen Factory. . . . .	2
2. Lincoln Highway . . . . .	2
3. 513 East Main. . . . .	3
4. 333 East Main. . . . .	4
5. 299 East Main. . . . .	5
6. 218 East Main. . . . .	5
7. 197 East Main. . . . .	6
8. 168 East Main. . . . .	6
9. 150 East Main. . . . .	7
10. 141 East Main . . . . .	8
11. 103 East Main . . . . .	9
12. 96 East Main. . . . .	9
13. 72 East Main. . . . .	10
14. 4 West Main . . . . .	11
15. 5 West Main . . . . .	12
16. The Skyline Restaurant . . . . .	12
17. 94 West Main . . . . .	13
18. Grantsville Opera House . . . . .	14
19. 148 West Main. . . . .	15
20. 150/152 West Main Street. . . . .	15
21. Academy Square . . . . .	16
22. 5 North Center. . . . .	17
23. 247 West Main. . . . .	18
24. 264 West Durfee . . . . .	19
25. Cooley Street. . . . .	20

26. 392 West Clark. . . . .	21
27. 378 West Clark. . . . .	22
28. 332 West Clark. . . . .	22
29. 319 West Clark. . . . .	23
30. Donner Reed Museum. . . . .	24
31. 304 North Cooley . . . . .	25
32. Fort Marker . . . . .	25
33. 297 West Clark. . . . .	26
34. 278 West Clark. . . . .	27
35. 275 West Clark. . . . .	28
36. 266 West Clark. . . . .	29
37. 229 West Clark. . . . .	29
38. 221 West Clark- Co-op . . . . .	30
39. 157 West Clark. . . . .	31
40. 141 West Clark. . . . .	31
41. 130 West Clark. . . . .	32
42. 119 West Clark. . . . .	32
43. 110 West Clark. . . . .	33
44. 47 West Clark . . . . .	34
45. 10 West Clark . . . . .	35
46. 5 East Clark . . . . .	35
47. 81 East Clark. . . . .	36
48. 234 East Clark . . . . .	37
49. NW Corner of Clark and Bowrey- The Bowery . . . . .	37
50. Grantsville City Airport. . . . .	38
51. 201 S. Willow St. . . . .	39
52. Timpie Point- Jedediah Strong Smith Marker. . . . .	40
53. Hilda Anderson Monument . . . . .	41
Old Folks Sociable. . . . .	Back Cover



# Grantsville City Map



\*This map is not to scale



## How Grantsville Got Its Name



The land that Grantsville now occupies was originally used as a camping spot for the Goshute Indians and other wandering tribes. During this time the area was known as the Twenty Wells, due to the many sweetwater artesian springs. It was in October 10, 1850, that two brothers-in-law, James McBride and Harrison Severe, moved to Twenty Wells after their long journey from Missouri. They heard the news that the Apostle Ezra T. Benson was building a sawmill in Tooele Valley. These two families became the first permanent settlers, who later changed the name of the area to Willow Creek. The land was abundant with water and good soil. A year later, five new families came to the area: the Clarks, Bakers, Durfeys, Sevas and Watsons. The seven families often had difficulties after the Indians continued stealing their animals and crops. In time, they requested help from the LDS church first presidency. In response to this request, twenty-three new families moved into the area in order to provide a stronger defense against the Indians. In addition, Brigham Young sent George D. Grant, an officer in the Nauvoo Legion, to aid the Saints of Tooele Valley in their efforts. Colonel Grant provided great help, and to honor him, the settlers changed the name of the area to Grantsville in 1853. The city of Grantsville was officially incorporated by the Territory of Utah assembly in 1867.

## 1

### SR-36 Near Lake Point Grantsville Woolen Factory

The Grantsville Woolen Factory was a product of pioneer ingenuity in an era of profound self-sufficiency. The factory was built in 1869 by Grantsville settlers with the goal of improving their sheep breeds. The site was chosen for its location along Adobe Rock Creek, a sizable waterway fed by a network of brackish springs. The factory operated for only 10 months before a dam breach forced its closure. Remnants of the building can be seen on the west side of SR-36 just north of Stansbury Park. The remains are located on private property and inaccessible to the public.



## 2

### Lincoln Highway

When San Francisco was announced as the host city for the 1915 World Fair, a fervor began to spread over the routing of automobile traffic across the United States. The American Automobile Association sent A. L. Westgard to explore and identify the best routes to the fair. He crossed the continent three times in 1912, and recommended a route passing through Grantsville, Utah.

Westgard and other exploration groups were instrumental in providing information to the founders of the Lincoln Highway Association who, in 1913, announced their endorsed route which originally passed through Grantsville, Utah. In 1919 the decision was







made to change its route with the new alignment taking travelers through Tooele. By 1927 Grantsville was again back on the official route.

The Lincoln Highway changed the way people traveled and it changed the makeup of towns along the route as filling stations, hotels, and restaurants sprang up to service weary travelers. To this day, Grantsville still uses the street name “Old Lincoln Highway” along the stretch of road heading out of town to the northwest.

3

### 513 East Main Street

This house was built as a school in 1910 by Martin Barrus, a local contractor.

This was one of several block school houses scattered throughout Grantsville. The school opened its doors on January 3, 1910. The



students entered the building through the double doors located on the southeast corner into a coat room lined with hooks and racks. One large high-ceilinged room housed the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. The restrooms were outdoors and a coal furnace was located in an adjoining room at the back of the school. The teacher was Robert S. Halladay. In later years, the building was purchased by Edward H.

Green, who remodeled the structure and changed it into a lovely home and raised his family there. The house is currently being remodeled once more, with new additions on the back and continues to be used as a residence.



4

### 333 East Main Street



The Benjamin and Lovina Barrus home was built prior to 1893. Later, around 1905, three rooms from this home were separated and dragged west to become the beginnings of the home at 321 East Main Street. In the 1920s, after the Barruses' deaths, Ada Swenson moved into the house where she carded and spun locally grown wool.



5

## 299 East Main Street

When it was built in 1905 for Martin and Elizabeth Barrus, the house consisted of just a living room and kitchen on the east side. A bedroom on the main floor and the upper level were added later.



The Barruses rented out the east part of the house.

6

## 218 East Main Street

The home was built by James Edmund and Annie Clark some time before 1898. It was the first home in Grantsville to have a concrete foundation. Up to that time homes had foundations of rock. When the house was set on the concrete foundation it consisted of two rooms made of logs. They were moved from the area where the hardware store and credit union now stand in the first block of West Main Street. The home was the long time residence of Grant and Mamie Reed.



7

## 197 East Main Street



This brick house on the northwest corner of Main and Kearsy Streets was built in 1910. In 1920, the family of George Sidney and Ethel (Anderson) Clark moved into it. There were nine rooms, four of them upstairs. Rex and Florence Hayes purchased the property from her Uncle Sid in 1943. They paid \$5,000 for the house and an acre of land. For fifty years the house had an upstairs apartment. Florence had a beauty salon in the back room.

8

## 168 East Main Street

This adobe home was built in the mid 1870s and was the home of William John Clark and his wife Salina Lee Clark. The home retained much of the original gingerbread trim and the adobe was stuccoed over to seal the soft bricks from weathering. Many Grantsville homes of





this era were decorated elaborately with detailed trim work and turned porch posts. This home was demolished October 2017.

9

## 150 East Main Street

This home was built in 1905 for Charles J. and Rennie (Clark) Anderson. In the beginning, the house had a front room used as a parlor, two bedrooms, and a kitchen. On the east and south sides, it had a large screened porch. On the warm summer nights, the family moved their beds out to this porch to sleep. In 1927, Charles Anderson started a grocery store on the east side of this house, but this store building was demolished in 2010.



10

## 141 East Main Street



Richard "Dick" Palmer built this home himself in 1910 in two parts. For a time, it was used as a hotel, and when guests stayed there, children slept on the summer porches. In 1975 his granddaughter, Beatrice Johnson, and her husband, Dean, rented the house and later bought it. The new owners made changes such as adding an attic, rewiring, and replacing windows. The house was destroyed by a fire in 1984, leaving standing only the brick and adobe walls. Dean and Beatrice placed a new roof and rebuilt it. They changed the house from the original one story to a three story house.



11

## 103 East Main Street



This house was built in 1900 by Charles Johnson. In the beginning it had a large front porch and stone foundation. Albert Johnson and his sister, Mabel, lived there. During the summer, Albert performed an event that was popular with all the children in town— each summer, he entertained the local children by using a hatchet to chop off the heads of his chickens as fast as he could.

12

## 96 East Main Street

This corner house was built in 1908 and was later occupied in 1918 by William Harvey and Lillian (Halladay) Anderson. Their previous home on Clark Street was destroyed by a fire. The Andersons



lived in this home for 35 years. Originally this home had no heat so the parents had the children sleep upstairs on straw ticks with down quilts to keep them warm. In 1956, the house was bought by Richard and Berneta Leetham for only \$5,000 with payments of \$50 per month.

13

## 72 East Main Street



Built in 1909, this was the longtime home of Robert and Alice (Johnson) Mc Michael and of Charlie and Gwen Johnson, who came to Grantsville from Canada. An unusual feature of the gold-sided house is the roof-top cupola surrounded by an iron railing that is actually a skylight. The finished attic is spacious. Downstairs, most of the ceilings are high. Baseboards are wide and beautiful stained woodwork frames the windows and doorways. Two doors have transoms common to homes of the era.



14

## 4 West Main Street



Deseret Mercantile, the western portion of the side-by-side pair of buildings, was built in 1890. The eastern portion, Johnson Hall, was built eight years later. The two buildings were connected in 1953. Over the course of their history, the buildings have been referred to jointly as Johnson Hall, the Johnson Building and the Grantsville Drug Store. The complex housed a general store, soda fountain, bank, post office, pharmacy, dance hall and apartments. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2006.

According to nomination documents for its Registry listing, the building is an excellent example of Victorian Eclectic ornamentation and is significantly associated with multiple periods of Grantsville history.

15

## 5 West Main Street



Alex Johnson began construction on this home in 1889, just after his marriage to Mary Alice Anderson. The builder of the house was Charles Zephaniah Shaffer. Shaffer also constructed the house at 5 North Center Street. During the Depression, with most of their children grown, Alex and Mary Alice took in boarders. Throughout the thirties and forties, the house was called the Lone Pine Tourist Home after the large pine tree in the front yard.

16

Northwest corner of Main Street  
and Commercial Avenue.

## The Skyline Restaurant

The Skyline Restaurant occupied two structures during its nearly 40 year run. The first was located on Main Street just west of the cemetery. It operated from about 1950 until 1963, when it moved to the northwest corner of Main Street and Commercial Avenue. The Skyline takes its name from its original owners, Garth and Joe Edde,





who also ran the Grantsville Airport. The cafe was renowned for its seafood and (now legendary) homemade tartar sauce. It operated into the mid 1980's.

17

## 94 West Main Street

This property was known as the Sample home after Charles and Alice Sample bought it in 1943. The house was built in 1915 for Eugene and Elizabeth Clark Woolley. Even though it looks small from the outside, the structure included three bedrooms, a bathroom, kitchen, family and living room, and a laundry room on the main floor and a storage room upstairs. The property was later purchased by Dennis and Donna McBride, who remodeled and converted it into a business.



18

## Between 124 and 148 West Main Grantsville Opera House



At 130 West Main Street, a beautiful building known as the Grantsville Opera House once stood. Built in 1899 to replace the New Social Hall, which burned down, the Opera House was used for all sorts of events: dances in the basement, dance lessons, the Old Folks Sociable, musicals and LDS Gold and Green Balls

(semi-formal dances held by the LDS Church once a year). Patrons enjoyed the movies most of all, especially the Superman serials.

Past the entry, stairs graced either side. Upstairs, a projectionist played movies from a booth. The balconies wrapped across the façade of the building, inscribed with the words, "Grand Opera." Fold-up wood seats filled the bottom floor of the stage area.

Eventually, when the Opera House's back wall cracked and the balconies started to sag, the city condemned it. In December 1957, it was demolished. Today, there is no trace of it except for the occasional brick that surfaces once in awhile. Even though it is no longer there, the Opera House continues to occupy a special place in Grantsville's history.





19

## 148 West Main Street



Located on Grantsville's main street, the building was built in 1896. Originally constructed as a feed store, it was owned by Charles Stromberg and John Erickson. It later became known as the Bluebird Confectionary when it was run by Dewey Sandberg. In 1936, Sterling Halladay and his wife, Sue, bought the land and the building. The Halladays opened for business with \$35.00 worth of inventory and \$48.00 in new merchandise. The Variety Store was a fond and favorite gathering place in Grantsville for both the young and the old.

20

## 150/152 West Main Street

The unique structure was built in the early 1900s. It housed the Victory Cafe, a business operated by William Melvin and Edna (Anderson) Brim, during the Depression years. They lived with their family in the basement. The Cafe was popular with the



students since the schools didn't have a lunch program established. Soups, chili and pies were served. Meat requests were not common, as

it was very expensive, so it was not kept in house. When a customer ordered meat, Melvin Brim would run to the local butcher shop just half a block away to purchase it, while the soup and salad were being served. In the 1950s, the business was known as the Midtown Cafe, before Interstate 80 took the major traffic out of Grantsville. The Midtown was used by many of the travelers who came through Grantsville. Later on, the name changed again to The Cupboard. It was a frequent hangout place for teenagers and those in their early 20s.

21

NE Corner of Main and Center  
Academy Square

The Academy was located on the northeast Corner of Main and Center Street. Construction of this building started in 1886 and was finished in 1892. The structure was a two-story adobe building with a





basement, measuring 45' wide x 75' long. The LDS church constructed it to function as a church Academy. The building was never used as originally intended, but instead served as a school that hosted kids up to 8th grade after the Adobe school house at Clark and Cooley Streets was outgrown. Once the school district was organized, high school classes were given and the first Grantsville High School graduates attended school there. The building was used as a school until 1927. Later on, it had other uses, including a temporary location for LDS church Sunday meetings. Then it was divided as an apartment building. It was demolished in 1956. The lot is now hosting the Academy Square Park which was dedicated in 1989. Each year, the city puts on a free musical light show during the holiday season.

22

## 5 North Center



This home belonged to James L. Wrathall, his wife Peninah Hunter Wrathall, and their ten children. James was a rancher and a businessman. For several years after the couple's death, the house was not lived in. Later, their daughter, Hazel W. Johnson,

and her husband, Milan, remodeled and restored the downstairs. They also raised their family here.

The builders constructed this 13-room home on a rock foundation. Two thicknesses of adobe brick and one layer of red brick made up the exterior. The trim was originally painted off-white with green around each window. Rosettes adorned the ceilings of the original parlor and dining rooms, similar to those in the First Ward Chapel. A stairway

with a beautiful banister and intermittent landing was distinguishable by its stained glass window. From the second floor, one could enter the outside balcony, which was used as a sleeping porch. This home was the first in Grantsville to convert to electricity.



23

## 247 West Main

The red brick house located at 247 West Main Street was the home of Hilda Erickson. She lived to be 108 years old. Hilda was the last living survivor of the 80,000 pioneers who walked across the plains to Utah.



She came to Utah from Sweden when she was 6-1/2 years old along with her mother and two brothers. Her father was to follow later. Hilda and her family first lived in Mount Pleasant, Utah and then moved to Grantsville in 1868. Here she grew up and married John Erickson in 1882. John was a rancher and a farmer. They were active in community affairs and several businesses.

Hilda lived to see all modes of travel and drove a car until she was 94 years old. She also rode a horse side saddle when she was 84 years old. She was a remarkable woman. Her descendants live in her house today.



This log home (sided some time later with shingle siding) was built around 1887. Early owners were Nephi Birch, Mary Ann House, Samuel Woods House, and Leslie Hammond. Neils and Jane Madsen purchased the home in 1915 and passed it on to son James P. and M. Hazel Madsen, who raised their family there. The porch and windows of the home feature intricate wooden detail. Indoor plumbing and gas were added in the 1960s.



Cooley Lane, or Lover's Lane as it was nicknamed, was one of the most memorable streets in Grantsville—visible from all over Tooele Valley due to the row of Lombardy Poplars which ran along each side of the road. Each Autumn the leaves turned a magnificent golden-yellow, and the natural beauty of the setting soon became a popular location for picnics and walks. The tall stately trees were watered by pioneer-era free-flowing irrigation ditches. When

the dam above Grantsville was completed in the late 1980's the water stopped flowing and the very tall trees eventually died.

Early Grantsville residents John Cooley, for whom Cooley Street was named, and Harrison Severe planted the trees grown from seedlings in John's nursery on his property at 304 North Cooley Street. Harrison Severe envisioned and planned the project knowing of their beauty, but especially for the useful windbreaks they quickly created.





## 26 Anderson-Clark Farm

392 West Clark



The Anderson-Clark Farm, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was homesteaded by Swedish immigrant Charles L. Anderson beginning in 1862. The historic farm consists of an 1880s-1900s hay barn and a separate dairy barn, both ex-

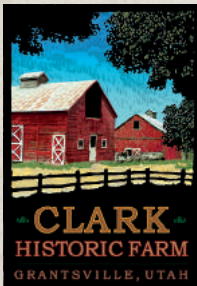
pertly-crafted with mortise-and-tenon joinery from locally-harvested timbers. Other buildings include granaries, corrals and a 19th-century stone root cellar.

The farm was purchased in 1914 by J. Reuben Clark Jr., who spent his childhood farming for his father while attending school in Grantsville.



J. Reuben Clark

Jr. became a prominent attorney in the State Department, served as Undersecretary of State and U.S. Ambassador to Mexico. Later in life, he was a long-serving member of the First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1933-1961.



In 2015, the non-profit organization Friends of the Clark Historic Farm purchased the land and the historic barns and outbuildings. The Clark Historic Farm now sponsors several community events at the farm, with all earned proceeds going toward preserving and improving the Farm.

## 27

378 West Clark

This red brick home was built in 1941 by J. Reuben Clark Jr. as a relaxing retreat from city life and as a place to visit with family and enjoy some farm work and riding his horses.



The home was purchased by Grantsville City in 2005. The main floor is occupied by a pre-school and the local chapter of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers (D. U. P.) museum is located in the basement.

## 28

332 West Clark



Joshua Reuben Clark, an immigrant to Grantsville, married Mary Louisa Wooley Clark, and built this house with adobe bricks in 1899. This vacant and deteriorating home is the last un-sided and un-stuccoed pioneer adobe homes that still has its exterior walls left unchanged. It is in rare condition for its age. The front porch is



adorned with gingerbread trim which was traditional at the time of its construction. The house used to have a porch on the east side, which was removed later. The Clarks built this home on the site of the old James McBride place, co-founder of Grantsville. Joshua recycled the adobe brick foundation of the McBride's home that was torn down and lined the new house with the salvaged bricks. He made new bricks for the outside of the house. The Clarks finished raising their younger children and were both very active in the community and LDS church affairs. They were the parents of the U.S. statesman and LDS First Presidency member, J. Reuben Clark. Joshua was the first official postmaster in a post office located behind the old Co-Op at 221 West Clark Street, (site #38). The adobe house later became the home of his son, John W, Clark and his wife, Beth.

29

### 319 West Clark



This house was built in 1867 by William and Mary Jefferies. The home was located on the west side of the original Grantsville Fort. William constructed this house using the adobe bricks from the portion of the fort wall that was on his property. The walls were put together with two layers of brick, with a four-inch space between them. Every fourth brick was turned sideways to join the two parts of the

walls. The still standing walls are three feet thick at the base, and two and a half on the second floor. Later on, there was an adobe addition on one side and a kitchen on the other side. The front balcony on the second floor was removed and the center door covered to make room for the new porch on the front entry. William Jefferies sold his land in 1907 to the Samuel Woolley family which owned the entire block and operated a dairy farm.

30

### 90 North Cooley Donner Reed Museum

A log schoolhouse stood at this address in 1861, but shortly after it became apparent that it was too small. In 1862 the log schoolhouse was replaced by this Adobe building and used as such until 1892. Then it became the City Hall and jail until 1917. Later, the mud-brick building was used as a gas station and automobile repair garage, run by Frank Burmester. It was then used as a storage. In 1950, President J. Reuben Clark acquired and restored the building and gave it to the LDS church to use for church meetings.

Grantsville City now owns the building and uses it as a museum for artifacts of the ill-fated Donner-Reed party as well as other mementos of local history. The building is currently under repair.





## 31

## 304 North Cooley



This home was built in 1900 by Charles Franklin Cooley, (son) on John W. Cooley's property. John and his family converted in 1838 to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and by 1840 they had moved to Nauvoo, Illinois.

John served as one of the Prophet Joseph Smith's personal bodyguards. In 1853 he co-led a wagon train of Mormons heading to the Great Salt Lake Valley. By 1855 he settled his family in Grantsville where he and his wife established and operated the first dry goods store. John also built a lumber mill in North Willow canyon, bored the first flowing well on his property, sold and purchased goods to the U.S. Army stationed at Camp Floyd, and was regularly involved in city and county

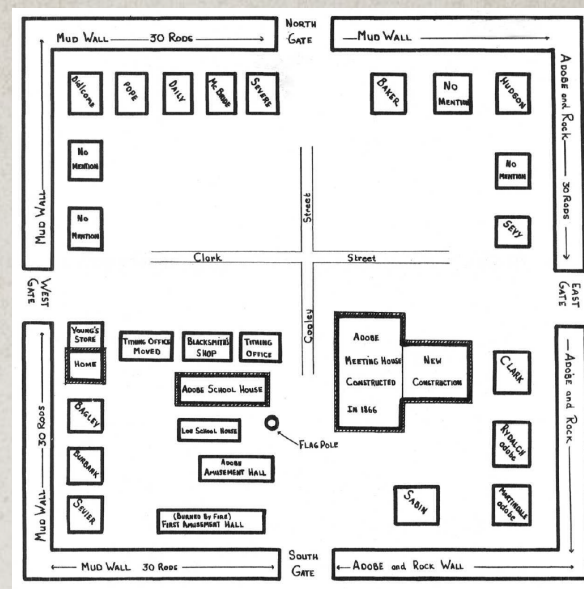
## 32

## SE Corner of Clark and Cooley

### Fort Marker

The fall and winter of 1852-53 found the Indians around the settlement continually driving off and killing stock. The cattle had to be guarded by day and corralled at night. Subsequently, instructions were sent from LDS Church headquarters in the spring of 1853 to build a fort for proper security.

The fort was to be constructed around what is currently the intersection of Clark and Cooley Streets. The north, west, and part of the south sides were built of dirt packed with hand mauls. The east side and remainder of the south wall were constructed with a rock



foundation and adobe. The walls were five feet thick at the bottom, gathering to eighteen inches at the top and twelve feet high. Each wall was four hundred sixty-five feet long with a gate in the middle. Portholes were built in to shoot through in case of attack.

Inside the walls were numerous log cabins, the Adobe school house, the First Ward meeting house and corrals. No sign of the fort remains today. When no longer needed, people moved the log buildings onto their own properties.

## 33

## 297 West Clark

The Grantsville First Ward Meeting House stands at the heart of the early Grantsville settlement and is one of two remaining structures built within the walls of the original fort. Construction of the chapel began in the late 1850s under the direction of Hugh Gillespie, an early Mormon pioneer who cut stone for the Salt Lake LDS Temple. It was dedicated in 1866 with many LDS dignitaries in attendance. Every





LDS Church president from Brigham Young to David O. McKay has given an address from its pulpit.

A wing of classrooms was added to the chapel's east side in 1952. In 1978, the building was sold to Tate Mortuary for use in funeral services. It has since been used as a private residence and a theater. The building holds the distinction of being one of the oldest continuously-used buildings in the region and one of the only LDS meetinghouses of the era still standing.

34

### 278 West Clark



This house was built in 1856 by James Wrathall. It has remained in the same family for a century and a half. As a typical adobe house of the era, it has walls so thick that a person can easily stand between the

inner and the outer doors. The layout consisted of six rooms downstairs and four bedrooms on the second floor. A whitewashed cellar with an outside entrance ran underneath the building. Originally, the house had covered porches for both floors, which extended across the front and east side. Porches were trimmed with gingerbread and surrounded by decorative railings. In the 1880s, the owners added a large addition on the back of the house.

35

### 275 West Clark



This unique home was built in 1880 by John T. Rich, the nephew of LDS Church President John Taylor. Rich was a wealthy landowner and rancher who raised sheep in nearby Skull Valley. The house is a good example of Italianate architecture-

-with rectangular massing, low-pitched hip roof, decorative eave brackets, Romanesque columns and window pediment.

According to local lore, Rich built this house to appease his wife, Agnes, who did not enjoy living in the dry, rural environment of Grantsville. Rich sold his Skull Valley ranch to the LDS Church in 1889 and it became the Hawaiian settlement of Iosepa.

The house was sold to Hyrum Sutton in 1890.





36

## 266 West Clark

This home was built in 1904 for George M. and Lucy Wrathall Matthews. The exterior of the house was originally done in yellow brick. Under the yellow brick are 1001 mud bricks. The bricks were shipped from Salt Lake City to Lake Point by rail, then delivered to Grantsville by wagons.



37

## 229 West Clark



Built in the 1870s, this was the long-time home of Golden and Rachel Stromberg. The rock foundation, cemented over on the outside, is visible in the cellar as is the massive hand-hewn log beam that extends the length of the building to support it. Its adobe construction was later covered to look like conventional brick. In 1980, a fire did considerable damage. Sid Lawrence rebuilt the house.

38

## 221 West Clark - Co-op



On May 19, 1881 the cornerstone for the Co-Op was laid and dedicated. The structure was completed and opened for business on December 23, 1881 becoming the primary general goods store and



community center for the early pioneers. Beneath the current orange brick, the structure is adobe. The walls are so thick that a person can stand comfortably between the inside and outside doors of the entrance. In December of 1912 the mercantile had to close its doors for having too much credit on the books. It was eventually purchased by James Bell who also ran a goods store. In the following years, it was used for a variety of ventures and apartments. Art and Jeanette Long did considerable work inside to convert the building into a single-family home.



39

157 West Clark



This was the home of William Ould and Emma Jane Clark Jefferies, built in 1907. William was the leader of the Grantsville Band for many years. Later, their daughter Alta and husband James R. Williams lived there. James served as Principal of Grantsville High School and as Mayor where he helped initiate the city's first culinary water system.

40

141 West Clark

This home was built by Thomas Clark ca. 1890. Local legend states that the back of the main structure was a "safe house" for polygamists fleeing the law. It was left open and nobody knew who was there or when they came or left. The home was purchased in 1904 by Charles Stromberg, who drove the town's fancy white wagon hearse. The home remained in his family for more than a century.



41

130 West Clark



Built ca. 1900 for A. Fred and Helen (Wrathall) Anderson. The floor plan is similar to the Alex Johnson home at 5 W. Main but not as ornate. Lumber for the home was shipped by rail and the name "A. Fred Anderson" is clearly seen stamped on the timbers. Robert Sandberg, a grandson of the Andersons, recalls hearing the house was built for \$1500. On the east side of the house was a rose garden that had 20-25 different kinds of roses that came from all over the world.

42

119 West Clark

Built in 1903, this house features architectural details in the roofline and eaves that were rarely seen at that time. The original owner, John Flinders, was a wool and seed buyer and businessman. He and his wife, Elizabeth raised eight children. In the 1920s, they





owned the only player piano in Grantsville. Local teens had great fun playing it with their son, Lou.

43

110 West Clark



Built ca. 1893 for Jethro and Margaret Rydalch, Jethro and his father, William Chester Rydalch, used adobe bricks made from mud sourced from ponds north of town to build the original part of this

home, including two rooms upstairs and two downstairs. The rest of the home was added later, including a large cellar. The home has remained in the Rydalch family.

44

47 West Clark

Claude and Emma Sutton built this house in 1905. They raised their seven children here. The home and property have remained in Sutton Family ownership ever since.



The 2 x 4 frame and adobe brick home was constructed on a stone and mortar foundation, and included four bedrooms (which for that time was considered large). The home also had a large chandelier, lace curtains on the windows and was furnished with handmade Chinese rugs and a Steinway piano.



45

## 10 West Clark



Charles G. and Sarah Parkinson were pioneers who lived for many years in a log house on this site. Three of their children built the adobe house for their father in 1900. Charles died in 1907 but Sarah resided in the home until her death in 1935.

Charles participated in early town theatricals and was in the Grantsville Brass Band for many years. He painted houses and established the first photo gallery in town.

46

## 5 East Clark



This was Leo and Goldie Johnson home, built in 1905 and has remained in the family through the years to the present day. The contractor who built the red brick home was Charles Zephania

Shaffer. Notable architectural features include two oval attic windows in front and side-facing gable ends and spacious front and back porches.



47

## 81 East Clark



Noel and Katie Anderson's wood frame home was built in 1904. At the time this photograph was taken, the front porch was being repaired, which allowed a view of the original, well-laid stone and mortar foundation. The original oval front door and wood clapboard siding have been altered. The Andersons ran a small dairy and cheese making operation in their backyard and they grew a vegetable garden and fruit trees. True to Grantsville original name of Twenty Wells, their property included a flowing well.



48

## 234 East Clark

This 1,500 sq ft. home belonged to the Anderson family for over a century. Originally built in 1908 for Gustave and Vinnie (Clark) Anderson, the house contains a large kitchen with a front room and two bedrooms, as well as a porch that was used for sleeping. The house had a basement with dirt floors where the Andersons stored trays of eggs from the chickens they raised. After the passing of his parents' Joe Anderson took possession of this home. He continued his parent's tradition of selling eggs in addition to milk.



49

 NW Corner of Clark and Bowery  
 The Bowery


The Bowery (sometimes called The Pavilion) was built in 1889 and torn down in 1939. The building was spacious, with wide openings at each end. The bowery had a steep roof that shaded the interior from the heat of the summer. For 50 years, the beloved building was used for dances, parties, political rallies, church events and even funerals. Side boards could be removed or left in place depending on the occasion and weather. The structure was torn down in the fall of 1939.

50

## Grantsville City Airport



The Grantsville City Airport and Air Training School opened on July 26, 1947 on the southern end of town. It was owned

and operated by brothers and World War II veterans Garth and Joseph Edde, who also owned the Skyline Restaurant on Main Street, (site #16). The Edde brothers offered flight lessons to ex-servicemen eligible to receive training under the GI Bill. The small airfield operated into the early sixties. Its hangar still stands at the south end of Center Street.





51

201 South Willow St.



In 1894, Harvey S. Averett started building this home on Willow Street. He and his wife Bessie lived in the back while he finished the front. Harvey never finished the upstairs but it had a door which led out to a porch. Adobe lined the foundation and walls measured a foot thick. Six doors led to three exterior porches. Originally, the house had six colored windows, three on each side of a door. From the stairway, one could look out a red window pane and get a rose-colored view. Noted for his craftsmanship and skill, Harvey also built the Grantsville Opera House, (site #18). Lenus Peterson bought the house in 1903. Forty years later, when his daughter, Vaunita, and her husband, Louis Gollaher, purchased the home, they added bathrooms, finished the upstairs, and remodeled most of the downstairs.

52

## Timpie Point- Jedediah Strong Smith Marker

Famous mountain man Jedediah Strong Smith traveled extensively the territory that would become Tooele County. Trekking northward from California in 1827, Smith's party was exhausted. Having resorted to "eating the leathery flesh" of their horses as they gave out, they struggled into Skull Valley.



"I durst not tell my men of the desolate prospect ahead..." he wrote. "But the view ahead was almost hopeless."

They finally found a fresh spring, allowing them to continue along the western flanks of the Stansbury Range to the Great Salt Lake. A carsonite marker installed at Timpie point by the Utah Westerners Foundation and Utah Crossroads Chapter commemorates this journey.





Women's current struggle to balance home and career may seem like a new concept. But long before the turn of the century, at least one Utah woman was combining home duties with four outside careers and thriving. This woman was Hilda Anderson. As a young woman she took a dressmaking course in Salt Lake City and began her first career designing and sewing coats, suits, and ladies' clothing for clients as far away as Tooele. She married John Erickson, shortly after they worked for 15 years at "the Church Farm" at Deep Creek, near the Nevada border, helping the Indians farm in that desert environment.

During this time, Hilda determined that Ibapah Valley needed better midwifery. She left her infant daughter in the care of her mother in Grantsville and traveled to Salt Lake to study obstetrics. A year later, licensed and certified, she returned to the west desert where she delivered nearly every baby born there for the next two decades--except her own second and last child.

While still at Deep Creek she began her third career--as a merchant. Settlers were traveling over 200 miles round-trip to Salt Lake City for supplies. John and Hilda decided to stock at least a few necessities in a small store in their own backyard. Hilda became not only manager, buyer, and clerk but also hotelier for the prospectors, railroad men, and herders whose visits to Deep Creek necessitated an overnight stay. It frequently meant working late into the night to

prepare knapsack lunches for the men to take with them early the next morning.

Hilda also served as a Tooele County civic and church leader. As clerk for the Grantsville Farm Loan Association, she drove hundreds of miles in her Model T Ford gathering reliable data for association records. She was an avid Democrat, reading two newspapers daily and never missing a vote. She also traveled widely as president of the LDS children's Primary organization for the county. She wore out eleven cars between 1908 and 1953, which is when the state finally took away her driver's license.

In 1964 the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers touted Erickson as Utah's "sole remaining pioneer immigrant." She was then 104. She liked to say she had traveled by ox team, mule team, horseback, horse and buggy, wagon, bicycle, car, and--her biggest thrill--airplane. She passed away peacefully at the age of 108.



Sources: "Hilda Erickson--Pioneer" in Kate B. Carter, comp., *Our Pioneer Heritage*, vol. 6 (Salt Lake City: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1963); see also "A Century of Living" in Carter, *Our Pioneer Heritage*, vol. 7 (Salt Lake City: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1964). Carter obtained much of this information herself from Erickson, who was an active DUP member