

Pleasant View City

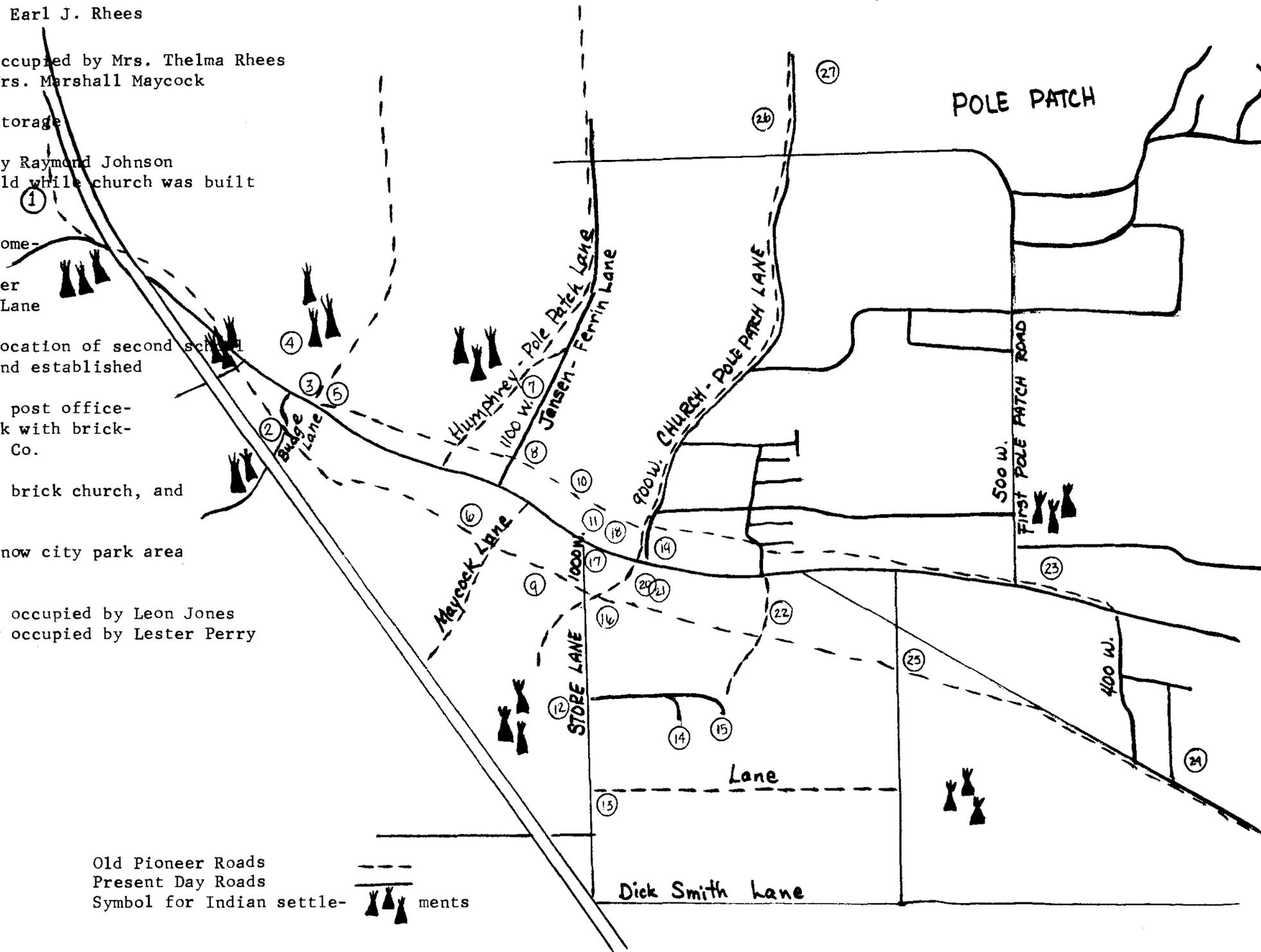
FOUNDER'S DAY

Centennial Celebration

1882-1982

Map of Early Pleasant View

- 1-Utah Hot Springs Resort
- 2-John Mower home-stagecoach stop
- 3-Reuben T. Rhees home-now occupied by Earl J. Rhees
- 4-Bidwell dugout-now non-existent
- 5-Third home of Charles H. Rhees-now occupied by Mrs. Thelma Rhees
- 6-Amos Maycock home- now occupied by Mrs. Marshall Maycock
- 7-Samuel S. Ferrin log and frame home
- 8-James Jensen first brick home- now storage
- 9-Simeon Cragun's first home
- 10-Bishop Wade's mansion-now occupied by Raymond Johnson
- 11-Packing house where meetings were held while church was built
- 12-Joseph Bidwell home-now occupied by Merle Guffey
- 13-The Orson and Charles Hickenlooper home- now occupied by Peary Barker
- 14-Brick home built by Orson Hickenlooper
- 15-This log home was built by Duncan McLane and moved to its present location
- 16-First brick home in the settlement-location of second school in town-James Jensen lived here and established his store
- 17-site of Jensen-Wade store and branch post office- burned down in 1893 and built back with brick- later owned by Cragun Bros. Fruit Co.
- 18-Wilford Cragun's brick and rock home
- 19-Site of first old frame church, first brick church, and present church building
- 20-First large brick school house
- 21-Second school house made from brick-now city park area
- 22-Old tithing shed
- 23-The Fredrick Ellis Two-room home
- 24-Elijah Shaw two-story brick home-now occupied by Leon Jones
- 25-Monroe Wade frame and adobe home-now occupied by Lester Perry
- 26-Pole Patch School
- 27-James Rice Cabin



Old Pioneer Roads
 Present Day Roads
 Symbol for Indian settlements

PETER SKEEN OGDEN

Peter Skeen Ogden, a furtrapper and trader, and explorer of the early west, spent time in the area of what is now Pleasant View. John C. Fremont an early explorer, was at the Utah Hot Springs, Sept. 5, 1843 and passed thru Pleasant View on his way to the Weber River. He returned through Harrisville, North Ogden and Pleasant View on Sept. 12, 1843.

HOW POLE PATCH GOT ITS NAME

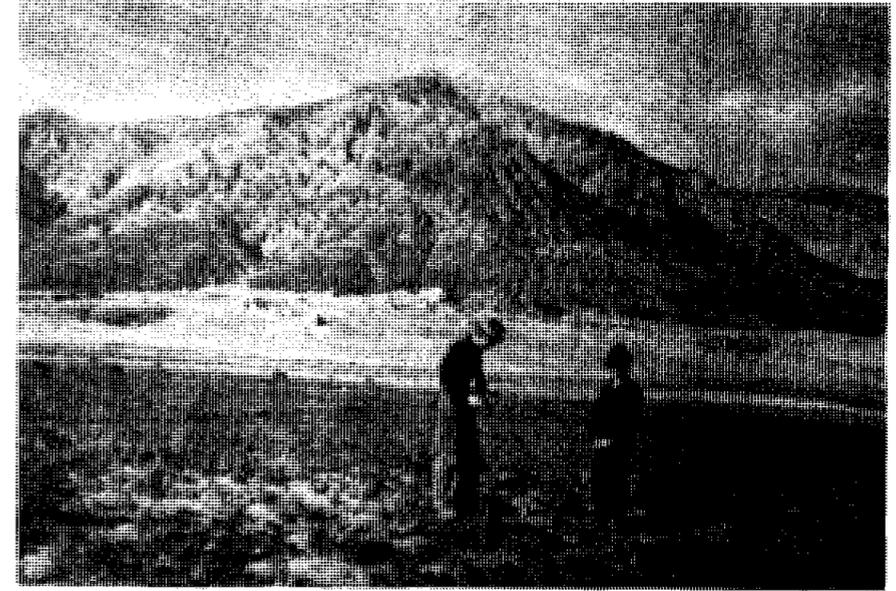
Jesse Reed, James Rice and John Johns lived on the foot hills near a nice patch of aspen trees and it was from this patch of aspen that the logs used for building houses were taken, and the name 'pole patch' stuck

INDIANS

Indian trails crossed Pleasant View from Willard area and for 50 years after first local settlers arrived, the Indians continued to make a North to Southeast trek thru town at least yearly.

Indian inhabitants settled along the small creeks in this area. Food for Indian ponies was plentiful and hunting in Pole Patch area and nearby hills was alluring. Indians pitched their tents and found food in Pleasant View long before the first trappers, explorers, or pioneers and settlers arrived. Many relics found indicate some may have lived here for extended periods of time. The Utah hot springs attracted Indians for medicinal purposes.

Most common tribe that came regularly thru here was a Ute tribe led by Tobe, their chieftain. While camped they visited every house in the community and begged for food. Then they moved up North Ogden Canyon for the summer to fish and hunt. In the fall, they again returned back thru, camping in this town to dry fruit to take along with their jerked meat. They commonly camped in the fields belonging to the Humphreys and Rhees'. The area was dotted with their wigwams as they begged at homes and traded their ponies with the settlers.



Early Pleasant View setting below Ben Lomond Peak
Picture is of Alma Ellis and Farmer Johns between 400 and 500 West.

HOW PLEASANT VIEW WAS NAMED

The first settlers were not concerned with community boundaries. Being on the west of North Ogden, we were identified first as West End, then West District, Stringtown, and finally in 1882 we became officially known as Pleasant View. The town is situated mainly on benchland in the northern part of Weber County, and at the base of famous Ben Lomond Peak.

This settlement was named by Wilford Cragun, the first white child born in the settlement. It is said Wilford looked over the community and remarked that it was a pleasant view.

ORIGINAL SETTLERS



SUSAN MOWER CRAGUN

SIMEON CRAGUN FAMILY

Simeon Cragun lived in Indiana where he became a member of the L.D.S. church. He married Susan Mower about 1847. They traveled across the plains with Capt. Foote's 100 and Capt. Terry's 50, arriving in Salt Lake City on Sept 25, 1850. While crossing the plains, they buried both of their children, a boy and a girl.

In 1851 they moved to Cold Springs near Willard, Utah. Trouble with Indians prompted their move to what is now Pleasant View in the spring. Their third child, Wilford, was the first white child born in this settlement. Their children were Mary, William, Wilford, Willard, Wilson, and Wiley. Many of their descendents still reside in our city.

Their home is site #9 on the map of Early Pleasant View.



WILFORD CRAGUN AND FAMILY AT THEIR HOME

Original settlers were members of, or newly made converts to the Mormon faith. Therefore much of the history is influenced by this religion. Many families in Pleasant View were polygamist, and suffered the persecution of those times.



WILLARD, WILBURT, WILFORD, WILEY, AND WILSON CRAGUN, SONS OF SIMEON



"UNCLE" JOHN MOWER



"AUNTIE" SARAH ANN BIDWELL
MOWER

MOWER FAMILY

John Mower and his wife, Sarah Ann Bidwell Mower, traveled across the plains with Simeon and Susan Cragun, and arrived in Pleasant View with or shortly after Simeon.

He constructed a home of adobies, made by his own hands from mud obtained just south of his house. They had only one child which died in infancy. He was known as "Uncle John", and she as "Auntie Mower". They helped to raise many nieces and nephews. They also helped to raise Thomas Budge and later his daughter, Annie Budge Cragun.

"Uncle John" later kept a stagecoach station near his home. He pastured stagecoach teams, and his wife fed the passengers. Their home was located on Budge Lane near Adam Dickemore's home and was said to be one of the prettiest in all of Pleasant View.

"Auntie Mower's" parents were well acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum Smith. She sat on the prophet's knee when he came to visit.



MOWER HOME AS IT LOOKED IN 1952.

Early Homes



CHAMBERLAIN FRAME HOME

Henry and Sue Chamberlain with Vance, Vera, and Genevive.
This home was located near George Tucker's home. Taken 1913.

CHAMBERLAIN FAMILY

In 1885, William A. Chamberlain homesteaded a tract of 160 acres in the oak brush and choke-cheeries at the foot of the mountain near the border of Weber and Box Elder counties. He plowed and replowed then planted peach, prune, cherry, and apricot orchards. He also planted grapes, raspberries, and strawberries.

He produced exceptional fruit. His orchards were the first in this area and watered with plenty of surface water. He dried his fruit and sold it to Cragun Bros. Fruit and Produce Co.

This farm was near the mines run by Mcguire and housed some of the miners from time to time.

William's wife was named Alice.



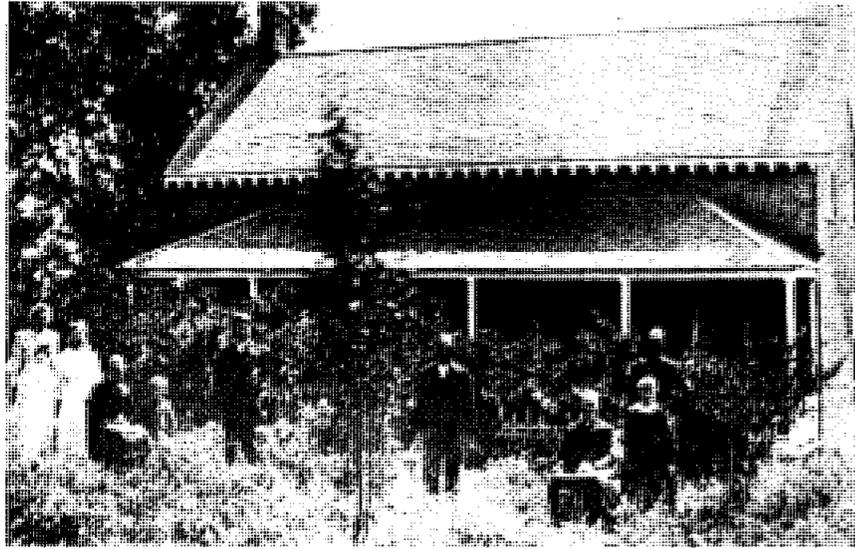
JAMES RICE LOG CABIN. PICTURE TAKEN IN 1951. Earl Cragun and Odeal Kirk are in the picture.

EARLY HOMES

The very first homes were built alongside the old Pioneer Roads(see map). Most early homes were built of cottonwood logs felled on the banks of streams. The roofs were of dirt, and doors hung on wooden hinges, fastened by wooden latches. More fortunate settlers possessed houses built of adobe; less fortunate ones lived in dugouts. Aspen logs, the first home logs in Pleasant View came from the Pole Patch. The houses were most commonly built consisting of two rooms, end to end, with the logs chinked with sticks and filled with mud. For the more fortunate, two lean-to rooms were added to the rear. Sticks and slabs on the roof, covered with mud, made shingles.

JESSIE REED

Jessie Reed, a convert from England, was the first settler on the Pole Patch. He was the first school teacher in the Pole Patch School and an early teacher in Pleasant View.



Brick home of Amos Maycock. Original home was south of the canal. In the picture are members of the Maycock and Ferrin families.

MAYCOCK FAMILY

The James Maycock family moved to Pleasant View in 1858 when he traded his Springville, Utah home for Henry Mower's property. He built a typical log house south of the canal. It consisted of a kitchen with a fireplace in each end, 2 bedrooms, a living room, and a porch across the front. Nearby he planted one of the earliest apple orchards.

His son, Amos, built a brick home where 4 generations have lived under its roof and still stands in good preservation.



Amos Maycock, son of James Maycock.



Charles H. Rhees

RHEES FAMILY

Charles H. Rhees moved his polygamist family to Pleasant View in 1869 buying a one-room log structure built in the hillside with a lean-to on the east side, a fireplace in the west end and a dirt roof. He immediately started work on a rock home just in front of the cabin.



Thomas Budge frame house with brick addition. This home is now occupied by Wallace Budge.



Third home of Charles H. Rhees. Now occupied by Thelma Rhees. See site #5 on map.



First brick home of James Jensen. A family of 10 lived here. The building is still in existence.



Second home of James Jensen. In the picture is Vera Jensen, Karen Sophia Hansen Jensen, and Julia Jensen. Joseph Jensen and his family lived here at the time it burned down.

JAMES JENSEN FAMILY

James Jensen operated a portable store which came to Pleasant View by way of Harrisville. He later set up a store in Godfrey's brick home (which had been the school) He took Edward W. Wade as a partner and expanded his store, called the Jensen, Wade Store. He also served as postmaster for the local mail for 5 years. People of the town would pick up their mail at his store.

In 1886, Wiley Cragun became a co-partner with James in a fruit and produce business in connection with the store. They later divided their interests and Wiley took his brother, Wilson as a partner and started the Cragun Bros. Fruit and Produce Company. James Jensen was identified as one of the earliest successful individual fruit shippers.

The street that is 1100 West was originally put in by James Jensen and Amos Maycock as an access road to higher lands.



Bishop Edward Wade's Mansion. Girl in the picture is Florence Hickenlooper Jensen.

WADE FAMILY

Edward Wade was the first bishop of the newly organized ward of Pleasant View in 1882. It was he who constructed a small addition to the existing frame building used for public meetings so that the newly formed ward would have a place to hold their church meetings. He served as bishop until 1901 (19 years). His lovely home served as a social center while owned by him. It was remodeled and modified several ways. Even the roof was raised and changed several times. It gained its present looks in 1949 and is now occupied by Ray and Helen Johnson.



Home of the "Honey King"
Charles H. Rhees with baby, Leucele Rhees and Mary Rebecca Rhees are in the picture. Taken about 1910.

HONEY KING

More than 100,000 pounds of honey was annually produced by Reuben T. Rhees at the turn of the century. He had 3500 colonies of bees and was the National President of the Honey Producers Association.

In one article written about R.T. Rhees, they called him the "Honey King". This brick home built by Reuben T. Rhees was the first constructed to scale in miniature, to the very smallest detail. Even to having the roof removable so as to see the inside floor plans. Then when his wife approved the plans, construction began on the real thing. This was one of the very first truly fine and beautiful homes and was for many years the center for social gatherings. It is now occupied by Earl J. Rhees. (See site #3 on map)

HARDSHIPS OF EARLY PIONEERS

Unprepared for the harsh winter of 1855, because the previous four winters had been so mild, and the settlers thought this mild weather was the typical winter, a snowfall on November 10th fell to the depth of 4 feet in the first storm. This caught the settlers off guard. They had prepared no surplus feed. Snow remained on the ground until the last of March 1856. The pioneers tried to furnish feed for cattle, but most livestock died. Pioneers lived on bran bread, unbolted barley and oatmeal. In the spring, they ate roots, sego, dandelion greens and the sick and aged oxen. On the 24th of July, the next summer, the people from North Ogden and Pleasant View harvested some of the earliest voluntary grain, threshed it out, ground it and had a great celebration over this harvest.



Later picture of Ellis home with addition added.

ELLIS FAMILY

This Brick home was built for Fredrick Ellis' 2nd wife, Sarah Jane Ellis. The brick was provided by James Barker, Sarah Jane's father. Will Hickenlooper is credited as the builder. Sarah Jane and her children lived here and took care of the farm. Fredrick, a paperhanger and painter, lived most of the time in North Ogden with his other wife. During planting season and harvest, he spent much time in Pleasant view.

Other occupants and owners were Alma Ellis and Glen Ellis. This home is still in existance.



Fredrick Ellis two-room brick home built for his 2nd wife. In the picture is Sarah Jane Barker Ellis, Martha Ellis, Eva Ellis, James Ellis, William Ellis, and Alma Ellis. This home is on the property of Glen Ellis.



WOMEN OF EARLY PLEASANT VIEW

Mary Ann Cragun Barker, Amy Rhees, Elizabeth Parrott Blanchard, Florence Wade Johns, Sarah Shaw Rhees, Ellen Rose Rhees, Eva Shaw Barker, Sarah Blanchard Ferrin, Mary Rebecca Turker Rhees, Ester Love, Josephine Seaman, Alice Rhees Sanford, Eliza Parrott Rhees.

Everyone raised what they intended to eat during the winter because there was no store to go to. Many settlers secured fuel by digging sage brush, simultaneously clearing their lands. This "Mormon Hickory" provided the warmth for pioneer families, as was oak, maple, quaking aspen, and evergreen logs from nearby hills and mountains.

Ice was harvested each winter at the Hot Springs ice pond and stored in sawdust for use the following summer.

Life of Early Settlers

During the laborious task of reclaiming the land and making a living, meetings, Sunday School, dances, plays, parties, baseball games, brass bands, and choirs were all used for the entertainment and improvement of the community.

In those days the people had to make their own amusements. Dancing, drama, singing, peach cutting, house parties, visiting neighbors and friends, and the Debating Society with its program and critic had their places to help entertain.

The dances were the quadrilles, Virginia reels, Scotch reels (one man and two women) and the French Four. There was very little if any round dancing. A dance ticket was purchased in wood, pumpkins, squash, a peck of wheat, beans, molasses,....anything the people had. Everyone attended, no class distinctions, young and old. A lack of shoes was no barrier. If a girl had a calico dress she was lucky. Pieces of tent, wagon covers, ever buckskin or states carpet were often the material used for making the clothing of beaux and belles, and if one were lucky enough to have a pair of shoes, they were carried to the dance and put on after arrival. Young ladies, if they were fortunate enough, rode behind their escorts on a horse. Dances were held in the old meeting house. The banjo, violin, accordian, flute, and clarinet were used to provide the music.

House parties included carpet weaving, corn husking bees, and often a pan of molasses simmering on the stove, provided the refreshments or could be the reason for getting together when pulled and stretched into candy.

Toys for little children were almost unheard of. Even homemade toys of any kind were repaired, cleaned and kept year after year. Often, a boys only toy would be a tin can to scoop dirt.

People who were ill were taken care of by relatives and volunteers. Mid-wives were common. A doctor was never called except in extreme emergencies.

Virtually all trading was by barter. Leather for shoes was commonly obtained by killing a sick ox, boiling the meat for tallow, and making rope and leather goods from the hide. Prickly pear spines served as needles, and horse hair for thread.

Settlers made their own soap and candles. Brooms were made by tying together branches of green sage. Sand from stream beds served as scouring powder for pans and floors. Bread was raised with the aid of saleratus gathered from edges of sloughs. Hats were made from the best and longest straws secured from the harvest. Clothes were made of raw wool, washed, corded, spun dyed and woven at home.

Religious Worship

Pleasant View ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was first organized July 9th 1882. Prior to organizing the ward as a separate unit from North Ogden, the Sunday School as well as the other auxiliary organization were branch units of the North Ogden Ward.

Upon division, a meeting house was needed. The first meeting house was entirely of wood construction, built primarily for church, school, and community purposes. The first seats were constructed of rough slabs and were placed along the sides of the room. The original was about 24 by 26 feet. Other additions were added later.

The first bishop was Edward W. Wade. The first Relief Society President was Mary Jane Maycock.

Baptisms were performed in ponds. Some in Cragun's pond, and some in Packham's Pond. Fast Sunday was held on the first Thursday morning of the month at 10 o'clock. School was dismissed from the building during this time.



FIRST OLD FRAME MEETING HOUSE

The Organ in the Old Meeting House was not purchased with money but by the barter system; grain, butter, eggs, and a dozen chickens, salt pork, and the like made the installment payments.



OLD RELIEF SOCIETY BUILDING

This building was located near the home of Earl B. Cragun, serving not only the Relief Society Sisters for many years, but Primary. It served as a place for the Farmer's Union Group to meet, and eventually became a tool and machine shed while the old meeting house was being dismantled.

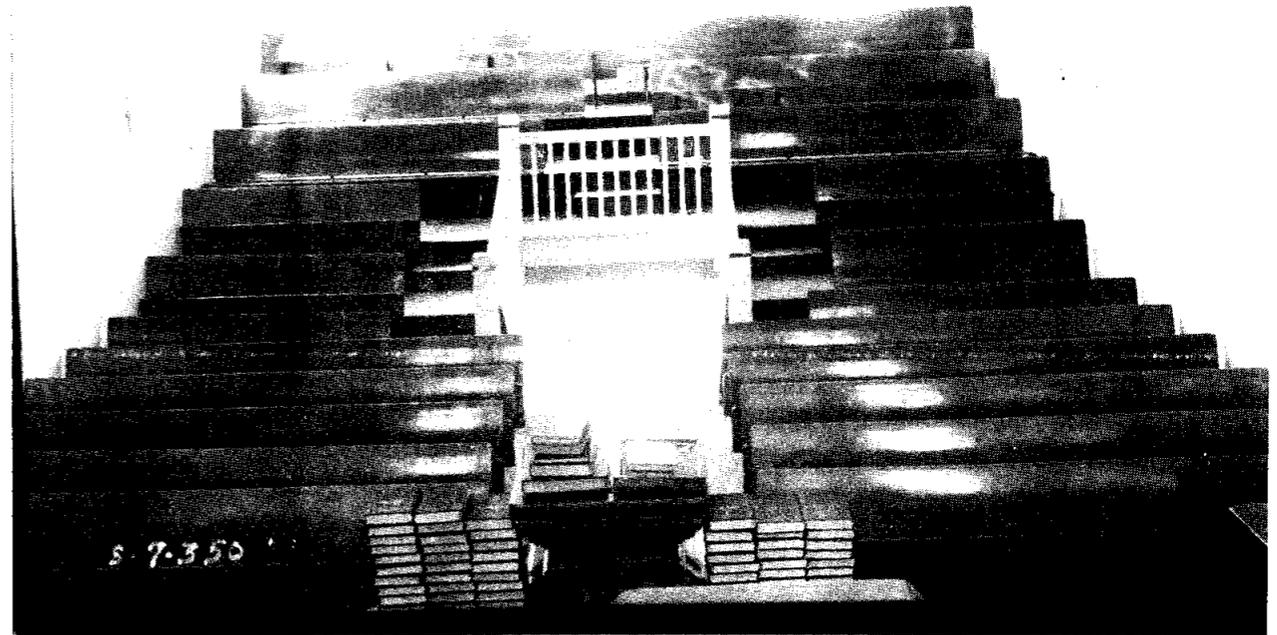


Plays and entertainment were much looked forward to in this building. This new church had a stage, but dressing rooms were upstairs which made it inconvenient and noisy.

SECOND CHURCH BUILDING

The old frame meeting house which had served as church, school, and amusement hall, was fast becoming inadequate. There was an urgent need for a new larger meeting house. The financing and building of new brick meeting house was done under Bishop Charles A. Hickenlooper about 1901. This building had a center stairway inside with a chapel upstairs, and amusement hall and classrooms were downstairs. Funerals held here posed problems because caskets had to be carried up and down the stairs.

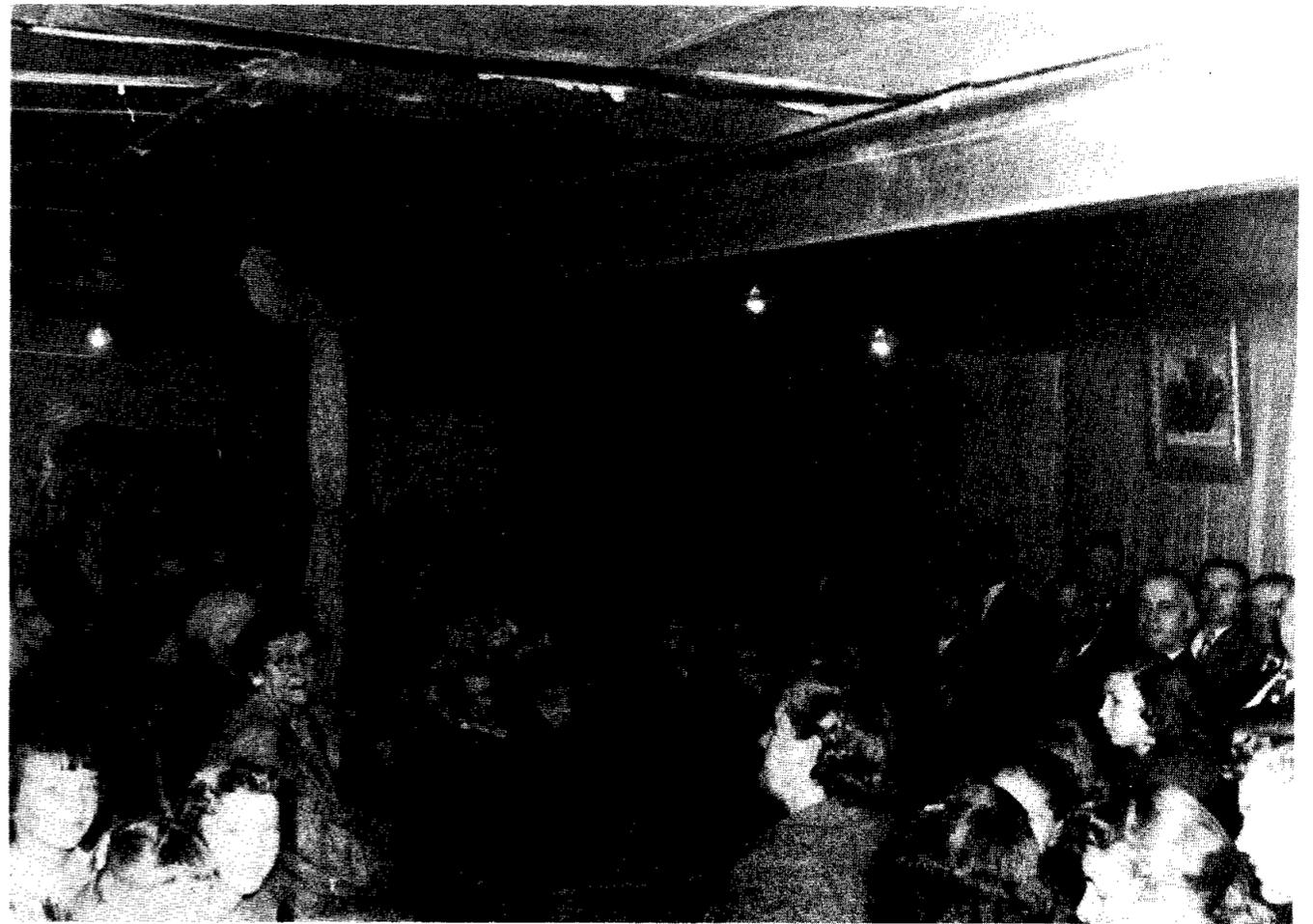
The community continued to grow and on July 2, 1950, the last church service was held here. On July 4th at 4:30 a.m. dozens of people went to work demolishing the building, cleaning the bricks, pulling nails and carrying lumber. In less than 2 weeks, the old church was torn down, removed, and the materials salvaged and prepared for use in the building to be.



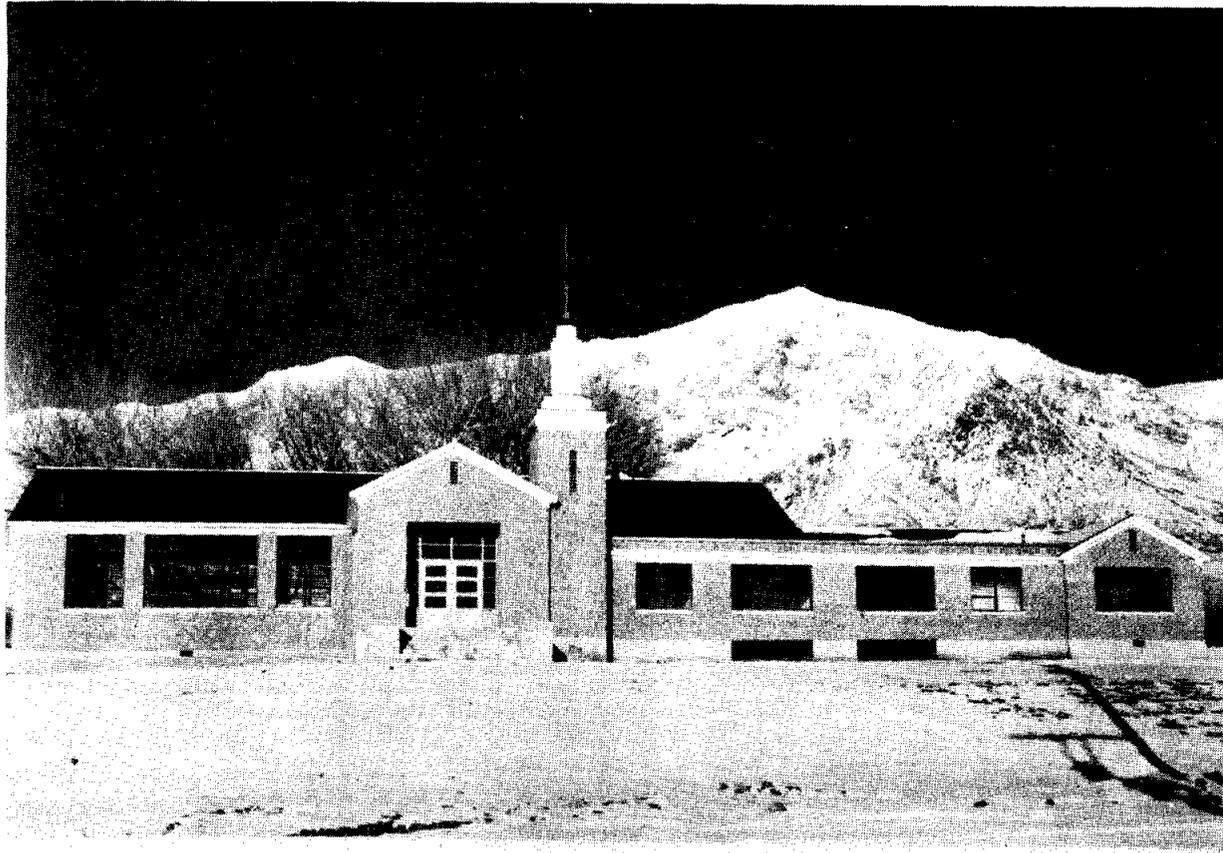
INSIDE FIRST BRICK CHURCH OF PLEASANT VIEW

During the year between the demolition of the old and erection of the new church, activities were transferred to temporary quarters in the packing houses belonging to Paul and Mormon Cragun. The packing houses were located at the top of 1000 West Street where Paul Cragun's home is now. Classes were held in the shade of trees and as cooler weather arrived, closures around a coal stove in each end of one fruit packing shed were made. This, together with cardboard insulation in the ceiling and gravel on the floor, offered makeshift yet acceptable accommodations for plays, meetings, and even a ward conference.

Bishopric during this time was Reuben G. Rhees with Earl B. Cragun and Mac Wade as counselors. All three men were natives of Pleasant View and grandsons of original settlers.



Ward Conference in Packing Shed of Paul and Mormon Cragun held in 1951.



On August 5, 1951, the first services were held in the new yet unfinished church building in the large basement room. The basement has since been remodeled into several classrooms. The church building has had only one major addition since its beginning, but has been remodeled when and where needed.



Rare photo of 7 past Relief Society Presidents all together. Their names and order of service in the Relief Society are; Back row; Mildred Cragan 6th, Grace Williams 7th, Sarah T. Call 8th, Florence H. Jensen 5th. Front row; Emma M. Wade 3rd, Eliza P. Rhees 2nd, and Suzanna M. Johns 4th. All were Presidents of th Pleasant View ward before any divisions.

SCHOOLS

School was first held in one room of Susan Mower Cragun's home and did so for several years. She set up this home-school to accomodate her son Wilford, who had been attending school over in North Ogden. Other children began to attend Susan's school in this improvised set-up with its meager offerings. This school was located about 1075 West on Pleasant View Drive.

As the school enrollment increased and the need for employing a full-time instructor was evident, services of William Godfrey were sought. He taught school in a log room belonging to Simeon Cragun, a rude place compared with the school buildings of today. There were in the room two small windows and a fireplace. Benches were made of slabs with pegs on for legs, and a long board about 18 inches wide and slanting, along one side of the room. Also on the pegs put into holes bored into the wall was a six-inch board-- on the level for slates and pencils. The pupils took turns at the desk. The following information indicates that the second school, a brick one, enjoyed some improvements. Mrs. Godfrey Wrote ;

" We taught school in North Ogden the first summer we were married. In 1868 we bought bricks from Andrew Miller and built the first brick house in what is now Pleasant View. This second school was located about 3450 N. on 1000 West. The winter of 1869, William taught school in our new home. My mother, wife of Dr. Ezra Williams, helped William teach school in 1870. Godfrey received molasses, flour, potatoes and other such items as his pay for teaching."

Picture of upper right was not a school building, but classes were held in this building when necessary. It stood in the back yard of Wilford Cragun's stone and brick home.

School was also held in James Rice's cabin for those children living on Pole Patch area. In 1890 a red brick one-room school was erected close by for these children. A large spring-hammer bell was rung to announce the beginning of the school day. Frank Pierce, William Crandall, Jessie Reed, and Thomas Budge served as teachers in one or more of the Pole Patch schools.



POLE PATCH SCHOOL

A free and non-sectarian school system, the modern school system in Weber County, came into existence in 1890. With a modern school system provided for on a county-wide basis, a site south of the old meeting house across the road was selected on which to build a new school. This was actually the first building planned and erected exclusively for school purposes. It was constructed of red brick and was located at about 879 West Pleasant View drive (where the city park now stands)

Wiley G. Cragun, the town's first and only citizen of that time to have graduated from the old University of Deseret was selected as first teacher and principal.

To provide for Pole Patch pupils whose little red brick school had been closed and all others of a growing town who desired to avail themselves of new educational opportunities, the local Pleasant View red brick school was finally replaced by another. The larger, four-room light brick building was erected at the same location (see map site 21) The enrollment continued to increase and soon required the first and second grades to be cared for in the Farmer's Union Building. These facilities, although at times inadequate, served the community for many years.

A large new brick school house was erected in 1936 in North Ogden and all of Pleasant View boys and girls were transported over there. Some protests were declared, but the majority considered this a step forward in educational opportunities. The old Pleasant View school stood lonely and vacant for years until both building and grounds were deeded to the Pleasant View ward. It was later dismantled, and some of it reused in the construction of the new church building. The property was then deeded to the town for recreational purposes.



First brick school house children taken about 1907



The red brick school at 879 West Pleasant View Drive, 1907



GRADUATION CLASS OF 1903

Back; Hyrum Cragun, Joseph Jensen, Friend Alvord, Alma Ellis.
Front; Bertha Packam, Fredrick Barker, teacher, Lila Wade.

Graduation from the 8th grade was truly an accomplishment. In order to graduate, a student was required to take two difficult tests, one written, one oral exam by a school official or such. Schooling beyond the eighth grade was usually at an academy.



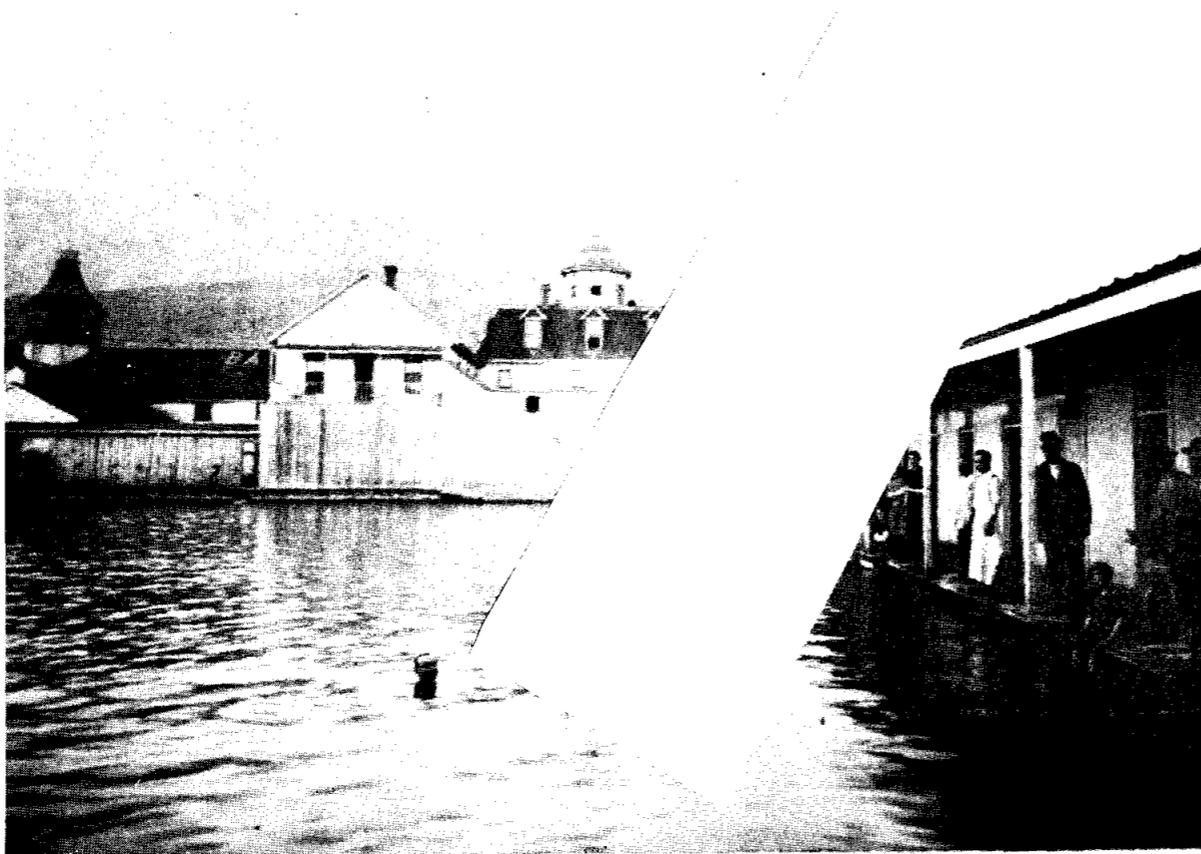
Second Brick School Hquse. Site is where park is now located.



Picture of school children taken about 1922

"Great Cure of the West"

Hot Springs



UTAH HOT SPRINGS RESORT

Prior to the white settlement, Indians used the hot springs for medicinal purposes, using its heat and water for bathing and healing.

Reese H. Slater established a resort and named it the "Utah HOT SPRING, THE GREAT CURE OF THE WEST." He set out a campground to the North-east. Bathing accommodations were top rated. It had a number of private tubs and a vapor or steam bath. It had an outside bath (swimming pool) 166 x 204 feet which was 3 feet deep at one end and 7 feet deep at the other with runs and spring boards.

It could accommodate 300 to 400 people at one time. There was a dining and dancing area in the hotel.

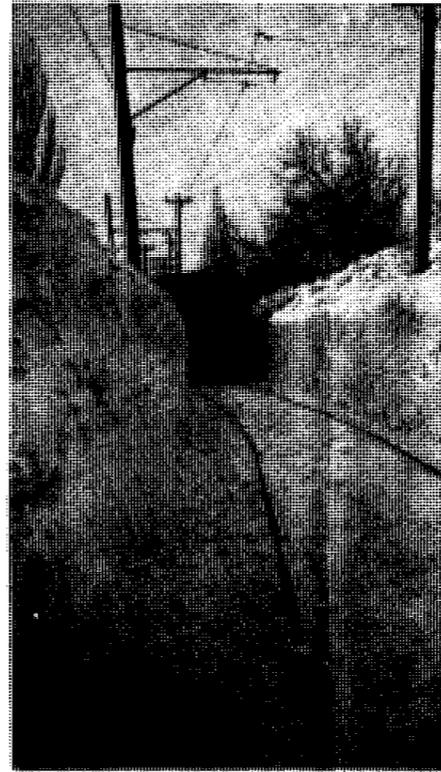
The railroad established a regular station at the resort at the fare of 50 cents for the round trip from Ogden.

The Hot Springs was destroyed by fire and immediately reconstructed by Slater. In 1930 fire again destroyed the resort. Its ownership was changed and the present rock structure was created. It is no longer a public swimming pool and has closed its doors to the public.

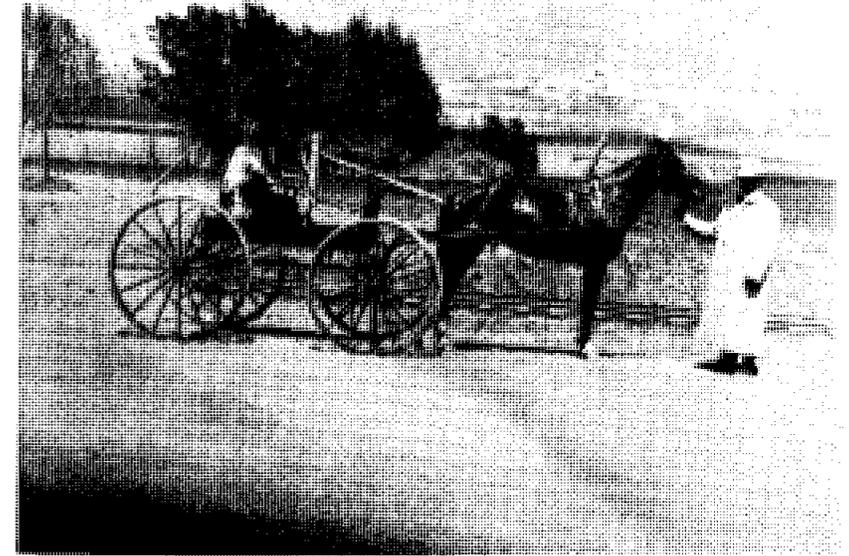
Transportation



Ogden to Hot Springs trolley car on Elberta Drive.



Snow cleared from trolley track



William Shaw and Buggy at top of 400 West Street.

STREET CAR

Pleasant View was one of the first rural communities in the state to have local railroad or street car service. The line was from Ogden to Pleasant View and was extended to Utah Hot Springs in 1892. It became known as the "Ogden and Northwestern". The first car was drawn by horses and mules. Soon afterward a little yellow steam "dummy" engine pulled a car, sometimes two, each having a capacity to accommodate 15 persons. The fare to Ogden and return was 30 cents.

The last "dummy" run was made August 5, 1897 when the line was electrified. This was an important service for those attending high school and those adults who worked and shopped in the city. Mining supplies were also put on the street car and delivered to Alma Ellis for delivery to the mines by horseback.

The swaying back and forth and up and down movements of those old cars was an unforgettable experience.

Service was totally discontinued about 1925.

EARLY ROADS

The original main road thru Pleasant View took the same route where the North Ogden canal is now. 500 West was called Pole Patch road, and until 1920 was the main thoroughfare for that area. Then the Church-Pole Patch road, 900 West became equally important as an access to the higher lands. The Jensen-Ferrin lane became 1100 West. 1000 West was known as the Store Lane, and the present Pleasant View Drive and Elberta Drive were preceded by a pioneer road just Northward. Pleasant View drive was hard-surfaced with concrete in 1921.

MILITARY TRAINING

Every two years all the men from Pleasant View were organized into a regular army batallion. They would set up a camp in an area between P.V. and Farr West at the "old Parade Grounds". The training purposes were mainly for the purpose of preparing for emergencies.

CRAGUN BROTHERS FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.

The Cragun Brothers Fruit and Produce company was born in 1887. They shipped out carloads of onions, potatoes, cased and wrapped peaches, boxed apples, and mixed cars of fruits and produced and shipped to nearly every part of the nation.

Having developed a prosperous business in a few years, they moved to Ogden in 1904 so as to enlarge their business.



Alma Ellis on Horseback, hauling mine supplies.

MINING

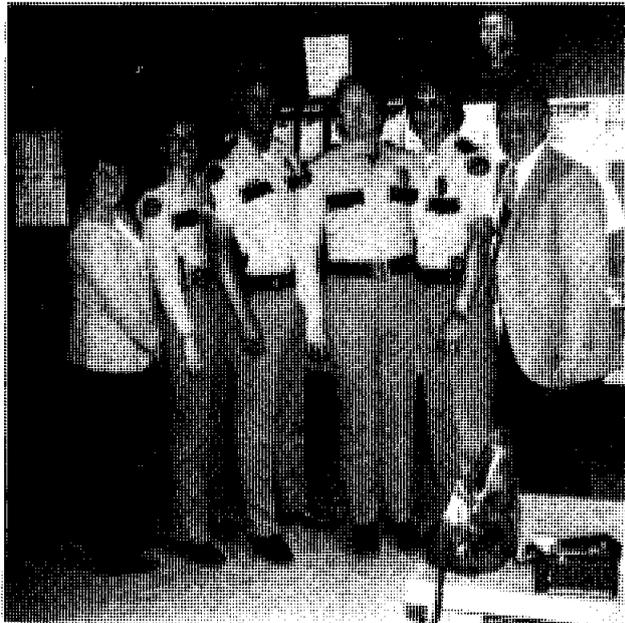
Don McQuire, a lively, ambitious Scotsman, found lead and silver (galena) ore in the mountain canyon areas about two miles to the north of the main settlement of Pleasant View. His prospecting ventures led him to promote work at three main sites. These three mines were known as the "Santa Marie", "Eldorado", and "King Solomon". Considerable ore was sent down into the ore bins, but only one loaded railroad car was ever shipped out. He built a cook house and cabins for Italian workers who were employed to do the blasting and digging, a tool house with forge and air compressor. Narrow steel rails were laid for the small ore cars. At the Eldorado mine canyon, were corrals for the pack mules and donkeys that were used to carry provisions to the camp high in the canyon and carry ore out. Later a cable and bucket system was constructed. Samuel S. Ferrin was working for McQuire and hauled an air-compressor on a little hand truck, pulled by three horses, up the pack trail with the help of 6 Italians. The compressor weighed 2180 pounds!

Acknowledgements

TOWN LEADERSHIP

Odeal Kirk was elected as first Town President of Pleasant View. He served only one year before moving then the town board appointed Peary Barker to fill his remaining term. Those serving as Town President or Mayor of Pleasant View since then are; Paul Cragun, Eldred Erickson, Leon Jones, Peary Barker, Tim Healy, Richard Diamond, and at present Peary Barker

Town of Pleasant View was changed from 1½ square miles to 7½ square miles in 1952. It was made a 3rd class city in 1964.



PRESENT CITY COUNCIL AND MAYOR
Betty Tucker, Jerry Naylor, Brent Hales,
Peary Barker, Ross Nelson, and Helen
Packer.

CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
Secretary; Chris Griffin, Adele Payne,
Buster Taylor, Dennis Martin, Brad Randall,
and Richard Diamond Chief of Police.

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FOUNDER'S DAY COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Back; Kristen Ferrin, Jean Bischoff, Betty Tucker, and Lorna Guffey. Front; Glen Ellis, Earl Cragun, Mildred Cragun, Annette Nielsen, David Chatelain. Others were Susan Himelright, Ilene Hoffmar, Melba Welch, Ed Morgan, and Mac Wade.