Worth Their Salt Too

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Notes

Preface


Chapter 1

2. Leeds is located 203 miles north of London and 194 miles south of Edinburgh, Scotland. It was one of the first commercial towns in that part of England. By 1811, the city boasted a population of 62,534. An early guide described the “columns of smoke arising from the numerous manufactories” and that the “water is more contaminated by the manufactories than even the atmosphere—so much as almost to be rendered unfit for culinary purposes” (Directory, General and Commercial of the Town & Borough of Leeds for 1817 [Leeds: Edward Baines, 1817], A; FHL, film 0,918,377; The Leeds Directory of 1809 [Leeds: Robinson & Co. Booksellers, 1809], 68; FHL, film 1,866,844).
3. Charles Sutton, the third child of Thomas and Sarah Sutton, was christened on 31 May 1811 at St. Peters Parish Church, Leeds, Yorkshire, England (“Christenings,” FHL, film 0,188,377). He must have died as an infant because no further mention has been located. Sarah only mentioned one brother.
4. Blue Tea Minutes, 28 May 1878, 59, Special Collections, Marriott Library, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, MS 439, box 3.

6. Ibid. Though Sarah was only eighteen, she was identified as a “spinster” as most other brides were. Marriage was most often by banns. They are notices of intentions to marry called out three times during Sunday services in the church or churches in the parish in which the bride and bridegroom lived. Marriage by license was a less common, more costly, but quicker method. It was seen as a “status symbol.” All upper class and some middle class couples were married by license while few lower class couples were. See Gerald Hamilton-Edwards, *Tracing Your British Ancestors: A Guide to Genealogical Sources* (New York: Walker and Company, 1967), 65–68.


9. Ibid., 63.

10. Ancestry File; St. Peter’s Parish Register, FHL, film 0,918,377.

11. Blue Tea Minutes, 28 May 1878, 63.


15. *Longworth’s American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory* (New York: Thomas Longworth, 1831–1835). Only one William Cooke is listed in the New York City directory between 1831 and 1835. There is no way to know whether he is the same person. In 1831, a William Cooke is identified as a builder. In 1833, William Cooke is listed as a manufacturer of window blinds.


Scott County, Iowa, Marriage Record, book 1 (1838–1852), certificate 384, 103–4, FHL, film 1,004,413.

23. Lucy Rutledge Cooke, Crossing the Plains, 7.
24. Ibid.
27. Ibid., 218.
29. Ibid., 225.
30. Ibid., 229.
31. Ibid., 241.
32. Ibid., 253–55. Sarah's autobiography noted son William's illness with mountain fever as a factor in staying, but Lucy does not mention it. See S. A. Cooke, "Theatrical and Social Affairs," 2.
34. S. A. Cooke, "Theatrical and Social Affairs," 3; "The Late Mrs. S. A. Cooke."
38. Ibid., 267.
39. Ibid., 269.
40. Winifred Snell Margetts, "A Study of the Salt Lake Actor from 1850 to 1869" (master's thesis, University of Utah, 1948), 65; Deseret Dramatic Association Minute Book, book 1, 20 February 1852–14 June 1853, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Historical Department Archives (hereinafter cited as LDS Archives), Salt Lake City, Utah, MS 1382.
43. "Echoes of Music in Utah," Salt Lake Tribune, 6 January 1895 (copy in Journal History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (hereinafter known as Journal History), LDS Archives.
44. Ibid.
50. Ibid., 212, 385.
51. S. A. Cooke, “Theatrical and Social Affairs” indicates, “Mr. Cooke learned of his wife’s convictions and on his return to Salt Lake City became a Mormon” (p. 3).
52. Mission president Augustus Farnham’s diary records he baptized, confirmed, and ordained William Cooke an elder in Australia in June 1854. See Augustus Farnham, “Diary,” LDS Archives. The Australia Mission’s newspaper, Zion’s Watchman, recounts William’s remarks to the “Half-Yearly Conference” on his arrival fifteen months before and reports that he was baptized. See Zion’s Watchman, 14 October 1854, 156.
54. “Half-Yearly Conference—1 October 1853,” Zion’s Watchman, 14 October 1854, 156.
57. “Australasian” Mission, Historical Records and Minutes, LDS Archives, LR 10870, reel 1.
58. Ibid.
60. Ibid., 152.
65. Donald R. Moorman with Gene A. Sessions, Camp Floyd and the Mormons: The Utah War (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1992), 233. While Moorman’s account provides information not located elsewhere (and not cited), it includes two major errors. William was not shot twice in the chest (but in the thigh) nor did he bleed to death (he lingered six days before dying).
68. Eliza R. Snow, “Journal and Notebook (1842–1844), holograph,” dated 28 March 1859, LDS Archives. The author would like to acknowledge the assistance of Jill Mullay Derr in bringing these two poems to her attention.

Salt Lake City Council Minutes, 30 October 1858, book B, 143. Utah State Archives, Salt Lake City, Utah.


Ibid., 15.


Maughan, Pioneer Theatre in the Desert, 123.


Ancestry File.


The 1869 Salt Lake City directory identifies only one Mr. East. He is Edward Wallace East (1814–1884), who served as clerk of the county court in 1869.

Applications of Sarah Ann Cooke, et al, and Deposition of Sarah Ann Cooke, Utah Territory, Third District Court, Civil Case no. 1795, 43, Utah State Archives, Salt Lake City, Utah.


Deposition of Sarah Ann Cooke, 36.

Ibid., 37.

Sarah does not identify Mr. Musser. The 1869 Salt Lake City directory identifies one Musser, Amos Milton Musser (1830–1909). Musser was the general superintendent of the Deseret Telegraph Company and traveling bishop of the LDS Church. I have not yet identified that he had a separate relationship with Salt Lake City nor found any documentation on the city’s expenditure of funds.

Deposition of Sarah Ann Cooke, 48.


S. A. Cooke, “Theatrical and Social Affairs in Utah,” p. 3
98. *Sarah Ann Cooke v. Brigham Young*, Utah Territory, Third District Court, Civil Case no. 982—, Utah State Archives, Salt Lake City, Utah.


100. Patricia Lyn Scott, “The Widow and the Lion of the Lord: Sarah Ann Cooke vs. Brigham Young” (unpublished paper presented at the Mormon History Association Annual Conference in Ogden, Utah, May 1999), 7–9. “Scott is currently preparing an extensive review of the trial for the *Journal of Mormon History*.”


102. Ibid.

103. Ibid.; “Third District Court,” *Salt Lake Herald*, 26 October 1871, 3.


106. Deposition of Sarah Ann Cooke, 53–55. Sarah’s home was located on the current site of the Salt Palace.

107. “Case of Sarah Ann Cooke and Lot 2, Block 78,” Utah Territory, Third District Court; Civil Case No. 1795, Utah State Archives, Salt Lake City, Utah. The statement was required by the rules and regulations approved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah on 17 February 1869. See Lawrence Linford, “Establishing and Maintaining Land Ownership prior to 1869,” *Utah Historical Quarterly* 42 (spring 1974): 12–25.


111. Ibid., 21; “Ladies Free Library and Reading Room,” *Salt Lake Tribune*, 27 May 1873, 3.


113. *Proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Free and Accepted Masons of Utah at the 6th Annual Communication*, held at the New Masonic Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah, 13 November 1877 (Salt Lake City: Tribune Printing and Publishing Co., 1877), 21.

114. The Ladies Library Association’s book collection became part of the Masonic Public Library and then its successor, the Pioneer Public Library, and finally the Salt Lake City Public Library when it opened its doors on 14 February 1898 (Patricia Lyn Scott, “The Gentile Roots of the Salt Lake City Public Library, 1866–1898” [unpublished paper presented to the Mormon History Association Conference, May 1984]).

115. Wallace does not cite the source of this description, and I have found no other such description (Irving Wallace, *The Twenty-seventh Wife* [New York: Simon and Schuster, 1961], 275).

117. Wallace, *The Twenty-seventh Wife*, 278–97. This account indicates that Sarah had been “ailing.”


119. Jennie Froiseth (1849–1930) had been raised in English literary circles and frequently lamented the lonely life in Utah. While visiting a New York friend, Julia Ward Howe, it was suggested she organize a woman’s club and call it Blue Tea, reminiscent of “bluestocking fame” and “dainty pink teas” (Ora Leigh Traughber, “Reawakened Memoirs in the Annals of Salt Lake Clubdom,” *Deseret News*, 24 April 1926, copy in clipping file, Salt Lake City Public Library, Utah).


121. Ibid., 57–64.


124. Parsons, *History of Fifty Years*, 23. The Ladies Literary Club did not maintain a separate membership listing until the 1880s; in 1891 it began publishing an annual club book which listed all current members and their addresses. This book is still being published.


126. Blue Tea Minutes, 30. The minutes illustrate this action with a membership list showing a line drawn through these names.


128. Thomas G. Alexander, in “Cooperation, Conflict, and Compromise: Women, Men, and the Environment in Salt Lake City, 1890–1930” (*BYU Studies* 35 [winter 1995]: 9), describes the founders of the Ladies Literary Club as “Mormons, Protestants and Catholics.” I have undertaken a study of the early membership of the Ladies Literary Club (1879–1893) and have found no active Mormon women as members but have identified a few apostate Mormons, including Sarah.

129. Scott, “Firm in Our Endeavor,” 2. This understanding existed only for a few years, and by 1893 Mormon women were welcomed as members.


133. Blair, *Clubwoman as Feminist*, 40. Sarah was also a strong temperance advocate and became one of the “most zealous workers in the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union” (“The Late Mrs. S. A. Cooke,” 4).
137. Ibid.
142. Ibid.
145. Ibid. The NWSA appointed state officers within the organization with a simple voice vote of the executive committee.
147. See Robert N. Baskin, Reminiscences of Early Utah (Salt Lake City: Utah Lighthouse Ministry, 1914), 122.
151. The census does not list Lilly’s marital status. It is known that she was not a widow, but it is uncertain whether they were separated or divorced or whether she was just living with her mother temporarily. Her husband, William Lehi Dykes, died in Arizona in 1894. In the 1904 Salt Lake City directory, Lilly was identified as a widow (U.S. Census, 1880 Census-Utah, 89, FHL, film 1,255,337; Death Registers, FHL, film 26,554).
153. Ibid.

Chapter 2

2. Phyllis Pratt Hoppie, interview by Edna Sutherland, Salt Lake City, Utah, photocopy of transcript, quoted in Christine Croft Waters, “Romania P. Penrose,” in
3. Memoir of Romania B. Pratt, M.D., uncatalogued manuscript, LDS Archives, 1.
7. Ibid.
12. Memoir of Romania B. Pratt, 2.
15. Records of Romania Bunnell Pratt, photocopy of manuscript in LDS Archives, original in possession of Edna P. Sutherland, Salt Lake City, Utah.
18. Young Woman’s Journal 2 (September 1891): 533.
22. Memoir of Romania B. Pratt
24. Romania B. Pratt Papers, uncatalogued manuscript, LDS Archives, 3.
27. Ibid.
29. Woman’s Exponent 6 (15 November 1877).
30. Woman’s Exponent 9 (1 June 1879): 5.
32. Woman’s Exponent 18 (15 August 1890): 331.
33. Ibid.
35. Ibid.
37. Ibid., 6:368.
38. Edward W. Tullidge, The History of Salt Lake City and Its Founders (Salt Lake City: n.p., 1886), 140–43.
40. Young Woman’s Journal 2 (September 1891): 53.
Chapter 3

2. Marion Belnap Kerr, Papers, LDS Archives.
5. Kerr, Papers.
7. Reinhard Maeser Collection, Special Collections, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, box 2, folder 10.
8. Maeser Collection, box 2, folder 8.
11. Winter Quarters was a small, temporary town located near present-day Omaha, Nebraska. Latter-day Saints stayed there during the harsh winters while traveling from Nauvoo, Illinois, to Salt Lake City, Utah.
13. Maeser Collection, box 2, folder 8.
16. Kerr, Papers; Anne Marie Fox Felt, Papers, Special Collections, Marriott Library, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Schoolteachers, pamphlet (Salt Lake City: DUP, 1982).
17. Burton, Karl G. Maeser, 16.
18. Felt, Papers.
19. Prior to his marriage to Camilla Meith, James T. Cobb was married to Mary Van Cott. They had a daughter, Luella Cobb. After their marriage was dissolved Mary became one of Brigham Young’s wives. Mary was the mother of Brigham Young’s last child, Fannie (Leonard J. Arrington, Brigham Young: American Moses [New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985], 333–34).
The gifts were an intrinsic part of Froebel's kindergarten methods. He arranged them in a logical geometric sequence. The first gift is the ball, which represents finding, clasping, rolling, sliding, and falling. The second gift is a wooden sphere, which represents variety, contrast, and synthesis. The third through tenth gifts were cubes, squares, triangles, and rings signifying building and infinite possibilities. Like gifts, occupations were an intrinsic part of Froebel's system. They were presented and used after the child was familiar with all of the gifts. They include activities using solid forms and textures such as drawing, paper twisting, embroidering, clay modeling, et cetera (Elizabeth Dale Ross, *The Kindergarten Crusade: The Establishment of Preschool Education in the United States* [Athens: Ohio University Press, 1976], 6).

The only available account that gives a specific number of years that Cobb taught kindergarten is the interview by Mrs. C. D. Fox contained in the Felt Papers. However, the September 1875 issue of the *Woman's Exponent* reported that on 30 August 1875 Cobb began the school year as an assistant teacher for Miss M. E. Cook at the Social Hall. It also stated that Cobb was the teacher responsible for second grade readers (*Woman's Exponent* 4 [September 1875]: 61). Whether Cobb carried out her kindergarten while teaching at Miss Cook's school is unclear, but probably not likely.
Chapter 4

1. Board of Directors Meeting Minutes, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salt Lake City, Utah, 21.


8. Lee Z. Johnson (archivist of the Mother Church, Boston, Massachusetts) to Jeffery O. Johnson, 17 November 1982, original in possession of the author.

9. Board of Directors Meeting Minutes, 13 January 1892, 37.


14. Board of Directors Meeting Minutes, 100.


16. Board of Directors Meeting Minutes, 1891 to 1893.

17. Ibid., 13 January 1892, 37.


21. S. M. Kimball to Mary B. Heywood, 1 December 1897, LDS Archives.


Chapter 5

1. Nellie Cluff Bailey, "History of the Life of Nellie Cluff Bailey" (unpublished, 1949). Unless otherwise indicated, all vital statistics and subsequent references to Nellie Bailey’s history are from this same personal account. "Mutual" was the nickname of the LDS young men’s and women’s social and cultural organization, the Mutual Improvement Association.


8. Several family members have confirmed that an affair between Oliver Bailey and another woman occurred. The name of the other woman is known, but the author thinks it unnecessary to name her here. What is important is that Oliver's and Nellie's marriage survived.


10. Choir records are sketchy around the turn of the century. I was not able to find information as to when and what Ora sang.

11. Official Brigham Young University transcript, file 106123, issued to the author 29 October 1997. Subsequent references to classes and grades are cited from this transcript.

12. Special Collections, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, has yearbooks dating back to 1911.


15. Ibid.

16. Ibid.


23. Ibid.

24. Ibid.

27. Thatcher C. Jones, interview by author, Salt Lake City, 1980s.
28. Carnavali, interview.
29. Historical Records and Minutes, Price, Utah Stake, microfilm LR 1403 17, access number: 15097-Lunt 91 (72). Subsequent references to these records will be given by date only in the text.
30. Ora’s obituary reports she served seventeen years as stake MIA choir director for the Carbon Stake. According to the LDS Church manuscript records, she served eleven years, from August 1928 to July 1939.
34. Mae Lemon Barton, telephone interview by author, 15 November 1997. Subsequent comments from Mae are taken from this interview.
35. “Cast Selected for High School Opera,” *Price (Utah) Sun-Advocate*, 8 February 1937. References to other school operas are taken from the *Sun-Advocate* and are given in the text by date only.
36. Anne Ewers, interview by author, 20 November 1997. Subsequent statements by Anne Ewers are taken from this interview.
39. “Community Opera Presentation by Carbon Stake M.I.A. Scores Success Here Thursday, Friday,” *Price (Utah) Sun-Advocate*, 22 April 1937. Names are spelled as they appear in the article.
40. This picture was given to the author by Bruce Bryner of Price, Utah. Cherrinda Beck Gardner produced a second copy.
42. “Selection of Leads for M.I.A. Opera Is Made,” *Price (Utah) Sun-Advocate*, 10 February 1938, 1. I have corrected the spelling of those names I know; otherwise names are spelled as they appear in the article. Names of characters are spelled according to G. Schirmer’s Collection of Opera Librettos.
44. “’Carmen’ to Be Presented Here Wednesday, Thursday,” *Price (Utah) Sun-Advocate*, 31 March 1938, 1.
47. “’Carmen’ Comments,” *Price (Utah) Sun-Advocate*, 7 April 1938, 7.
Chapter 6

3. “Lars Echart Eggertsen,” Manuscript Collection, 1902, Special Collections, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah (hereinafter cited as Eggertsen Collection).
4. Ibid.
6. Eggertsen Collection, 1907.
7. “Springville Has Own Art Museum,” Springville (Utah) Independent, 10 April 1907.
8. Eggertsen Collection, 1907.
10. Esther Eggertsen Peterson, interview.
11. Algie Eggertsen Ballif kept extensive diaries, which have been transcribed for the family by her daughter, Algene Ballif Marcus. Hereafter quotations from this diary will be cited in notes only if the date is not given in the text. The family is currently investigating donation of copies to the University of Utah and Brigham Young University libraries.
13. Ibid., 2.
15. Ibid., 7–8.
16. Ibid., 18.
17. Algie’s 1914 diary, as quoted in Marcus, “Algie Eggertsen.”
19. Ibid., 21.
20. Ibid., 26–27.
21. Ibid.
22. Ballif, Arrington interview.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
33. Ibid.
34. Algie Eggertsen Ballif, Diaries (unpublished), 1914.
35. Ballif, Diaries, Sunday, 1 October 1916.
38. Ibid.
39. Ibid.
40. Algie Eggertsen Ballif, interview by Kay Alta Haynes, 24 March and 1 April 1974, for Provo City Oral History Project, transcript, Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, 12.
41. Ibid.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid., iii.
44. Brigham Young University Course Catalogue, 1919.
45. Ballif, Arrington interview.
46. Ballif, Arrington interview.
47. Ibid.
50. Ibid.
51. Ibid.
53. Ballif, Arrington interview.
54. Ibid.
55. Ibid.
56. Ibid.
57. Ibid.
58. Ibid.
59. Ibid.
60. Ibid.
61. Ibid.
62. Algie Eggertsen Ballif, interview by Kay Alta Haynes, 24 March and 1 April 1974, for Provo City Oral History Project, transcript, Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, 12.
63. Ballif, Arrington interview.
64. Brigham Young University Course Catalog, 1922.
65. Ballif, Arrington interview.
66. Ibid.
68. Ibid.  
69. Ibid., 17.  
71. Ballif, Haynes interviews, 18.  
72. “Algie Ballif Wore Same Gown”  
73. Ballif, Haynes interviews, 18.  
74. Ibid., 18, 28–29.  
75. Ibid., 13.  
76. Ibid., 14.  
77. Ibid.  
80. Ibid., 28.  
81. Ibid., 27–28.  
82. Ibid., 19–20.  
84. Ballif, Haynes interviews, 19.  
85. Ibid., 20.  
86. Ibid.  
89. Ibid., 21.  
90. Algene B. Marcus and Grethe Peterson, interview by authors, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 1999.  
92. Marcus and Petersen, interview.  
94. Ibid., 22.  
95. Ibid., 22–23.  
96. Ibid., 23.  
97. Ibid., 24.  
98. Ibid.  
99. Ibid.  
100. Ibid.  
101. Ibid., 31.  
103. Ibid.  
104. Ibid.
Chapter 7

1. Marion Garland Davis Clegg, My Life on Trial, (Salt Lake City: privately published, 1983), 90. A copy is at Utah State Historical Society (USHS) and FHL, and Wasatch County Library. Rhodes also wrote the words to “Looky, Looky, Here Comes Cookie,” made famous by George Burns and Gracie Allen.

2. Ibid., 95.

3. Board Option Agreement, Glencoe Mine, Camp Floyd Mining rict, and unidentified newspaper clipping, originals of both in possession of John Davis, San Rafael, California.


5. Ibid., 6.


7. Eldred G. Smith (patriarch emeritus of the LDS Church), interview by author, Salt Lake City, September 1988; Patricia Christiansen-Burke, interview by author, Salt Lake City, June 1995. Years later, when Marion was a widow, an Orderville romance was rekindled. Her former beau, a widower, took her to the San Diego Zoo and a Chinese restaurant (escorted by the beau’s son). Marion’s sister Grace asked her how she enjoyed the date. Marion replied, “I liked the son better.”

8. Marjorie Jarrett and Patricia Christiansen-Burke (Marion’s daughters), interview by author, Heber City, Utah, August 1989.

9. Marion, who had dreamed of being a writer, was ecstatic when her daughter Marjorie was given a $10,000 advance for her novel, Wives of the Wind, (New York: Seaview books, 1980), and the New York Times gave it a rave review.

10. Ray’s brother, Herbert, later became governor of Utah.

12. John C. Clegg, “History of Reservoirs on Upper Provo River” (unpublished manuscript, 29 March 1994), 1. John is Marion and Cardie’s son and was also Cardie’s assistant at the lakes for several seasons.


14. Ibid., 58.

15. Ibid., 80. Luke’s is now called Mountain Spa.


17. Pearl Robbins, “CowBelles of the Past,” *Western Livestock Journal*, vol. 45, no. 31 (May 1967); Rosemerry Eastlake, “Cowbells Are Active with Six Utah Clubs,” *Salt Lake Tribune*, 20 March 1949. The article includes a photo of Marion, Edna Montgomery, Deon Hicken, and Mrs. Frank Knight.


19. Ibid., 144–54. It contains all of her Hicks Holler articles.


21. Patricia Christiansen-Burke and Terri J. Barton (Marion’s granddaughter), interview by author, Salt Lake City, June 1995. Marion’s concern for her children’s education and civic-mindedness appeared in their later accomplishments. Marjorie taught college English and was a faculty member of the St. George Homes Treatment Center for Schizophrenic Adolescents in Berkeley, where she also directed their biofeedback laboratory. Pat earned a master’s degree from Columbia School of Journalism and won a Pulitzer prize of a year’s travel abroad, then worked as an editor for Planning Research in Los Angeles and as a psychologist with the Los Angeles Unified School District. John earned a Ph.D. in electrical engineering, worked at General Electric in New York, Space Technology Laboratories in California, and Brigham Young University, from which he retired. Jerry spent his career as a professor of philosophy at Mills College, Oakland, California, where he wrote prolifically, including *The Structure of Plato’s Philosophy* and a wonderfully humorous, deep, philosophical treatise entitled “Dam Mending”—a tribute to his tenure as Cardie’s “work force.”


23. Rental fees reached their maximum in the 1950s when boats were 50¢ an hour or $2 a day; horses were $3 per day to fishermen who rode them to lakes, fished, and rode them straight home. Cardie rarely rented horses by the hour since it was too hard on them. Rooms were $2.50 per double bed with guests bringing their own bedding.

24. Clegg, *My Life on Trial*, 100. It contains Marion’s version of Ollie’s prize-winning tale. Ollie worked for Shupe Williams Candy Company in Ogden, from which he delivered candy to Marion for decades.
25. Ibid., 162–63. It shows three photographs from the Deseret News of Cardie and the snow cat at Trial Lake on 26 March 1949.

26. Ibid., 114.

27. Ibid., 100. For ten years while Marjorie was married to Vern Adix, they occasionally hosted University of Utah Theatre Department personnel, and the shadow operations were considerably more sophisticated with their expertise. Patients even gave birth to Vern’s handmade marionettes. In 1994 Vern was inducted into the University of Utah Pioneer State Theatre Hall of Fame.

28. Clegg, My Life on Trial, 100–101.

29. Jerry Clegg, interviews by author, Heber City, Utah, July 1995 and August 1998. For decades Jerry led Sierra Club members to mountain tops all over the world, literally bumping into Russia’s Boris Yeltsin twice on different trips and surviving a 1997 black bear attack in Kings Canyon, California.

30. Clegg, My Life On Trial, 106.


32. Clegg, My Life on Trial, 129.

33. Mary Lou Christensen (granddaughter of John Grix and current owner of the cabin), interview by author, August 1999. She said actor and director Robert Redford recently had the cabin photographed inside and out because of its superior construction. He was considering using it in his film The Horse Whisperer. Cardie designed it and helped build it as well. The U.S. Forest Service wanted it and the Maycock cabin next to it removed, but because they are historical sites with considerable public support, their fate has been put on hold until 2015.

34. Clegg, My Life on Trial, 97.

35. Ibid., 96.


40. Ibid., 112. Lakes Cardie named for family are Marjorie, Lillian (Pat’s first given name), Jack (John’s nickname), Jerry (actually named by a forest ranger for him), Carol, Ramona, Mona Rae, Karen, and Adix; others he named include Neil, Rhodes, Faith, Hope, and Peter, James, and John also known as the three “divide lakes.” Clegg Lake had been named for Cardie’s father, John Henry Lewis Clegg, who was president of the Wasatch Irrigation Company when he supervised construction of the Washington Lake dam in 1910.

41. In 1995 the Salt Lake Tribune sponsored a contest to name the highest mountain peaks in three Utah counties. Because Wasatch County’s peak shows up on photos behind Cardie’s cabin, and because he planted fish in all the lakes at its base for many years, his children thought it a grand opportunity to honor him. Whereas he could simply give lakes names while planting fish in them, it now takes many people many months to approve a name. Those who gave their
approval are the Wasatch County Commission, the Utah Committee for Geographic Names, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

42. Clegg, My Life on Trial, 116. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resource’s Lee Kay Center for Hunter Education and Public Shooting in western Salt Lake Valley is named for him.


44. Minutes of the Union Reservoir Company Meeting of Interested Parties, Provo, Utah, 9 January 1975, 1–2.


46. The Trial Lake dike washed out 7 June 1986. Both it and the 1910 dam were rebuilt by 1990. Dams on Washington and Lost Lakes were replaced in 1994–1995. Those three reservoirs now provide water storage for the Kamas area. Wall Lake’s new dam will store water to be used for irrigation in times of drought. The Union Reservoir Company has been dissolved and the Central Utah Water Conservancy District now operates the dams. The other eleven reservoirs (Star, Teapot, Crystal, Long, Weir, Marjorie, Pot, #6 [Duck], #5 [Fire], Island, and Big Elk) are in various stages of being turned back into lakes by the Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation. Some dams have been rebuilt, not for irrigation purposes, but to stabilize the lakes at higher water levels than they naturally are. Their runoff is stored in the Jordanelle Reservoir north of Heber City, first filled in 1995.

Chapter 8

1. Roma Iasella Ganz to Alta Miller, 19 March 1993. Ms. Miller kindly granted the editor an interview and access to many of her papers; unless otherwise indicated, information in the notes for this chapter comes from those interviews.

2. Josephina Wilhelmina Jorgensen Cook.

3. Agnes Cook.

4. William Kuch changed his name to Cook when he arrived in America.

5. Leasers were men who staked out property and filed claims with the government for the right to mine for minerals in that area.

6. Alexander and Roseanna Mary Dickerson Miller.

7. Etherick was also known as Doc.

8. William Wing Louie says this traditional Chinese funeral could have been conducted by a family association or, if Ching Ling, like many early settlers, had no family in the area, by Bing Gong Tong, a political association which had a building in Plum Alley in Salt Lake City where most Chinese businesses were located.
Alta also recalls that once a month Dr. Stropp would conduct examinations of 
the local prostitutes to be sure they were free from disease. The children would 
come out to watch the beautiful women, dressed far more elegantly than any 
other women in town, walk along the main street from Lower Bingham to 
Upper Bingham because they assumed this was some sort of parade.

Doll Day or Girls’ Day was 3 March, and Kite Day or Boys’ Day was 5 May; 
both are traditional Japanese celebrations.

One wit noted that the streets were so narrow that dogs could only wag their 
tails up and down.

The Works Project Administration (WPA) was one of the Depression recovery 
programs of Franklin Roosevelt’s administration.

The Primary is the organization for children, ages eighteen months through 
twelve years, of the LDS Church. The general board creates the programs, 
lessons, and activities used throughout the church. The Children’s Friend was the 
magazine published for those children and their teachers; it is currently called 
The Friend.

People who know Alta say this is an understatement.

Chapter 9

1. Ada Duhigg, Autobiography, The Commission on History and Archives, and 
   the Heserreal Society, The Rocky Mountain Conference, United Methodist 
   Church, 1983. As all of Ada’s family preceded her in death, she came to regard a 
   former pupil and good friend, Janie Montoya, as her descendant. Ada entrusted 
   Montoya with all of her family pictures and many of her papers (hereinafter cited 
   as Duhigg Papers). Montoya plans to donate them to the Hilltop United 
   Methodist Church at 106 South Tenth East, where many of the Bingham 
   Canyon Methodists regrouped after their own center was gone. Copies of many 
   of those papers and photographs are available at the Utah State Historical 
   Society. Ada’s father’s given name has not been located.


5. “I Am the Highland Boy Community House” transcript, in Duhigg Papers.

6. Piedmont, interviews.

7. Montoya, interviews.

   the Immigrants of Bingham Canyon,” Utah Historical Quarterly, vol. 33, no. 4 
   (fall 1965): 289.

9. “I Am the Highland Boy Community House.”

10. Vern Abreu, Bingham to Highland Boy (Bingham Canyon, Utah: n.p., 1986), 
    207.

11. Piedmont, interviews.
Chapter 10

1. Susan Mumford's pen and ink drawing of the McCune mansion appeared in the first volume of *Worth Their Salt*, 88.

2. "Ella Gilmer Peacock: Autobiographical Information," typescript copy of a videotaped interview of Peacock by Sharon R. Gray, Peacock file, Springville Museum of Art, Springville, Utah. Because the reminiscence rambles (as reminiscences do), it is presented here chronologically. Ellipses frequently (in fact, usually) indicate something has been moved to another point in the text rather than removed altogether. Phraseology is maintained as in the original; spelling of names spoken but not available in print are represented as phonetically as possible.

3. Michael O. Bryson, "Spring City" (unpublished poem), copy in the author's possession.


5. Bryson, "Spring City."

6. The Willburns were noted chocolate makers.

7. George was forty at the time. Peacock recalled years later: "He had the pincushion I'd made of cardboard and scraps of material in his pocket" (Egan, "Ella Peacock").
A “fonie” was apparently some sort of cheating device, a “crib sheet.”

The school was the Art School at the Maryland Institute, now the Moore College of Art. Some of the influential teachers who taught there were R. Sloan Bredin, Henry B. Snell, and Sam Murray.

She also painted murals in the homes of the wealthy of Germantown. In a recreation room she once painted a wall to resemble the control panel of a spaceship (Egan, “Ella Peacock”).

She was paid 4¢ apiece for lampshades and 50¢ per hour to simulate stained glass on ordinary glass.

During World War II there was a shortage of draftsmen and the government offered free schooling to those who would enroll to learn that trade. So Peacock enrolled in drafting, and after only a few weeks’ instruction got her first job. Though it was difficult for a woman to work in that predominately male profession, she spent most of her working years as a professional draftsperson.

Egan, “Ella Peacock.”


Ibid.


“BYU Exhibit Honors Artist.”

Ron Staker, interview by author, 1998.

Ibid.

Chapter 11


5. Ibid., 19.

6. Ibid., 40.

7. Ibid., 87.


Chapter 12

3. William Mulder, “Citation Honoring Virginia Sorensen on the Occasion of Her Election to Phi Beta Kappa Utah Chapter, 8 June 1988.”
Chapter 13

1. Lola Atiya, interviews by Kristen Rogers, 1997. Unless otherwise indicated, all quotations from and personal information on Atiya comes from these interviews.
Chapter 14

3. Frank I. Taylor, “The Millers of Utah Are the Largest Honey Producers in the World,” *Nature Magazine*, March 1942, later condensed in *Reader’s Digest*. It may have been used as part of a promotion for Miller Honey in Utah’s State Fair in 1944. See also A. E. Fife, “N. E. Miller, Pioneer Beekeeper of the West,” *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, vol. 68, no. 9 (September 1940): 545–49.
4. Rita Skousen Miller, *Sweet Journey* (Colton, California: Miller Family Trust, 1994); Gean Miller FarmanFarmaian, interviews by author, 1997–1998; unless otherwise cited, information in this biography comes from these interviews.
7. Ibid.
10. Noh Ruz is celebrated on the vernal equinox; the new year begins on the first day of spring.

Chapter 15

1. Alberta Hill Henry, interviews by author, 1998–1999. Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this biography comes from those interviews. Henry was also generous in allowing the author to copy her voluminous files, clippings, and correspondences; copies of those papers have also been placed on file with the
Utah State Historical Society. Those records are referred to in this article simply as Henry Papers.

2. The family has always known that he was born in Oklahoma, but only recently has Alberta’s nephew, Michael Hill, begun to trace the family genealogy and learned that it was a reservation.

3. Henry observes that if the school district could have afforded more secondary schools, they would doubtless have segregated all of them. In 1954 Topeka became the focal point for the landmark court case that outlawed segregation, Brown v. Board of Education.


5. The YWPA was one of several organizations designed by the Roosevelt administration to train people and relieve poverty during the Depression of the 1930s.

6. Hill, interview.

7. Because the man is still living and could be embarrassed by having some of his actions made public, Henry declines to identify him more fully.

8. The Santa Fe Hospital was operated by the Santa Fe Railroad Company in large part for their employees, many of whom were Black; consequently it accepted Black patients.

9. Alberta did indeed speak to him again, many times. Much later, after Henry had moved to Utah, she returned to visit and took her mother to the doctor; the doctor was Fred Ford. He had become the doctor for many of the Blacks in the area.

10. For years after she could not look at chicken soup, but she still likes strawberry milk shakes.

11. That faith remains strong; today visitors to her home will frequently find a Bible lying open on the table where she was reading it.

12. She didn’t see Gooch for another forty years; then, when she visited Topeka, he came by to see her. She describes it as finding someone from another world.


15. Sandack and Sandack, “Tribute.”

16. Dr. Ershler remained her doctor until he retired thirty-seven years later. In that time Henry had two more major operations.


22. Shauna M. Robertson to Alberta Henry, 11 January 1993; Alberta Henry Education Foundation brochure and newsletter, no. 2 (April 1998), both in Henry Papers.


The Nettie Gregory Center, initially funded by the Gregory family, was a social and cultural center for Salt Lake City Blacks.

Henry, interviews.


Afton Forsgren to Alberta Henry, 7 July 1971, in Henry Papers.

M. Donald Thomas, interview by author, 1999.

Judee Williams to Alberta Henry, 30 May 1980, in Henry Papers.


Jordan Junior, no longer standing, was a school in Salt Lake District, named for its location near the Jordan River.


Reverend Ema White to Alberta Henry and James Gillespie, n.d., in Henry Papers.


Chapter 16

1. Dr. Homer R. Warner, tribute to Thayne for the Woman of Vision Award, 8 October 1996.

2. Emma Lou Thayne, interviews by Cindy Lampropoulos, 1997–1999. Unless otherwise indicated, all information and quotations in this article come from those interviews and from materials provided by Thayne.

3. Intermountain Catholic Madeleine Award for Distinguished Service to the Arts and Humanities, 1997.
5. Jane Edwards, on the presentation of Emma Lou Thayne as recipient of the YWCA of Salt Lake City Outstanding Achievement Award, 22 October 1991.
7. Homer is a research physician at the University of Utah, a pioneer in developing techniques for heart surgery.
8. Rick Warner eventually established Rick Warner Ford, one of the most successful automobile dealerships in the state.
9. Gill became president of Associated Food Stores.
13. Thayne became a friend to Short as well as a student and eventually persuaded her former teacher to publish some of her poetry in *The Old One and the Wind* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1973). When Short died, she named Thayne her literary executor. Thayne arranged for the publication of the rest of Short’s work in *The Owl on the Aerial: Poems and Diaries of Clarice Short* (Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 1990), then catalogued and donated Short’s papers to the University of Utah library.
19. Henry Taylor on the jacket of *Spaces in the Sage*.
21. Ray Bradbury on the jacket of *Until Another Day for Butterflies*.
29. As institute director, Bennion focused on the practical aspects of religion and became legendary for his humanitarian efforts.
31. Esther R. Landa, foreword to *Once in Israel*, xi.
33. Ibid., 3.
34. Ibid., 20.
38. Jacket comments, *All God’s Critters Got a Place in the Choir*.
39. Emma Lou Thayne and Darla Hanks, *To Be a Mother, the Agonies and the Ecstasies* (Salt Lake City: Aspen Books, 1995).
41. Thayne, quoted in Johnston, “Emma Lou Thayne.”
42. Edwards, presentation of the Salt Lake City YWCA Achievement Award.
44. William Stafford, jacket of *Things Happen: Poems of Survival*.
46. Thayne, quoted in Johnston, “Emma Lou Thayne.”
47. DeAnn Evans, introduction to presentation at Sunstone Symposium, 13 August 1993.
48. Thayne, *Spaces in the Sage*, 10. The poem was also placed on a poster sent nationwide by *Utah Holiday* to advertise Utah’s snow.