

Timeline of Lehi

Based on the 1913 History of Lehi

by Hamilton Gardner

July 1776: Antanasio Dominguez and Silvester Velet de Escalante explored Utah County. They christened and explored Jordan River and Utah Lake.

1820: Trapper Provost was one of the first white men to explore the Lehi Area.

1825: William N. Ashby named Utah Lake, Lake Ashby and built a fort in Utah County and explored the area of Lehi.

June 27th, 1847: Orson Pratt was the first of the Mormon Pioneers to look from the Point of the Mountain down on Utah Valley and Utah Lake.

July 24th, 1847: First Pioneer Company (Brigham Young Company) enters Utah.

August 5, 1847: Jessie C. Little was the first of the Mormon Pioneers to explore Utah County. He reported that the soil was exceptionally well adapted for cultivation.

December 1847: Parley P. Pratt was the first pioneer to navigate the waters of Utah Lake near Lehi..

1849 : Hiland Wilcox and his wife were called to Lehi and came to check grazing conditions. They met up with Indians and turned and returned back to Draper.

1849: Captain Howard Stansbury of the United States Army survey and completed a map of Utah Valley and the area around Utah Lake.

July 1850: 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.

July 1850: Peterson Party names Dry Creek

September 1850: David Savage parties of immigrants proceed to Sulphur Springs and set up Lehi's first settlement. Several other families camp separately at different areas in the vicinity.

September 10, 1850: Henry Royle and David Clark company arrive at Dry Creek. They stay one night and then proceed to camp on ground around what is known as Willes Springs. They soon found the land too marshy and then joined the Savage Party at Sulphur Springs.

November 1850: Charles Hopkins, Israel Evans, and William Fotheringham and their families joined the Sulphur Springs Settlement. Thomas Karren and his family came over the mountain by Alpine and then came down and joined them at Sulphur Springs.

November 5, 1850 The first baby is born in Lehi. Daniel and Lucy Cox had a baby girl they named Azubia Deseret Cox. She was born in a wagon box and is described as a rugged, healthy girl.

November 1850: Sulphur Springs is built for the winter. 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.

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..

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

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.

February 1851: John Griggs White dies at Sulphur Springs making him the first death of Lehi.. David Savage makes a casket out of a wagon box. His body is carted north of the Dry Creek camping area and buried.

February 1851: Lehi's first cemetery-"Pioneer Cemetery" was founded with the burial of John Griggs White. It was used for over twenty years for burials in Lehi. It was in the vicinity of Center and State in Lehi through much of where the freeway accesses today.

February 15, 1851: David Evans and his group arrives at Dry Creek. It was north of Wines Park and

west of the creek. Most of the settlement of Sulphur Springs joined the Evansville settlement.

Spring 1851: Mrs. Pemelia Lott and her family formed a settlement northeast of Sulphur Springs. Other families joined them and settled throughout the area by other springs. This group was known as the Lott settlement

Spring 1851: The Fotheringhams and the Karrens join Henry Royle and Canute Peterson in a settlement on the West of Main Street.

Spring 1851: Apostle George A. Smith visits the colony and organized the Dry Creek Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. David Evans was appointed Bishop with Charles Hopkins and David Savage as Counselors and Jehiel McConnell as ward clerk.

Spring 1851: The first crop of wheat was planted. This led to the first problems with the Native Americans. They let their horses free damaging the wheat and scaring the women. Charlotte Fotheringham took up an axe and went after the Indians. They were amazed and left the area.

May 1851: The first boat wreck on Utah Lake occurred. A group under the leadership of Canute Peterson and William Fotheringham went fishing. A major storm came in and their boat capsized. They all had to swim to shore, but all arrived safely.

Summer 1851: Under the direction of Bishop David Evans, a 7 mile water canal was dug from the mouth of American Fork Canyon to Lehi. The canal was two feet wide at the bottom. Tools were scarce and this was very difficult work in hard conditions. The settlers had a hard time keeping the ditch open and water coming down to Lehi. In 1852 the ditch saved the corn and wheat crops from dehydration.

June 22, 1851: The first boy was born in Lehi to the Henry Royle family. He was named Henry Moroni Royle. His parents were living in a log cabin near Dry Creek on Main Street.

Fall 1851: Log Cabin School House is built. Preston Thomas was the first Teacher. It was the first building and was used also for a meeting-house, city hall, ball room, theatre, and gathering place for the Lehi citizens.

Fall 1851: On an invitation from Bishop David Evans, Joseph J. Smith came to live in Evansville. He was a skilled Blacksmith and brought a much needed skill to the settlement. His initial settlement was at Dry Creek and once the City was set up he moved to Main and 400 West.

Fall 1851: The Wheat Harvest was abundant. The harvesting equipment was very limited and caused

much labor among the settlers to harvest the Wheat. The other crops were a partial failure because of the shortage of irrigation water late in the season..

December 1851:The first flour mill was built at the mouth of American Fork Canyon by Lehi men Abram Hatch, Lorenzo Hatch and Nathan Packer. The following year it burned down in a fire, but was soon afterwards rebuilt. It served the people of northern Utah County for many years to come.

Fall 1851:David Evans elected as a legislator from Lehi to the Territorial Legislature.

February 5, 1852:After presenting a petition to the Territorial Legislature, Lehi is granted incorporation. Lehi is the sixth city in the State of Utah after Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Manti, and Parowan. Lehi is chosen as the name of the city after Lehi, the Book of Mormon Prophet, because they felt like they had moved so often.

February 18, 1852: The Territorial Legislature granted the people of Lehi, the rights to one-third of the American Fork Creek waters. .

Spring of 1852:Charles Hopkins and David Savage are released as counselors to David Evans in the Bishopric. Jehiel McConnell and Lorenzo H. Hatch were set apart as First and Second Counselors to Bishop Evans.

Spring of 1852:John Taylor brought sugar beet seeds back from France. David Evans and others in Lehi were able to get a share of the seeds. The sugar beets grew well in Lehi. They were used to make molasses, not sugar. It was the beginning of the process that brought forth the Sugar Factory and the Sugar Industry to Lehi.

1852: The first choir was formed in Lehi under the direction of David Clark. This occurred before there was even a ward in Lehi. The choir continued singing at church meetings and concerts at the Log Cabin School and at the Lehi Meeting House.

End of 1852: The Irrigation Canal route was changed to avoid the shifting sands of Cedar Hollow which allowed more water to get to Lehi.

End of 1852:Very little was done in 1852 to set up a Municipal Government even though the city was incorporated in February. Elections were supposed to have been held in March 1852, but were not held.

January 17, 1853:The Territory Legislature passed legislation allowing Lehi City to change their election time period under the incorporation papers.

January 21, 1853:The Territory Legislature gives authority to Charles Hopkins, Ezekiel Hopkins, and Alonzo D. Rhodes the authority to develop a company to build a bridge over the Jordan River. Thomas Ashton supervised the building of the bridge. It was a toll bridge. George Zimmerman was the first toll collector and others. William Ball and his family moved to the crossing and became the permanent toll collector for many years.

January 29, 1853: The citizens of Lehi met in the Log Schoolhouse and had the first Lehi elections. Silas Barnes was elected unanimously as Mayor. David Evans, David Savage, Charles Hopkins, and Abraham Losee as Aldermen. Mayor Barnes was from Boston and did not like the frontier life and stayed at Lehi for only a few years and then moved to California.

Early 1853:A Post Office was placed in a room at the House of David Evans. A green painted cubby hole box with the names of family alphabetized was set up. Mail came very sporadic during this time and came by way of the Pony Express and Overland Stage until the coming of the Transcontinental Railroad.

Early 1853: Jehiel McConnell was called to settle southern Utah, and so Abel Evans was named as the new counselor in the Bishopric.

1853: Sulphur Springs name is changed to Snow Springs after it becomes the possession of William Snow.

July 8, 1853. Lehi City Council passes their first ordinance setting up the fees for crossing the Jordan River Bridge. Crossing of a Vehicle with two animals cost 20 cents. A person on horseback was charged 10 cents. Each, other head of cattle or horses, was charged 5 cents. Each sheep or hog was charged 1 cent. A person on foot was charged 5 cents. The bridge had to be crossed slowly or the team was fined.

July 25:1853:After a killing of some indians in Springville, Chief Walkarah gets native americans upset against the whites. The Walker War Begins and the Lehi militia was called to arms. Lehi decided to construct a fort in central Lehi. The captain of the Lehi Militia was William Sidney Smith Willes. Captain Willes and thirty men were called to Salt Creek (now Nephi). They later were called down to Millard County. The cannon of the Lehi Militia is in a museum in Salt Lake.

1853: Plans were started to build the Lehi Fort to protect the citizens of Lehi..

1853:Original Log Cabin School is torn down and rebuilt within the area of the future Lehi Fort. A two-story tithing building was also erected at the north-west corner of Third and Main. The building

was used as the meeting place of the City Council and for many years had a jail in the basement. A parapet was erected on State Road. A lookout at the parapet warned the people of the approach of the enemy.

End of 1853: The ending of the hostilities of the Walker War ceased around Lehi.

End of 1853:The population of Lehi has grown to around 500.

December 1853-January 1854:City Recorders, Police, Marshall, Assessor and Treasurer were selected for the City. Minutes were recorded henceforth of the Municipal council meetings.

February 17, 1854:Lehi School District was formed and elections were held. Preston Thomas, Daniel Collett, and William Burgess were elected as the first School Board.

February 17, 1854: Lehi Fort committee formed. David Evans was named chairman with Preston Thomas, William Burgess Sr., Harrison Burgess, and Lorenzo D. Hatch.

March 6, 1854:The second Lehi Municipal Election was held with David Evans elected Mayor with John J. Murdock, Preston Thomas, William Burgess and Alfred Bell as Aldermen.

May 1854:Brigham Young signs a treaty ending the Walker War. On the way back to Salt Lake, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and his party hit a major snow storm and stay in Lehi. A meeting was held. Brigham Young and Heber C Kimball expressed the need for a Fort in Lehi. Construction of the fort began the next day.

May 1854:The work of surveying for the walls and streets of Lehi was started by David Evans using a pocket compass and a carpenter's square. Dimensions of the Fort were 114 rods in length and 111 rods in width.

Summer and Fall 1854:The Walls and homes were built with the new Lehi Fort. Some homes were moved, most built new homes within the wall. Each person was responsible for their portion of the wall that connected their home. Tunis Rappleye was the first to get his full four rods to full height. An Indian House was also completed as part of the fort.

Pioneer Day 1854:The first celebration is held in Lehi. A parade was held down the streets. A temporary bowery was built in front of the Log Cabin School and a patriotic program held. A dance in the evening climaxed the celebration.

Summer 1854: David Evans, Thomas Karren and Daniel Collett imported the first Agricultural

equipment to Lehi-Threshing Machine. The machine was run by horses. It did not separate the chaff from the wheat, it had to be completed by hand.

August 1854: First attack of Grasshoppers on the Lehi Crops. Most crops had already been harvested, and the grasshoppers soon died out. Problem was that they laid eggs for the next year.

Fall 1854: James Harwood makes the first harness manufactured in Lehi

Fall 1854 and Winter 1854-55: Plans and Construction were begun for the Lehi Meeting House (Lehi First Ward) at First South and Second West. This was approximately the center of the Lehi Fort. David S. Thomas was named chairman and James Harwood was the assessor and collector of the fees assessed for the building. Lumber was obtained from West Canyon. The church was 60 feet long by forty feet wide and a sixteen foot high to the square. The building became the center for all Lehi life including school, City Council meetings, balls, theatre and Parties. Church Meetings and prayer circles were held at the Meeting House.

Winter 1854-55 Dramatic Association of Lehi was formed. Thomas Taylor was named manager. James W. Taylor was stage manager. On Feb. 16th, 1855, Lehi City Council grants a license without fee for the Lehi Dramatic Club to produce plays without a license fee. The first productions were "Priestcraft in Danger" and "Luke the Laborer". The people of Lehi loved the dramatic productions.

Spring 1855: The first apple and peach trees were brought into Lehi by Abram Hatch, James W. Taylor and John R. Murdock.

Summer 1855: Lehi Residents increase planting of crops. Grasshoppers destroy almost entirely the crop in the Lehi area causing economic and hardships on the Lehi Colony.

1855: Joseph Dorton began slaughtering animals for Lehi families and had the first slaughterhouse and butcher shop. When the Lehi Union Exchange opened he did business from there and later opened his open shop on Main Street.

Winters 1855 and 1856: The most extensive cold and extreme winters experienced by the settlers in Lehi. The extreme weather compounded with the destruction of the crops made it a most difficult period in Lehi History. Tales of want and survival are rampant in the Lehi chronicles.

February 1856: Tintic War occurred. Goshen Indian steals an Ox from a herd out by Cedar Fort. It escalates in the confrontations between the Indian tribe camped at Cedar Fort and the Settlers. The Lehi Militia is called out. Three Lehi men are killed in the conflict: Joseph Cousins, John Catlin, and

George Winn were killed. The men were buried in the pioneer cemetery. The uprising was soon contained by a larger force of white men.

February 25, 1856: The third Lehi municipal elections occurred with David Evans retaining his seat as Mayor.

July 1856: Uncle Billy Dawson created the Liberty Pole in 1856 before the 24th of July celebration. It was placed on the north east corner of the Meeting House property. Each year a patriotic program occurred around the pole. It lasted until 1893 when it was torn down as the City Council ruled it was unsafe.

November 1856: Six men from Lehi are sent to help the ill-fated Handcart companies. The men were John R. Murdock, William H. Winn, Frank Allen, John S. Lott, Jonathan Partridge and Alonzo D. Rhodes. Others were called to assist non-Mormon groups near Fort Bridger who were in trouble. Twenty men went to help rescue the Oregon pioneers. These men suffered greatly and came close to disaster in saving other people's lives.

April 1857: Bishop Evans, William Fotheringham and John Brown are invited to go with Brigham Young in an exploratory mission of settlement areas in Idaho. They ended at Fort Limhi, a Mormon settlement on the Salmon River. Others led by Bishop Evans were called in the Summer to do further exploration in other areas.

September 1857: The Lehi Militia of the Nauvoo Legion was under the direction of David Evans and included men from Lehi and the rest of Utah County down to Provo. In September they were called on a mission to Echo Canyon to prepare for the advance of the United States Army. It was under the direction of Captain Sidney Willes. They build barricades and other framework to impede the Army's advances to the Salt Lake Valley. They later joined Captain Lot Smith's at Blackfork. This group burned the supply wagons and drove away their horses and supplies of the United States Army. They harassed the army in every way they could. This caused Johnson's Army to reside the Winter at Fort Bridger.

Winter 1857: Another infantry was called up to meet the United States Army. This group was under the direction of Major William Hyde. Most of their time was spent at Echo Canyon until they knew for sure that the United States Army was permanent residence for the Winter at Fort Bridger. They then returned to Lehi.

March 8, 1858: Lehi Militia is called to action against the Indians at Fort Limhi on the Salmon River. Captain Sidney Willes leads approximately 50 Lehi men to join a company of about 200 men to settle the Indian Uprising at Fort Limhi.

Spring of 1858: Brigham Young issues the “ Move South” decree. The Spring of 1858 saw 30,000 people moving southward to Utah County. Lehi men and women were there to assist them in the move. State street was a continual parade of wagons. Lehi men were there to help in fixing wagons and equipment. The heavy spring rains made it very difficult for the move. Almost every home had people living and staying with them. The Meeting House was used to house families. The men even built cabins along the fort wall for people to stay in.

June 17, 1858: Brigham Young, Governor L.W. Powell of Kentucky and Major Ben McCullough signed a peace agreement. A open air public meeting was held in Lehi outside the residence of Bishop David Evans with Brigham Young and the others explaining that the Army was coming near Lehi and should not molest or be a threat to them.

June 26, 1857: This date saw the United States Army pass through Salt Lake and head for the Cedar Valley to form Camp Floyd. Enterprising Lehi farmers, merchants and others sold fish, agricultural products and food to the Soldiers at their camps at West Canyon and on the Jordan River before their permanent settlement in the Fairfield area.

Summer 1857: Joseph A. Dorton moved to Lehi becoming the first butcher of Lehi.

1857-1861: Camp Floyd and the men provided great economic benefit to the citizens of Lehi. Lehi prospered great because of proximity of Camp Floyd. Lehi residents trade food for needed coats, wagon pieces, boots and other clothing.

July-August 1858: Residents of Salt Lake and northern Utah return to their homes.

1858:Mulliners Mill completed and put into operation by Samuel Mulliner down by the Mill Pond where the Sugar Factor was. Elisha H. Davis returned to Lehi to be the miller. It stayed in operation until it was sold for the Sugar Factory.

Early 1860's: Sugar Cane became a major crop in Lehi. The majority of the fields north east of the City were used for that purpose. A mill to change the sugar cane to molasses was built at the site before the Central School was built.

Spring of 1860: Isaac Goodwin brings alfalfa seeds to Lehi. He settles at Cold Springs and plants the first crop of alfalfa in Lehi. It became a major crop of Lehi.

Summer of 1860: Brigham Young calls sixty-one men from Lehi to help work on making the point of

the mountain road safer and easier to travel.

1860:The Fife and Drum Corps are formed in Lehi. This was the primary band in Lehi until the Brass Band was formed. It was under the direction of Abraham Enough. The band disbanded in about 1890.

February 11, 1861: David Evans reign as Mayor ends. John R. Murdock becomes Lehi's third Mayor in the fifth election in Lehi.

Spring of 1861: Blackbirds target the fields of Lehi causing major damage. Blackbirds shooting contests became the sport of the day trying to solve the plague. Cash prizes were awarded to those that shot the most. Their efforts were successful and avoided further damage by blackbirds.

July 1861: United States Government abandons Camp Floyd. The entire Camp facilities and equipment are ordered to be sold. Much is bought by the LDS church and ZCMI is formed with a purpose to sell the surplus items for the Church. Lehi secured much of these items.

Fall 1861- Taylor Brothers Store went into business at Main and Second West. Thomas and William W. Taylor started the first store in Lehi.

1861-1865: Men from Lehi are called to help with the immigration to Utah of the pioneer companies. This service was considered missionary work by the church and they were called to go and help. Many men accept the call, and at personal hardship help the immigration work to Utah.

Early 1862: David Evans and Canute Peterson build a tannery on the north-east corner of third north and second west. Jonas Holdsworth, a tanner from Great Britain, had the proper tools and built others to be successful in making a quality of upper sole and harness leather for the people of Lehi. The Tannery closed in 1870

February 16, 1863: Lorenzo Hatch is elected the fourth Mayor of Lehi. His term only lasted one month and then he was called by Brigham Young to go and settle Cache Valley. Isaac Goodwin became the fifth Mayor and completed his term plus was elected to another term.

June 9, 1863: In revenge for Indians killed by Soldiers at Camp Floyd, Indians attack and kill a Overland Stage Driver and his one passenger. They mutilate and eat the heart of the passenger. A young Lehi boy, George Kirkham, sees the whole episode from a ridge. The Indians were never caught.

Summer 1863:The Thurman school is erected by the School Trustees next to the Meeting House. City Council donates funds to help complete it and start using it for their City Council Meetings.

1865: Abram Hatch started a freighting business sending Lehi Agricultural products such as eggs to Montana for sale making much profit for both the freighting company and the Lehi Farmers.

April 9, 1865 A skirmish in Manti between John Lowrey and a Chief Jake escalated into the Black Hawk War.

December 27, 1865: Utah Territory Legislature creates the Lehi Library Association. The Library began in a corner of the Meeting House. Joseph J. H. Colledge was the Librarian. It was later transferred to the basement of the Lehi City Hall. The first books were a set of 150 books from the Harpers Family Library consisting of Histories, Biographies and Scientific Books.. A small fee was charged for the use of the books. The Young Mens organization took over the Library. Later it was divided up between the four wards.

March 3, 1866: First militia group of Lehi men join the Black Hawk war. They were under the direction of Washburn Chipman of American Fork. They marched through Cedar Valley, Tintic and south to Cherry Creek. During the whole march, they never saw an indian. It disbanded by March 22.

April 1866: Under the direction of Colonel Paulinas H. Allred, a group of Lehi men were called out to rescue some men who were taken captive by Chief Tabby in Strawberry Valley. Between 1866 and 1867 Lehi provided five additional companies of men who fought in the Blackhawk War.

May 1866 : The first session of the Latter Day Saint Sunday School took place in the east room of the Thurman school House. The exact date is not known but it was a Sunday afternoon in the month of May. There were some 30 persons present, mostly young folks and children. The men that were present were Daniel S Thomas, Israel Evans, William Yates, Martin B Bushman, James Kirkham, James Gough and perhaps others. The men took charge of the boys. Rebecca Standring and Mary Ann Davis (Mrs. Elisha H Davis Sr.) taught the older girls, while younger children were placed in charge of Brother Taylor's daughter Margaret (Mrs. Ira D Wines).

1866:Harriet Jacobs opens her a millinery store. She learned in England how to weave straw into hats.

February 11, 1867: Israel Evans is elected the sixth Mayor of Lehi.

August 19, 1867: Black Hawk made a treaty of peace with the Whites. The men returned to Lehi. Due to the abandonment of the towns in southern Utah, Lehi received a small increase in population. Notably, Andrew R. Anderson, Peter J. Christofferson and George Beck moved to Lehi.

1868: New Settlers start settling north Lehi under provisions of the "new survey" federal land grants.

1868: The Women's Relief Society is formed in Lehi. Sarah Coleman is the President and Rebecca Standing is the Counselor

July 1868:The Lehi Union Exchange is formed. This became the first cooperative in Utah. It was later linked to ZCMI and was known as the first ZCMI.. It was originally housed at 300 West and first South. It caused problems for the Taylor Brothers Store and the store was eventually bought out by the Cooperative.

February 8, 1869:William Winn elected the 7th Lehi Mayor.

Fall 1870:Telegraph Comes to Lehi. Deseret Telegraph Line office is installed into the home of Bishop David Evans. It lasts until May 1872.

1871: People's Cooperative is formed by Thomas R. Cutler and William W. Taylor in anticipation of the railroad coming to Lehi. This is one of the most important businesses to come to Lehi.

1871:Lehi Brass Band is formed under the direction of George William Thurman. John Beck furnished one half of the money for the instruments. This was a major musical influence in the community.

1871: Gudmund Gudmundsen opens the first jewelry store in Lehi.

1871: The Jordan River Toll Bridge is demolished. Utah County builds a new bridge over the Jordan River without any toll.

1872: The Lehi Music Hall is built at a cost \$2,500. This was the first real theatre and dance hall in Lehi. Theater, Concerts, and Balls were held at the Lehi Music Hall. It remained an important cultural center until the Lehi Opera House is opened by Lewis Garff. In 1887 the Music Hall was sold and tore down.

April 4, 1872: The Peoples Cooperative obtains a business license and opens for business. The store is operated by Thomas R. Cutler. He remains in that position until 1893 when he is involved in the Lehi Sugar Factory.

April 22, 1872: Lehi Builds their first City Hall at a cost of \$750. A Jail is in the basement.

May 1872: The present Lehi City Cemetery is surveyed with streets by Israel Evans.

Fall of 1872: Increased populations requires new schools. Ross School is opened by the Lehi School District.

September 23, 1872: Utah Southern Railroad tracks are installed and the first train arrives in Lehi. This opens up business opportunities around the train. The train also has a telegraph office in it.

1873: Policemen began being paid for their services.

April 23, 1875: Young Ladies Entrenchment Society opens in Lehi, It later was changed to the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association. The Young Mens Mutual Improvement Association is also founded with Samuel R. Thurman as President.

Fall 1875: The School District opens the Franklin School in the new survey area of Lehi.

February 12, 1877: Samuel Thurman is elected eighth Mayor of Lehi

April 1877: Hans Hammer opens a Livery Station.

Summer 1877: The old adobe City Hall is not adequate. A new City Hall is built at a cost of \$1,928.00.

1877: Lehi City and Lehi City Residents win litigation stopping Bench people from using water from the Lehi Ditches.

1878: The First Primary is organized in 1878.

February 10, 1879: Andrew Rasmus Anderson elected the ninth Mayor of Lehi.

April 1879: Census taken and the population of Lehi is at 2,026.

September 21, 1879: David Evans is released as Bishop. Thomas R. Cutler is made the new Bishop of Lehi with William H. Winn and Andrew Rasmus Anderson as Counselors.

February 14, 1881: Samuel R. Thurman is elected the 10th Mayor of Lehi.

Spring of 1881: The City Council seeing the need of shade trees in Lehi, purchase 1,200 poplar trees which are planted by Lehi Citizens. Poplar trees are planted all along Main Street.

Summer 1881: Denver and Rio Grande Railroad becomes operative in western and southern Lehi.

Fall 1881: Sarah Smith opens the first permanent Hotel and Restaurant by the Denver and Rio Grande

Railroad.

1881: The first real doctor- Thomas S. Wadsworth opens business in Lehi.

1881: The first druggist-Robert E. Collett opens the first Drug Store in Lehi.

1882: Broadbents Store is opened in 1882. The store is called the “Music Emporium” because of the importance of the music department in the store.

February 12, 1883: Oley Ellingson elected 11th Mayor of Lehi.

June 1883: Trane Evans and Co.(Blue Rock Store) opens near the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad tracks. It stayed in business until 1894.

June 23, 1883: Bishop David Evans dies at the age of 79 bringing a close to the service of a great man in the history of Lehi.

January 23, 1884: A well boring machine is purchased by the City Council to develop artesian wells.

Spring 1884: Continual battles between Lehi and American Fork over water, has the City Council purchase the Pool Farm one of the areas of contention and control.

July 24, 1884: One Thousand People attend the formal opening of Beck’s Hot Springs or Saratoga Springs. Besides the pools, it had rowboats, sailboats, a race track, a baseball field and some shooting galleries. John Beck is the operator.

1885:Lehi is stricken with a severe epidemic of diphtheria killing many citizens.

1886: Federal Raids begin on Lehi Families and Lehi Polygamists are having to hide to avoid prosecution and prison. The Lehi “Underground” begins.

October 1886: Continual overcrowding of the schools, brings the City Hall to be used as a school until 1892.

February 9, 1887: George Webb elected 12th Mayor of Lehi.

Spring 1887: Trees are planted throughout the Lehi Cemetery

Summer 1887: Major Roads are built in Lehi. Roads are built between Lehi and the future Sugar

Plant, State Street and the Cemetery and a Road from Lehi to the Sego Lily School.

July 1887: Curfew Bell is purchased by the City Council and placed in the belfry of the Lehi City Hall. A curfew is set by the City Council that any youth under 16 years of age can not be on the street without an adult after nine p.m. The Curfew Bell was also used as a fire alarm.

1880: New West School formed in Lehi by East Coast religion and finally taken over by the Congregational Church. Miss Carter and Miss Winslow were the first teachers. This school was known for having over 500 books while the Lehi Schools had basically the LDS scriptures. It eventually had students through High School.

1888: The first telephones are installed in Lehi. The first one is installed at the Peoples Cooperative. The first citizen phone was at the home of Clarence A. Granger.

February 11, 1889: Samuel Taylor elected the Twelfth Mayor of Lehi.

Spring 1890: Edwin Evans resigns the City and goes to Paris to study art. He later became a professor of Art at the University of Utah.

1890: Peoples Cooperative build a livery station on Southwest corner of 200 East State Street. Charles Barnes becomes the Manager. It stays in business under different names until 1909.

1890: New jail built in Central Lehi after debates between northern Lehi and southern Lehi ensued over where the jail would be located.

1890: Streets are named and addresses created in Lehi. It was in this year when Main Street received its name.

November 20, 1890: Lehi competed for the site of the sugar factory among many rivals including American Fork. The company voted and accepted the site on Tuesday November 18, 1890. Ground was broke November 20, 1890. It was estimated the investment to the city would be between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

1891: Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank formed in Lehi on 200 East State Street. Thomas R. Cutler, Ira Wines, William Racker and William Clark were the primary proponents.

1891: Union Hotel went into business on State Street. It was started by the same men that created the Bank. Robert Stoddard became the Hotel Proprietor.

February 9, 1891: Abel John Evans elected the thirteenth Mayor of Lehi.

Spring of 1891: George Austin plants the first Sugar Beets on land owned by George Comer. A large group of people including Sugar Manager Thomas R. Cutler came to see the planting. A million pounds of sugar came from this first planting of sugar beets.

May 9, 1891: President Benjamin Harrison made a brief train stop speech at the railroad station down by the Sugar Factory. Thomas R. Cutler makes a speech of welcome and the Silver Band serenaded the President.

June 1, 1891: The Lehi Banner is first printed. George Webb is the first editor of the Paper.

October 12, 1891: The Lehi Sugar Factory started operation at 7:00 am. The first 24-hours of operation ran 100 tons of beets through the mill. It was estimated 350 tons a day would be the average consumption after things got running smooth. The Sugar Factory employed 110 men in the factory and sixty more in the fields gathering crop.

1892: Central School is erected by the Lehi School District. It costs \$20,000.

December 1892: William Southwick creates the Old Folks Committee in Lehi. It was first started in Lehi and expanded throughout Utah. The first Old Folks Party is held in Lehi at the Lehi Opera House.

1893: James Kirkham and Sons Store goes into business. It stays in business until 1904.

April 1893: Lehi Cannery begins with the moving of a plant from Ogden to Lehi. The equipment was antiquated and the Cannery became a failing investment.

July 24, 1893: Lehi begins a tradition of Outing and Celebration at American Fork Canyon. While the City had previously had celebrations there, it became an official celebration on the 24th of July.

October 1, 1893: Northwest Branch (later became the 3rd Ward) is organized with Thomas R. Jones as President. A new church house is started.

May 1894: Unemployed workers, heading for Washington to protest financial policies. They camped in Lehi at Dry Creek causing havoc. They held open air meetings and held parades in Lehi with banners saying "No Pauper Labor" and "Give Us Free Silver". They stole an Engine at Lehi Junction and took off. In Provo, they derailed the train and were arrested.

November 5, 1895 John Roberts Jr. is elected Mayor of Lehi

January 4, 1896: Utah becomes a State. Lehi celebrates by having a program and accompanying the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and blowing of whistles.

November 3, 1897 John S. Willes is elected Mayor of Lehi.

Spring 1899: Lehi enters into a business and owns part of the American Fork Canyon Power Plant. This made it possible to enter poles into the town and the lighting of Main Street.

Summer 1899: Spanish American War ends and seven servicemen from Lehi return safely. Frederick E. Racker, Philip Dallimore, Azer R. Briggs, John Darling, Almer Harris, and Richard L. Bush served their country and represented Lehi well.

November 7, 1895: Mosiah Evans elected Mayor of Lehi

1900: Architect Richard Kletting's plans are accepted for the Lehi Tabernacle. Assessments for the Lehi Tabernacle are given to the individual members. The payment of these assessment took the members of the wards many years to complete the payment of the assessments. In the end the costs were met. Excavation on the project also was begun.

July 1900: The first City Park was purchased from John Beck. A Pavilion was built on the property. This is where the present day Rodeo Grounds are today. Public Holidays were declared and all the men from town showed up on the property and worked to prepare the park. A fence was built around the grounds, a baseball diamond laid out, a grand stand constructed and a floor laid out for dancing. The July 24th celebration was held at the Pavilion instead of at American Fork Canyon.

1900: Lehi saw a major reduction of population with emigration to all parts of the Western United and especially Canada.

1901: Garff Mercantile or the Lehi Mercantile went into business in the Garff Building. It stayed in business until 1907.

September 12, 1901: The corner stone of the Lehi Tabernacle, was paid for by the nickels of the Sunday School children. It was cut and furnished by Arthur Bradder, a local stone cutter, and with appropriate ceremonies placed in position September 12 by Bishop Thomas R Cutler, assisted by Elias M Jones, construction foreman.

November 5, 1901: George Austin elected Mayor of Lehi

1902: Cotter's Grocery Store goes into business on the northwest corner of Main and Center Street.

April 11, 1902: Last brick of the Lehi Tabernacle laid by Andrew Fjeld.

1902: James H. Gardner builds and installs two pumps at the Jordan River Pump Station to pump Utah Lake Water into the River. This helps relieve farmer droughts in Salt Lake County. There has been a pumping station at the mouth of the canyon ever since.

1903: Lehi Sugar Plant is expanded to other parts of Utah and Idaho. A plant is built in Garland, Utah. Others are built in Idaho Falls, Sugar City, Blackfoot, Nampa and Elsinore and Payson, Utah. Lehi families were sent to manage and run these other plants.

Summer 1903: Another pump is installed at the Mouth of the Jordan River by James H. Gardner.

December 20, 1903: The Lehi Ward is divided into four ward. Andrew Fjeld becomes bishop of the First Ward, James H. Gardner becomes Bishop of the Second Ward, Henry Lewis becomes Bishop of the Third Ward and John Stoker becomes the Bishop of the Fourth Ward.

Early 1905: The Commercial Club is formed in Lehi to promote business and agricultural growth in Lehi. George Austin was the first President.

1905: The Lehi Tabernacle started limited use for Civic and Religious purposes.

1905: James Kirkham takes over the Lehi Banner and moves location of the paper.

1905: William Racker negotiates a buyout of the Peoples Cooperative store on Main Street. The Racker Mercantile Company opens for business.

1905: Lehi Roller Mills is created by Lehi Businessmen. It is a electrically operated modern plant to provide a closer mill for the farmers.

Fall 1905: The Primary School House is completed with eight schools rooms at a cost of \$30,000. It was built at 200 North Center Street.

November 7, 1905: Thomas Webb is elected the eighteenth Mayor of Lehi.

1906: Bank of Lehi was formed as a branch of the Bank of American Fork. It eventually became an

independent State Bank and formed the State Bank of Lehi.

1906: Mt. Pickle Company is formed. Many farmers crops are changed to pickles to provide for this operation.

1906: James Kirkham creates the Standard Knitting Company in the Kirkham Building.

Summer 1906: Lehi City and Lehi Irrigation Company drill a well in central Lehi. The water is used to sprinkle the roads.

Fall 1906: Lehi High School begins in Lehi. W. Karl Hopkins is hired as the first principal.

Summer 1907: Two additional pumps are installed at the mouth of the Jordan River.

November 26, 1908: The Pioneer Monument is built in tribute to the Fort Wall and the Pioneers that built Lehi City. The monument is unveiled by Azubia D. Cox Hardwick and Henry M. Royle the first female and male born in Lehi.

June 9, 1908: Lehi City Council and the Commercial Club enter into an agreement with Alpine City to purchase 5/6 of the School House Springs from Alpine for \$8,000. This was one of the best decisions ever made in Lehi History. Construction is begun and it is connected to the Lehi City Water system in a holding tank north of Lehi. It was incorporated into the Lehi System by summer 1909.

1909: The first Lehi High School 4-years graduation is held.

February 8, 1910: The City Council established a public library and reading room in the Senate Building on Main Street. Books were so few and outdated that the local newspaper called the library "Almost a Joke" Addie Winn Rodeback became Lehi's first public librarian.

May 15, 1910 The Lehi Tabernacle is dedicated by President Joseph F. Smith.

Summer 1910: The Lehi Grammar School is built in Lehi for a cost of \$30,000.

Fall 1910: Lehi School District is taken over by Alpine School District. Alpine School District purchases the Central School for the High School.

June 5-11, 1911: Lehi hosts a Homecoming Week. All former citizens of Lehi who were sent elsewhere to pioneer the west, were invited to come home for a week of celebration. Programs, dances, picnics and celebration events were held. Reports were that all city services were

overcrowded. Utah Governor William Spry and LDS Church President Joseph F. Smith attended some of the events.

Summer 1911: Dry Farming begins on farms west of Lehi. More farming lands west of Lehi and at the point of the mountain are cleared of sagebrush and planted to produce large fields of grain.

November 7, 1911: William E. Racker elected the 20th Mayor of Lehi.

1912-13: Lehi starts a major project of paving sidewalks with contract in Lehi. This was a major undertaking.

May 1920: George H Robinson purchases the recently built Lehi Roller Mill and Elevator company for approximately \$10,000. He also purchased the Garff residence located near the mill.

1921 Lehi, Utah Stake is created in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. It is the 100th Stake of the LDS faith.