



History of Hooper, Utah
Land of the Beautiful Sunsets

by John M. Belnap

DEDICATED TO MY WIFE

Zina Hattie Taylor Belnap
whose devotion, encouragement and assistance has
been inspiration to make this effort a reality.





A Note About the Author:

The author has been a lifelong resident of Hooper, Weber County, Utah. History and related events of the community have been most interesting and have been a dominating hobby throughout his life. Untold hours have been spent to find factual information related to the beginning events and conditions incident to the growth and development of Hooper. Many accounts to be stated are the result of personal conversations and testimonies of personal acquaintances who have lived or are now living in the town.

As a result of a high regard and interest in the accurate records of events around the colonization of this geographical area, the author dedicates his efforts toward the publication of this work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Gratitude is also expressed for each person who provided pictures or gathered information which has been used in this book. Without their assistance, this effort would not be possible.

Preface

Hooper is located on the west side of the Alluvial Fan, the delta formed, over many years, by Lake Bonneville and the Weber and Ogden rivers.

The story of Hooper is interesting in the telling. It bespeaks the efforts of courageous pioneers, determined to withstand the elements and make this barren land more productive and sustain the lives of its inhabitants.

Hooper - the "Land of Beautiful Sunsets" has been known for its excellent grazing and farm lands. Its history dates back to the early settlers and the growth and expansion has been due to constant effort, dedication, and cooperation of those living in this settlement.

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Nature's Beauty Displayed

A photo, taken in September, appeared in the Ogden Standard Examiner, September 21, 1967, with the following article, "Dying Summer" by Murray M. Moler.

"Mother Nature outdid herself at sunset Friday. The show she put on, live and in color, was spectacular.

We happened to be looking out a north-facing window just as the old gal put a bright red filter on the fast setting sun. An office building across the street appeared to be on fire, the dancing reds were so brilliant.

Then the crimson rays, bouncing off a bank of low-hanging clouds, highlighted the cliffs at the mouth of Ogden Canyon. Each rock, each oak, each evergreen stood in shimmering three-dimensional glory.

The obliging clouds lifted, just enough, so that the fresh snow atop Ben Lomond Peak were turned from their laundry-fresh white to a glistering red.

The clouds themselves added a backdrop to the show as they took on the color of a fresh painted barn. Only in a few pockets of the billowing clouds were there still spots of black, giving warning that winter was not far off.

But the real performance was in the west.

As the sun neared the distant horizon, it highlighted the crags of the mountains that form Freemont and Antelope Islands. The peaks of the Promontory and Oquirrh Ranges, north and south of Great Salt Lake, appeared to have been carved from black cardboard, the backlight was so strong, so brilliant.

On the lake itself, the red rays danced and glowed.

The entire valley, bustling with pre-Christmas activity, fell quiet as the sun lowered and finally sank behind the mountains of Nevada, so far away.

Easterners--and Midwesterners, too, would never believe it, unless they saw it."

Another example of the beautiful sunsets in this area is recorded in the book "Founding of a State" by Levi Edgar Young.

Sunset On The Great Salt Lake
by Phil Robinson - London Times

"Where have I not seen sunsets by land and by sea, in Asia, Africa, Europe, and America? And where can I say I have seen more wonderous coloring, more electrifying than in the Great Salt Lake? They are too baffling in their splendor for any attempt at description, but it seemed evening after evening, as if a whole world in flames lay on the other side of craggy islands that stud the lake, and I shall carry in memory forever and forever the terrible range of crimson peaks standing up, and then the gradual changes from hues of catastrophe of conflagration and carnage, to the loveliest colors, the daintiest pinks, and the daintiest roses, and the shifting charms of Alcinous Golden Gated Cities of the Kingdom of the Clouds. It was a veritable apocalypse of beauty and power."¹

PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Hooper is located on part of the Western slope of the Alluvial Fan which was formed by Ancient Lake Bonneville during an Ice Age. The lake extended from Northern Utah to and including Utah Lake and Sevier Lake on the south, and into some canyons on the east. The highest elevation of this fan is in Salt Lake Valley and the farthest point west was the solid sand mass of soil at present West Point in Davis County, and the highest ground in South Taylor, Weber County. As the lake receded

¹Young, Levi Edgar, Founding of a State, p. 12.

after the Ice Age, the early spring sunshine through Weber Canyon melted the ice and caused a water channel to be formed and to flow to the northwest, and finally it charted the present course of Weber River to meet Ogden River to the South of Ben Lomond Peak.² These two rivers brought the soil down to make the delta where Hooper, Kaneshville, West Weber, Taylor, Plain City, Warren, West Warren, and Syracuse are now located. Traces of the old water channels are still visible at Little Weber, Walker Slough, Hooper Slough, and Howard Slough. This delta in early times must have extended to Freemont Island as evidenced by local topography,³ and evidences of Indian culture⁴ found only on this island.

Many early fables listed here seem to refer to this territory, "a former mystic land by the sea."

1540 - Seven Fabled Cities of Cibola

Seven Cities by the Sea--Francisco Vasquez

1688 - Baron Lahontain - Hears of Lake Mozeembek

1604 - Jean Onate--Lands of Teguayo from which the Aztec people came.

²Ben Lomond Peak was named by a woman from Scotland "Looks like her native Ben Lomond." See Beneath Ben Lomond Peak, p. 31.

³See U. S. Geological Survey. Similar altitude and same longitude. The grade or slope of the land from present Hooper School (196) if continued unbroken would extend to Freemont Island. West of Read's farm at 5475 S. 7500 W. is an abrupt break in the land revealing a 20-foot drop. A fault in the earth's crust produces a Hot Spring. Stone bowls so reflect by University of Utah archeologist.

⁴Earl Stoddard has about three tons of relics found on Freemont Island.

The first history of this territory reveals Esclante's 10 overland trail through the land of the "Yutas" (1776) came to the region of Utah and heard of Lake Timpanogos.

The names by which the present Great Salt Lake has been known in the past 300 years are: Salt Lake, Lake Saloda, Lake Teguado, Lake Buenoventura, and Lake Timpanogos.⁵

Local names which have been given the present Freemont Island are: Disappointment Island, Castle Island, Coffin Island, Werner Island, and Freemont Island.

⁵Morgan, Great Salt Lake, p. 63.

EXPLORATION AND EXPLORERS

When the United States made the Louisiana Purchase from Spain, a spirit of adventure, exploration, and hunting, like a contagion, spread through the land.⁶ These adventurers were men seeking their future in hunting and trapping beaver for skins, trading with the Indians, and taking their furs to the East for sale. The active companies were the British Fur Companies and the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. The trappers would collect their furs and hide them at several places and return for them later. These places were called a "cache". (This is the source of the name of Cache County in Utah.)

"There was a rendezvous for trappers and Indians in the Ogden region the winter of 1825-1826. . . . The total trapper body, which included Indians, wives and children, numbered perhaps 700 persons. Shortly thereafter, a tribe of Snake Indians, 2,500 in number, invited themselves to the camp and remained there the entire winter. . . . Thus early protohistoric Ogden had a temporary population of approximately 3,200 persons.⁷ In this situation, the lower parts of Weber County would be visited often for it's muskrat furs, fish, duck, and geese for man and for their animals.

To learn more of the lake region, James Clymon and three others made "bull-boats", sailed down the Weber River to the lake, and thus passed through Hooper territory. After exploring the lake, they found no beaver streams, but estimated the lake to be 100 miles long and from 60 to 80 miles wide.

A rivalry existed between the trapping companies in this region.

⁶Seven Fabled Cities of Cibola, p. 4.

⁷Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak, p. 21.

British trappers had encamped on the exact spot the American trappers had used in 1830 for summer and winter rendezvous and they were determined to stay and hold ground against the Americans. Fitzpatrick and employees made a camp a short distance away. With Peter Skeen Ogden's men there was a large party of Northern Indians with furs. A transaction took place that turned rivalry into bitterness. Fitzpatrick did not make much headway in sales until he opened a keg of whiskey and the deal was closed. Ogden was furiously indignant because the Americans had used this method. Ogden's Company would not permit the sale of liquor to the Indians.

While matters were in this condition, a stampede occurred in Ogden's camp and two or three horses ran into the rival camp. Among them was the horse of Ogden's Indian wife which ran away with her baby hanging to the saddle. In a few minutes, the mother followed her child on a horse, passed right through their camp and caught the horse with the child, and then spied one of their own pack animals loaded with furs which she also caught and led away. At this undaunted action, some of the baser sort said, "Shoot her, shoot her". But honor for a mother's noble deed prevailed, and they let her go. "She is a brave woman; glory in her pluck."⁸

In 1843, John C. Fremont, made a trek west to help the United States Government assist the Bear Republic in California. While passing through the Rocky Mountains, he was told by the Indians that over the mountain was a large body of water and that it had an outlet to the big ocean. With this thought in mind, "If I can find this outlet, I can get to California sooner by following the river outlet," he followed down

⁸Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak, pp. 27-28.

Weber River, fishing and hunting as he went, and while going down Weber River he built a fort for his men and animals near the present Warren.

He went over to an island to look for an outlet. Not being able to find an outlet, he named the island "Disappointment Island", which Stansburry later named Freemont Island. (Freemont's route took him through Hooper territory.)

After John C. Freemont's attempt to reach the lake by way of Little Muddy failed, the Indians told him to follow the Indian Trail by the mountains. September 5, 1843, while following their instructions, he wrote, "In about 7 miles from Clear Creek it brought us to a place at the foot of the mountain where there issued 10 or 12 hot springs impregnated with salt. (Temperature of one--136 degrees, in one other--132.5 degrees.) Water spread over in pools over the low ground and colored the soil. Here the trail turned to left, we turned toward the lake, saw a line 100 feet high and 15 feet wide."⁹

Freemont wrote additional comments about the island.

After an unsuccessful attempt to reach the lake after crossing the "Little Muddy" the Indians told him to go back to the mountain and follow the Indian Trail south. He then proceeded south until the trail went southeast on the mountain side by some sulphur hot springs. He could see cottonwood trees indicating a river channel leading to the southwest. So he took this route and came to a river. He followed it down to the river bottom and in a clump of trees, he built a fort for his animals, men and cannon for their protection.

⁹Freemont Exploring Party, p. 174.

He gives the location as follows: Longitude $112^{\circ} 21' 43''$ Latitude $41^{\circ} 15' 42''$. He then went to a low bluff (Little Mountain) and felt he was like Balboa, who had discovered the Pacific Ocean. A monument near marks the place. He returned to camp on the river and the next day, he and Kit Carson and others floated down the river. It being the fall of the year, hunting and fishing were good, so he failed to reach the island in the lake to look for an outlet to the ocean. He camped at the mouth of the river on present Ogden Bay Bird Refuge. This was at Longitude $112^{\circ} 11' 30''$ Latitude $41^{\circ} 11' 26''$. The next morning, they went over in their rubber boat to the island and climbed to the highest point. This point he locates as follows: Longitude $112^{\circ} 11' 30''$ Latitude $41^{\circ} 11' 26''$. Not being able to see an outlet, he named it "Disappointment Island". On leaving the island, a storm came up which caused considerable difficulty in reaching the main land. (Freemont Island was made part of Weber County by the Legislature in the 1880 session.)¹⁰



Capt. John C. Freemont
Photo copied from History of California

¹⁰Allen, James B., Counties, p. 274.

UNITED STATES SURVEY--1855

The United States Government surveyed T 5 N, R 2 W and T 5 N, R 3 W in 1855: Salt Lake Meridian. After giving details of the sections survey in the 5 N 2 W 3 W they give the following general description:

"This township is all level second rate land, if irrigated, it might be made productive, it has neither wood or water."

Another description: Osbourne Russel, 1841, rode south along the lake shore to Salt Lake Valley, said, "With little labour and expense, the numerous fine springs and streams could be made to irrigate the lovely fertile valley."¹¹

Jesse W. Fox also surveyed in these townships. The plan that he surveyed on was his own. He took the streets out and left the owners their property on the inside of their fences. His survey starts east of Hooper adjacent to Roy on 3500 West, and at every section a street was taken out. So the farther west and north he surveyed, the greater the difference from the government survey. The government never recognized his survey, but that is the plan on which the town was settled. So that leaves all section corners of government survey now out in someone's field. The extent of the difference is very visible at Ogden Bay Bird Refuge. The dyke is on the government survey. Roads to the refuge are on the Fox Survey.

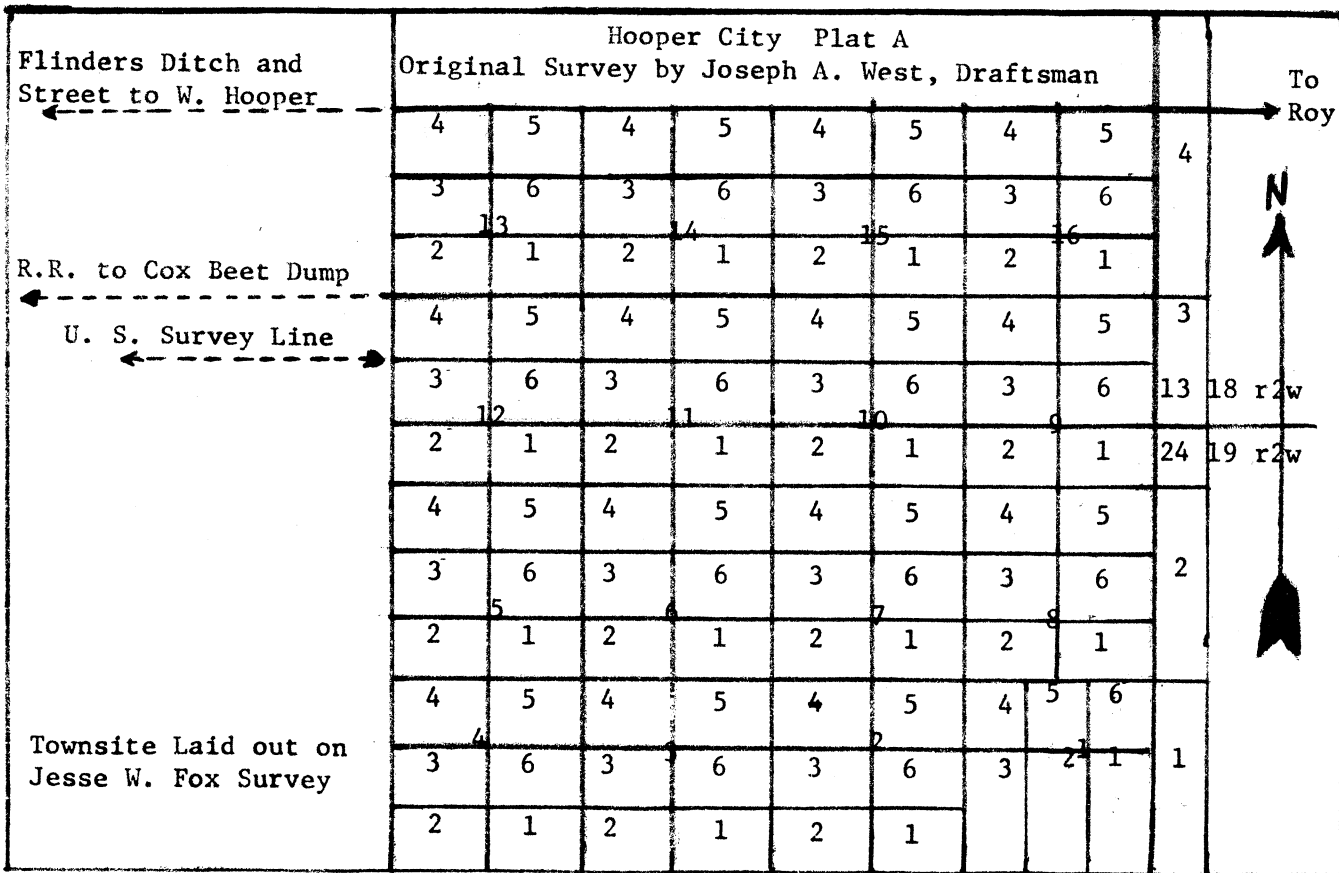
Charles Hardy surveyed by dividing the government section into 20 A plots as that was

¹¹Selectman's Court--No. 1.

regulation. This dual survey created problems for local land owners.¹²

The following map is of Hooper City - Plat A and Plat B as the townsite laid out on Jesse W. Fox Survey. **See page 11 for townsite.**

¹²Selectman's Court--Book A76--p. 71.



PIONEER TRAIL

Another factor that publicized and made known this part of the territory was the fact it was on the trail of the first route to California and Oregon. This road left Salt Lake City, went north near the mountains through now Bountiful and Woods Cross. At Farmington, to avoid hills and sand and to have feed and water for their animals, they went northwest of Kaysville and West Point, on what was known as Salt Lake Cut-Off, Salt Lake City, Utah, to the City of Rocks in Idaho.¹³ This road passed through the east part of Hooper, Muskrat Springs, Hastings Springs, West Weber, Plain City to Hot Springs. Through the east part of Hooper the old Pioneer Road is still visible, cut 4 feet deep in places.

Pictures by Arnold Standing taken east of Hooper Canal on James Johnston's farm in South Hooper.



¹³Utah Historical Society, 3rd Quarter 1965, pp. 258-265.



In the late 1960's, during a program over KSL's Television Station entitled "Death Valley Days", the announcer stated, "This is a true story that happened at Hooper, Utah, by the Trail of the Great Salt Lake."

To aid the railroad in financing the building of the first transcontinental line from the East to California, the U. S. Government gave the railroads every other section of land 20 miles each side of proposed railroad line. The odd number sections were Railroad and the even numbered were Government.

Stansburry, seeking a route from Salt Lake City to Fort Hall states, "The usual road used by the emigrants skirts the eastern shore of the lake through its whole length north and south."¹⁴

¹⁴Stansburry Survey of Great Salt Lake, p. 87.

SETTLEMENT--1854

Before the town was settled, it was used as a herd ground. Some time before 1854, Captain William H. Hooper secured the right to use this part of now Weber County and Davis County as a place to have a herd ground. All herd grounds in the territory were under strict regulations and the operation had to furnish a bond for good faith in carrying out rules and regulations. All animals must be branded and all animals accounted for. Strict rulings on stray animals were made. All must be accounted for, even strays.



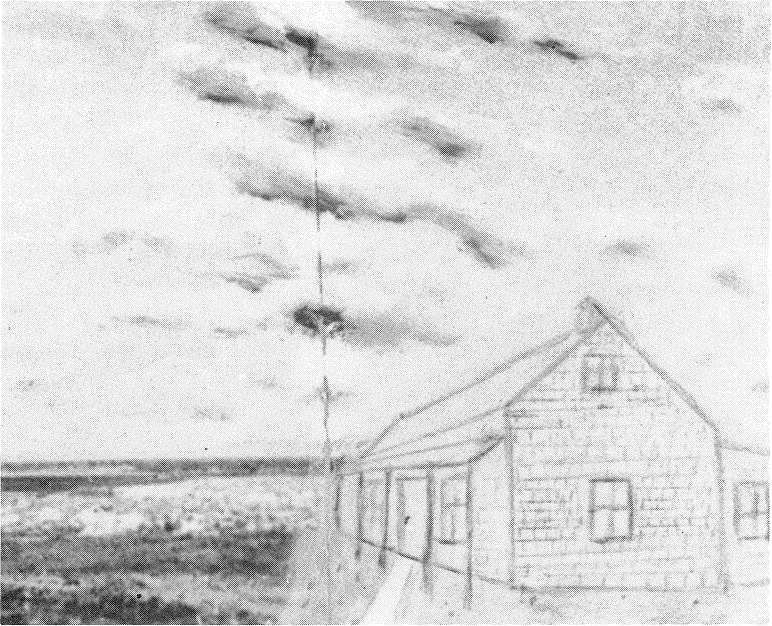
Captain William H. Hooper--1854

Captain William H. Hooper built a herd house about 1854 in T 5 N R 3 W, Section 25 for his herders, Frank Knowlton and Quincy Knowlton.

Captain Hooper married Mary Ann Knowlton in 1852. They had nine children, some of them said to be living in Salt Lake City (1927). Hooper was born in Maryland, went into business at a youthful age, failed, and turned to steamboating on the Mississippi River. He came to Utah in 1850 and was a member of the State Convention elected in 1855 to frame a constitution for the state of Deseret. In 1859 he was elected delegate from Utah to the Thirty-sixth United States Congress.

This era of Hooper's early history was memorialized in words, songs, and a monument.

The following is a picture of the herd grounds and a drawing of the herd house built by Captain Hooper.



THE OLD HERDHOUSE
by Olive Grace Beasley

Captain Hooper on his horse of gray,
By chance he came riding across this way.

Very anxious was he indeed--
For he wished to find a place for his cattle to
feed.

So he stopped to drink at the cold water spring,
This for his cattle was the very thing.

So he brought his cattle and herders all,
And they all worked until late that fall,
Making Dobies from clay to build a wall.

When they finished the Herdhouse so snug and
tight,
With plenty of windows to give them light --
For he was a man that did things right.

But he was wealthy and cared not to stay,
So he mounted his horse and rode away,
Leaving the Herdhouse stand they say.

So when people came and settled this little
Hooper town,
They thought it quite a mansion, most good to
look upon.

They used it for their meetings, for amusement,
And they joined together in choir practices too.

There was Bishop Belnap and his counselors
Atwood and Flinders too,
And their charming ladies doned the Calico of
brightest hue,
Purple, Pink, Red, Blue.

With their leader Edward Parker there to tell
them what to do,
For he was with talent blessed,
For our little town he always did the best.

Work was rather scarce just then, not much for
the men to do,
So they took to gathering salt from the old
salt slough.

They took it to town in hopes to make a dollar
or two,
Or they traded it for provisions.
A little sugar or some grain,
Then tying the sacks on the horses' back,
They came galloping home again.

Then with bread and wild game, mushrooms, and
pig weed green,

They would set their tables meat and clean, fit
for any queen.

They built boats with just a common sail,
Trusting themselves to be drifted along with the
gale.

Then when the east wind began to blow,
Into their boats and across to the mountains
they would go,
To get posts for fencing you know.

But often for days they would wait in vain,
For a west wind to blow them home again.

Hooper had no trees in those days, no lawns or
rose bud lanes.
But little Hooper dawned her beauties just the
same.

Thousands of Cactus, perfumed the way.
Blooming all in colors gay,
Larkspurs, daisies, and buttercups,
They too the morning Dove did sup.

The Sego Lily raised her head,
"I'll be the Utah State Flower some day,"
she said.

The cold water spring bubbled on through the
night,
Then the bright birds joined his mate and took
his flight.

But what made Hooper most complete
Was the beautiful sunset on the lake.

The beauty has not changed today,
If we chance to look out that way,
Just as the sun has crept to bed
Beneath her purple, yellow and red.

When white clouds gather over the blue in the
west,
That is the picture we love the best.
With strips of yellow and red, when the sun
sinks in her golden bed.

Hooper has beauties from everywhere,
From the clear blue skies to the pure fresh
air.

The meadow lark with his yellow breast,
Sings his sweetest songs we love the best.

And people will come and people will stay
And stories will be rehearsed in the same old
way,
About the man that came not to stay,
But built the herdhouse,
Then left and rode away.

written at Hooper in 1926,
given at the Ward Reunion in 1927.

THE MEMORIES
by Olive Grace Beasley

Nothing remains to tell us; Nothing remains to
show
That a four room Dobby building was placed here
nearly a century ago.
Or how many pails was filled, from yonder spring?
Or how many ducks was shot, on the wing? Or how
many songs was sung?
Or how many tears was shed? How many love
stories was told by the fireside bright?
Built from sage brush wood. Now those dobbey
walls have crumbled to dust,
And gone back into mother earth.
But cherished most dear in our memories today,
Are those pioneers that came here first.
And today we will renew, out here under the July
sun; beneath a sky so blue.

We have erected this monument, Captian Hooper!
here in honor of you.
And why should we not honor him, and why should
we not think him great?
For he gave our home town its name, And was
first congressman of our state.
And lets not forget those noble pioneers that
passed on.
And those dear mothers that worked for us; From
candle light to dawn.
And those fathers that sowed their grain by
hand, and reaped it all to get along.
Let us not forget those pioneers with their
hair turning gray.
Just think how they left their homes and walked
over the sandy desert,
To come to Utah to live their way. And fifty
years today; Hooper celebrated their
Pioneer Day, the twenty-fourth of July.

These poems were given on July 24, 1927.
It was composed for this day when the women from
the Hooper Daughters of the Pioneers of Camps U
and V met for the unveiling of the monument. The
captains were Josephine Manning and Catherine
Rigby. This monument was erected on the spot
where the first house in Hooper was built by the
Honorable William H. Hooper in 1854.

Program for the Unveiling of the Monument Where
the Old Herd House Stood July 24, 1927

Mrs. Kathern Parker gave the prayer at the
unveiling of the monument. Then the crowd gath-
ered on the lawn at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
George L. Beasley where the monument stands.
There was a selection by the Hooper Brass Band,
led by Leo Lambert. Invocation was given by
Nathan Tanner, counselor of Pres. George E.
Browning of Weber Stake. A solo was sung by
Fern Belnap Fowers, "Out Where the West Begins".
A wonderful talk was given by Bishop John D.
Hooper about the first settlers of Hooper.

Mrs. Catherine Rigby, Captain of Camp V, and Mrs. Josephine Manning, Captain of Camp U, gave talks. Hyrum King of West Point sang an old time song. Edwin Parker sang, and Annie Read Jones gave a musical number. Mrs. Olive Beasley read the poem she wrote for the occasion called "The Old HerdHouse". A solo by J. Levi Beus was titled "Little Gray Home in the West". Benediction was given by Bishop Amisa Hammon of Roy. It was a wonderful occasion; three hundred were present.

Pictured below: Unveiling of the monument erected by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers on the site of the Hooper Herd House built by Captain William H. Hooper in 1854. This marker is located in the NW 1/4 of Sec. 25 T 5 N R 3 W.

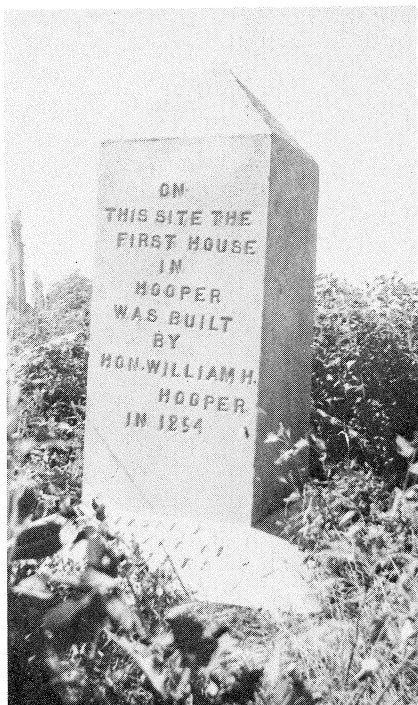


Left to right: Tirza Cox, Hyrum King, Hyrum Belnap, Gilbert R. Belnap, William J. Belnap, Catherine Parker (under umbrella) and Edwin Parker. In back and under umbrella, Susan Fowers, then Eliza Dyson and John Dyson.



Another picture of the unveiling of the Hooper Herd House Monument.

Left to right: George Simpson, Joseph Manning, Ann Wadsworth, George Parker, Catherine Parker, Edwin Parker and William J. Belnap.



Monument commemorating the Hooper Herd House.

SETTLEMENT

After the land had been used as a herd ground for several years, people wanted to build homes on it.

Before settlement, Gilbert Belnap and others, petitioned March 5, 1860 for removal of large herds of cattle from the Weber Range so it could be settled.¹⁵

The Morrissite War at South Weber was a prelude to the settlement of Hooper. Morris, who claimed to be a prophet and receive revelations, and his followers were living in United Order, waiting for the coming of the Messiah. Some became dissatisfied and wanted to withdraw their holdings. This he refused to permit. The Territorial Government ordered him to let them out. This he refused to do. So soldiers, equipped with cannons and rifles, came to the hill south of South Weber to enforce the decision. It resulted in a battle and the breaking up of the Morrissites. Many went to Soda Springs, Idaho. James Hale and his two wives and families went to the lake west and boiled salt water, and made salt and sold it. To date, "Hales Bend" is pointed out as a reminder. They were the first permanent settlers.

Their first dugouts were near the lake bank but a windstorm forced water into their dwelling and they then built on higher ground by a spring west of the Herdhouse. Springs supplied the drinking water for the settlers at first, as well as determining the location of many homes. In winter, snow could be used. Later, nearly all homes had a surface well dug about 8 to 10 feet deep and rock lined to supply water and

¹⁵Selectman's Court, Book A, p. 97.

act as a cooling place for butter and milk. The water was drawn by a rope and bucket or on a long stick, sometimes with a pump. These wells were done away with when Artesian Wells were driven. They are now filled and covered (awaiting the archeologist to find and read history).

December 20, 1866, William Garner, Sr., and 23 others petitioned Weber County Selectmen for a permit to take water from Weber River and to construct a canal into this part for irrigation of the land. The Intake was in the present Wilson Lane, north of the later erected Amalgamated Sugar Factory. The "North Fork" of the Hooper Canal was the first part completed. A share of stock was given to each one who would dig one rod of ditch.

The next step in settlement of Hooper was the petition of Gilbert Belnap and 22 others June 18, 1869, for the creation of a School District and Precinct, beginning at the Northeast corner of Sec. 5, T 5 N, R 2 W, along the south to the county line of Weber, west to the lake, then north along lake to Weber River to a point due west of Section 5 corner. Each district had three school trustees, a constable, and Justice of the Peace.¹⁶

The creating of the Hooper School District and Precinct District and the prospects for irrigating in this land were stimulus and motivation for people to locate in this section of the land and build homes.

¹⁶Selectmen's Court, Book B, p. 6.

Names of the first settlers as listed on the
Hooper City Map:

James Hale	Thomas Hull
William Baker	Edwin Parker
Levi Hammon	William Parker
Peter Lowe	Charles Parker
James Lowe	George Davis
Gilbert Belnap	John Thompson
William Garner	Levi Cox
Thomas Read	Thomas Smith
John Everett	James Henry
Henry Stone	

and their families.

Additional names of early settlers of Hooper are recorded in the first "Hooper City School House Accounts and Records" (which was given to John M. Belnap by a custodian of the Hooper Central School, William "Bill" Fowles. Mr. Fowles found these records in the dust shaft leading to the furnace. Seeing the valuable records it contained, he decided not to burn it, but take it home to preserve them. After he moved to California, he gave these records to this author to preserve.)

These records show the following men participating in the construction costs of Hooper's first school house:

John Atkins	Mr. Awbuckle
O. F. Atwood	G. R. Belnap
Wm. E. Parker	Edward Bell
Gilbert Belnap	Aaron Beach
Samuel Couzens	Edward Cherry
Robert Cox	William Davis
Samuel Fowler	Jesse Fowers
William Garner	George Gibson
Levi Hammon	Levi B. Hammon
John Hooper & Son	Nephi Hardy
James Hale	Elisha Hardy
Jacob Thomas	Thomas Hull
Robert E. Jones	James V. Knight

Peter Lowe	James Byington
James Lowe	John Messervy
John Manning	Henry Manning
S. P. Nielsen	Peter Nielson
Ole Olsen	D. E. Pinkham
Peter Preece	Charles Parker
William Parker	Edwin Parker
Thomas Read	Karl Rundquest
George W. Russell	Daniell Ross
Francis Romnelle	L. W. Smith
Thomas Smith	Joseph Stone
William Secrist	James Stevens
S. S. Tucker	Taylor & Mitchell

For names of family members of school age,
see Hooper City School Census 1876, pp. 338-341.
For additional names, see Hooper City School
Census 1877, pp. 346-349, 351.

SCHOOL CENSUS OF HOOPER SCHOOL November 1, 1876

Chas. Alfred Fowers	Arthur Fowers
Charlotte Beaton	Clara Spaulding
Eliza Spaulding	Lucinda Spaulding
David Spaulding	Mary Agnes Wintle
George Barlow Wintle	Joseph Wintle
John Wintle	Lorenzo Perkins
David Alma Perkins	Nephi Perkins
Cecilla Perkins	Thos. B. Hull
Willard Hull	Margerett Lowe
Thomas Low	Mary Ellen Jones
Joseph Jones	Laurinda Pinkham
Fredrick Everett	Anna Everett
Ellen Everett	Edward Everett
Minnie Everett	Thomas Priest
Lucy Anna Priest	James D. Priest
Adam Fife	Myra Proctor
Chas. Rondquest	Charles Nielsen
Jennot Gilmore	Isaac Peter Isaackson
Rudolph Vandyke	Ybette Vandyke
Annie Wheelright	Emma Wheelright
Solomon Wheelright	Thomas S. Wheelright

Margerett Hadlock
Mary Jane Mayberry
Henry Peterson
Fredrick W. Poulter
Clarra Poulter
Hannah E. Wilson
Jasper C. Wilson
George Henry Read
Wm. Roley Read
Jane Roley Read
David Lowe
Ole H. Olsen
Mary Cox
Thomas Fowles
James Mitchell
Martha Jane Wilson
Emily Agnes Wilson
Alphonzo B. Simmons
Mary Anne Simmons
Samuel T. Robinson
Lucretia Soule
Anna Maria Parker
Mary Ann Manning
H. W. Manning
Vinson A. Belnap
Adeline Belnap
John Simpson
Brigham Simpson
Lavina Simpson
William Childs
Marion Price
Curtis Stoddard
Emiluis Olsen
Martha Ann Mc Gryon
Jennetta Miles
Lucy E. Miles
Sarah E. Belnap
Joseph James Watson
Jane Sarah Watson
Alice Nielsen
Emeline Nielsen
Mary Jane Hull
Peter Cain Munsee
Sarah Byington

Clarisa Hadlock
Sarah E. Mayberry
Martha Rebecca Mayberry
Anna Christina Peterson
Sabiah Wilson
Abigal Wilson
Osburn Papworth
Sarah Ann Read
Mary Read
Betsy Lowe
Margerett Ann Lowe
Levi Cox
Wm. Jno. Fowles
Maryane Fowles
Thomas Mitchell
John Henry Mitchell
Mary Elizabeth Wilson
Eli G. Simmons
Lee Sydwell Robinson
Emory M. Soule
Wm. J. Parker
Erminnie L. Parker
Chas. Gilbert Parker
Jane W. Manning
Amasa Belnap
Mary Louisa Belnap
William Simpson
Valentine Geo. Simpson
Marrinne Manning
Myron B. Childs
Edward Wm. Batchlor
Wm. Stoddard
Franklin H. Stoddard
David Henry Jones
Delecta Miles
Calvin F. Miles
Ephram Henry Watson
Albert Edwin Watson
Hyrum Nielsen
Joseph Nielsen
Thomas Hull
Edgar Myron Munsee
Franklin Munsee
James Henry Fielding

Zachariah Hardy	John James Whitehead
Heber Hardy	Emily S. Hardy
Mary E. Hardy	Flora Elizabeth Hardy
Martha Ann Hardy	Eliza Jane Hardy
Nephi Hardy	George Wm. Hardy
William D. Cheeney	Ezechiel Wells Cheeney
Bathsheba E. Cheeney	Theodore Johnson
Adelaide Johnson	William Riley Garner
Justin Heber Garner	Ephraim Joseph Garner
Channcy James Garner	Rosa Lillian Garner
Agnes H. Wilson	Sarah Elizabeth Wilson
Hannah Wilson	Whitford Barlow Wilson
Laura R. Matthews	Mary Ann Matthews
Hyrum Matthews	William Alma Arave
Frank Arave	David Eli Arave
Heber Arave	Eliza Mariah Arave
Daniel W. Arave	Eliza Jane Miller
Lillis Naisbitt	Franklin A. Naisbitt
Hyrum Hogg	John Thomas Hogg
Mary E. Hogg	Isabella A. Hogg
Martha Ann Hogg	Elizabeth J. Hogg
Eliza Ann Higley	William C. Higley
Abiah A. Higley	Priscindy E. Higley
Susan Wadsworth	Mary Elizabeth Wadsworth
Flora Wadsworth	Julia Wadsworth
Sarah Christensen	Justina Christensen
Mary Christensen	Rasmus H. Christensen
David Christensen	Robert Hardy
Harriet Hardy	Ida Clark
John Thomas Rigby	William Henry Rigby
Sarah Haynes	George Haynes
Andrew J. Hunt	Elizabeth A. Hunt
Susan Cox	Laura Precindia Messervy
Ephraim Fowler	Rachael Fowler
Margerett Jones	Mary Elizabeth Jones
David W. Jones	Orson Field
Diana Baker	Julia Etta Baker
Sarah Grover	Joseph Grover

Hoooper North School land was bought from Peter Lowe October 29, 1884, and a school erected in 1885 by Henry Manning. Thomas Read's artesian well supplied the drinking water. This school was on high sandy land irrigated by Wilson Canal. Cost was \$800.00.

PIONEERS WHO PURCHASED LAND FROM THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
TO BUILD UP HOOPER

Section 2 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Name	Acres	Year
George R. Hill	160 . .	1872
F. A. Brown	79 . .	1876
James Mathers	80 . .	1882
Albert Grey	80 . .	1875
Jos. B. Sewal	80 . .	1880
Ephrim W. Jenkins	80 . .	1875
Jos. W. Jenkins	80 . .	1875
James Blackwell	80 . .	1887
Henry Lloyd	80 . .	1882
George Lashus	240 . .	1878
Robert Bult	80 . .	1875
Ralph H. Douglas	80 . .	1875
George W. Hill	80 . .	1877

Section 4 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Thomas Read	79 . .	1869
Thomas Doxey	79 . .	1875
James Henry	80 . .	1878
Mark Selman	79 . .	1876
Hans J. Peterson	80 . .	1872
Mary Dickson	80 . .	1876
Austin Tracy	40 . .	1877
Samuel Stone	80 . .	1872
Austin Tracy	80 . .	1876
Peter B. Peterson	80 . .	1872
Peter Anderson	40 . .	1876

Section 6 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Thomas Read	159 . .	1878
Peter Peterson	40 . .	1882
Thos. M. Jones	78 . .	1890
Henry W. Manning	79 . .	1878
Wm. Hill	80 . .	1874
Owen Roberts	80 . .	1879

Section 6 - T 5 N - R 2 W (Cont)

Name	Acres	Year
Erie W. Peterson	40 . .	1879
Peter Peterson	78 . .	1878
Daniel Farnland	40 . .	1878
Thos. L. Jones	78 . .	1885

Section 8 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Thos. Y. H. Mayberry	80 . .	1876
Jos. Rapworth	80 . .	1875
John Adkin	80 . .	1870
Oren A. Hadlock	80 . .	1869
Oren Hadlock	80 . .	1869
Milton W. Earl	80 . .	1869
Calvin Wilson	80 . .	1879

Section 10 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Michael Beus, Jr.	80 . .	1875
Jos. Lawson	80 . .	1875
Wm. J. Hill	80 . .	1875
Wm. J. Hill	80 . .	1880
Mark Hall, Jr.	80 . .	1875
Wm. Driver	80 . .	1875
Jos. Beus	80 . .	1875
Wm. Elmer	160 . .	1875

Section 11 - T 5 N - R 2 W U. P. R. R.

James Fielding	80 . .	
James Fowers	40 . .	
David Stewart		1883

Section 12 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Richard Balantyne	480 . .	1877
Adam Patterson	80 . .	1876
John C. Thompson	49 . .	1877

Section 13 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Lee Bybee	160 . .	1869
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Section 14 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Name	Acres	Year
Henry Wood	80 . .	1878
Henry Wood	80 . .	1880
Charles W. Middtelox	80 . .	1876
David Jenkins	80 . .	1875
Jos. J. Clayton	80 . .	1877
Geo. Thompson	80 . .	1877
Samuel Fowler	80 . .	1875
Jesse J. Murphy	80 . .	1877
Charles Odd, Jr.	80 . .	1875
Henry J. Newmax	80 . .	1876
David Jenkins	160 . .	1881

Section 16 - School Section

Section 17 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Peter McFarland	80 . .	1872
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Section 18 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Thomas Jones	80 . .	1878
Jacob Thomas	80 . .	1872
Gustove Isaacson	80 . .	1880
Gilbert Belnap	158 . .	1869
Francis T. Romnell	160 . .	1870
John Hooper	160 . .	1872

Section 20 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Samuel Fowler	160 . .	1872
Henry W. Manning	159 . .	1869
Henry Hamilton	80 . .	1872
U. P. R. R.	80 . .	1901 (sold)
John Everett	159 . .	1869
Peter Moore	80 . .	1878
Walter Schofield	40 . .	1878
George Shore	120 . .	1883
Robert Todd, Jr.	120 . .	1883
Jos. Jenkins	40 . .	1871
Alexander Carr	80 . .	1878

Section 20 - T 5 N - R 2 W (Cont)

Name	Acres	Year
Jos. W. Pitts	120 . .	1888
Wm. Burnett	160 . .	1880
James Wier	40 . .	1890
Alfred Manning	40 . .	1883
David Philips	80 . .	1884
John Manning	120 . .	1884
John Manning	120 . .	1885
State School for Blind	120 . .	1898
Alfred Manning	120 . .	1887
Joseph Manning	40 . .	1888

Section 22 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Edward Bell	80 . .	1875
Henry Field	80 . .	1875
Wm. Wood	80 . .	1875
Carl Rundquest	80 . .	1875
Richard G. Jones	80 . .	1876
Justin Grover	80 . .	1875
Wm. E. Baker	80 . .	1875

Section 24 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Christopher Layton	480 . .	1879
Wm. R. Martin	80 . .	1884
Wm. R. Martin	160 . .	1886
Thos. D. Stephens	80 . .	1877
Thos. D. Stephens	80 . .	1880
Wm. R. Martin	80 . .	1891
C. H. Martin	160 . .	1886
Henry H. Child	160 . .	1888
Clarence E. Story	80 . .	1891
Joseph H. Russel	80 . .	1878

Section 25 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Levi B. Hammon	160 . .	1872
Edward F. Munn & Emma Harris contested	480 acres	
of U. P. R. R.		

Section 26 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Name	Acres	Year
Chauncey Hadlock	80	1870
John A. Pool	80	1875
Chauncey Hadlock	160	1869
Parshall P. Terry	80	1875
Parshall P. Terry	80	1890
Geo. W. Hickerson	90	1878

Section 28 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Wm. Priest	80	1875
John Priest	80	1875
Wm. Priest	80	1880
Wm. Simpson	80	1876
Edward F. Munn	80	1876
Delbert E. Pinkham	80	1881
Jos. Johnson	80	1875
John Fife	80	1875
Amos Robinson	80	1877
Nathan Robinson	80	1875

Section 30 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Charles Dalton	80	1872
Walter P. Green	80	1884
Wm. J. A. Edwards	160	1884
R. S. Fuller	80	1887
Chas. F. Silly	80	1890
Geo. W. Russel	78	1869
Henry Summers	80	1880
Daniel W. Anderson	80	1875
Alma Butler	80	1880
Henry B. Gwilliams	79	1880
Wm. Blair	79	1872
Heber C. Hammon	79	1881

Section 32 - T 5 N - R 2 W

Oley Olsen	80	1875
Peter Nielsen	80	1875
John Simpson	80	1881

Section 32 - T 5 N - R 2 W (Cont)

Name	Acres	Year
Robert Sim	80 . .	1875
Thos. Smith	80 . .	1878
Henry Owen	80 . .	1876
Wm. Butler	80 . .	1880
Heirs of Wm. H. Butler	80 . .	1887
Edward Pierce	80 . .	1880
John Thompson, Jr.	80 . .	1880

Section 34 - T 5 N - R 2 W

John Bruce	80 . .	1877
Thos. W. Jost	80 . .	1878
John Bruce	80 . .	1880
Hyrum Stoddard	80 . .	1877
Thos. Hughs	80 . .	1877
John S. Gleason	80 . .	1880
Jos. W. Edwards	80 . .	1876
Jonathon D. Wood	80 . .	1876
Fredrick Combs	80 . .	1876
Erastus H. Rudd	80 . .	1881
Thos. J. Steed	80 . .	1884
Edwin Fruci	80 . .	
Allen S. Burk	80 . .	1875
John Henrie	80 . .	1886
D. Oviatt	80 . .	1877
Alma Steed	80 . .	1886

Section 36 - School Section

Section 2 - T 5 N - R 3 W

Geo. Fowers	159 . .	1895
Chas. W. Higley	160 . .	1890
James H. Jones	119 . .	1891

Section 10 - T 5 N - R 3 W

James Curtis	103 . .	1890
Jos. Fowers	234 . .	1900

Section 12 - T 5 N - R 3 W

Name	Acres	Year
Gilbert Belnap	80 . .	1869
Ruben Belnap	80 . .	1878
Julia Brown	80 . .	1893
Myron E. Munsee	80 . .	1883
James Fielding	80 . .	1878
Peter E. Munsee	80 . .	1878
James Burrup	160 . .	1869
Wm. R. Curtis	80 . .	1890
Thos. Emmett	80 . .	1869

Section 13 - T 5 N - R 3 W

Thomas Doxey	80 . .	1869
James Johnston	160 . .	1872
David Burp	160 . .	1869
Gilbert R. Belnap	160 . .	1870
George Wilson	160 . .	1872

Section 14 - T 5 N - R 3 W

Jesse Fowers	160 . .	1869
John Moore	80 . .	1876
James Moore	80 . .	1869
John Taylor	160 . .	1872
John Rigby	160 . .	1872

Section 16 - School Section

Section 22 - T 5 N - R 3 W

Levi A. Cox	80 . .	1877
George Haynes	27 . .	1893
Nellie Betenson	78 . .	1889
Chas. W. Higley	27 . .	1889
John T. Smith	78 . .	1901
State Selection (Reservoirs) . .	78 . .	1901
Edward M. Sim	80 . .	1872
Wm. Flinders	56.8 . .	1878

Section 23 - T 5 N - R 3 W

Name	Acres	Year
Wm. G. Galbraith ^{a1}	160	1877
Levi A. Cox	160	1872
Lucy Hall	160	1890

Section 24 - T 5 N - R 3 W

Wm. Garner	160	1872
Wm. F. Seenit	160	1871
Wm. E. Baker	80	1872
Wm. Cornish	80	1878
Jos. L. Robinson	80	1871

Section 25 - T 5 N - R 3 W

Levi B. Hammon	160	1872
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Section 26 - T 5 N - R 3 W

Rasmus Christensen	80	1877
Rasmus Christensen	80	1881
Edwin G. Parker	40	1914
Wm. Craythorn	160	1886
A. C. School	160	
Wm. Seeman	129	1880
Wm. H. Schofield	129	1885
State Selection (Reservoirs) . .	129	1909
William G. Craythorn	160	1893

Section 36 - School Section

IRRIGATION OF HOOPER AND SURROUNDING AREA

The fulfillment of a dream of a community with happy homes and pleasant surroundings in a "Land of Promise" had its beginning when William Garner, Sr. and 23 others appeared before the court to get permission to construct a canal from Weber River to the south and west part of Weber County. Their petition was granted December 20, 1866.¹⁷ The intake was in West Weber north east of the now Amalgamated Sugar Factory, S E 1/4 Sec. 30, T 6 N R 1 W. This grant obligated them to furnish irrigation to land:

1st Class -- 3,980 A; 2nd Class -- 1,800 A; 3rd Class not given; total 1,000 A; to be supplied with water. This would classify 4,220 acres as 3rd Class land. The canal was extended to Syracuse in Davis County as shown by the following:

"Henry ^B. Gwilliams and 32 others made a lasting and eternal agreement to join and support Hooper City Irrigation Company before Emory Soule, J. P. Hooper City, Weber Co., and Levi Hammon, J. P. Hooper Precinct, Davis Co., Utah Territory"; May 20, 1872.

The canal as planned was : length of main canal, 17 miles; branches, 6 miles; total 23 miles; average width, 18 ft; depth, 3 1/2 ft; fall per mile, 27 inches; local ditches to farms, 26 miles; total 78 miles. Most of the labor on the main canal was hand labor. A share of stock in the company was given for each rod of ditch dug. Some maintain that William Garner, Sr. and others staked the course of the canal without instrument, others say Jesse W. Fox, surveyor, superintended it.

¹⁷Selectman's Court, Book A, p. 161.

The construction of an intake headgate posed quite a problem because of equipment at that time.

"Considerable excitement because of a break-in of canal at intake on the Weber River at the Little Head Gate. John Messervy ditch rider saw seep, by 1 P. M. Sunday, break 4 ft. wide by 6 ft. deep. Twenty-five men spent through the day and night to bring brush trees, straw and other material to repair opening which was by morning 32 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep. They placed in stringers, trees, etc., and covered so that teams and scrapers could pass over. River side was still to be repaired. Water washed away every bridge on Daniel's slough, crops were damaged, water would swim a horse."¹⁸

In another item in Ogden Junction, Dec. 28, 1876. Mass meeting held to consider repair of levy. J. R. Messervy, Secretary.

The following is important to Hooper History as the Wilson Canal supplies irrigation water for the higher sandy land in east and north Hooper areas.

"I have been ordered by the Board to complete the Wilson Irrigation Canal \$6 per day for man and team; \$3 per day for man with pick and shovel. Apply on water tax share."¹⁹

In the early days, West Weber had their own irrigation company. In 1873, Hooper Company purchased pile and pile-driver from U. C. R. R. for \$150. This was sold later to West Weber Company for \$171, after Hooper Company was granted right to make another intake on the Weber

¹⁸Ogden Junction, May 4, 1876.

¹⁹C. Court, September 7, 1867.

River east of the Stock Yard on 24th Street,
Ogden.²⁰

As the first "Intake" caused so much trouble, it was decided to get permission to locate farther up the Weber River. May 19, 1870, Gilbert Belnap and 121 others petitioned the court for exclusive right to take water from Weber River for irrigation purposes -- enter said river on the east side of John Poole's farm across land of John R. Poole, B. B. Wilson, Lewis Wilson, George Wilson, and son, Charles Parker to the Old Hooperville Irrigation Company.²¹

The same day, A. McFarland and 115 others appeared before this court objecting to Belnap petition. All petitions were deferred until March term 1872. March 11, 1872, Gilbert Belnap and 121 others petition granted, also Hans Peterson petition for Wilson Canal District, and West Weber petition for irrigation in West Weber were granted.

For Hooper Co. to make their new part of canal from West Weber to Ogden, it **necessitated** making a cut through a hill east of the present Amalgamated Sugar Factory.

It was known as "Deep Cut". Note following:

Cost of Construction

20,510 3/4 yards excavation	\$6,252.35
59 days picking	118.00
109 days team work	218.00
375 days sundry labor	750.00
Grubbing willows	104.10

²⁰County Court Records, Book B, pp. 53-56.

²¹Selectmen's Court, Book B, p. 43.

Cost of Construction (Cont)

40 cedar posts	\$ 8.00
9 bridge timbers	19.00
Right of way	475.60
Lumber	231.82
Surveyor - Jenkins	25.00
Surveyor - Barton	13.00
Powder and steel for blasting	37.00

TOTAL \$9,181.95

Dated August 4, 1872, is the following:
Picking and blasting in Deep Cut -- Team work on Deep Cut \$6 per day.²² Also, "A letter from West Weber Company asking Hooper Company to irrigate 1,500 acres of land in the new extension from your headgate to your present terminus above E. Robbins."²³ By vote, Hooper Company refused it.

The Hooper Canal had two branches, known as the North Fork and the South Fork. There is a slough-like depression from Wilson southwest toward Hooper which sometimes carried much water during spring run-off from the mountains. The North Fork was on the west side of this slough-like depression and the South Fork was on the east side. The North Fork was constructed first. The South Fork was extended to Syracuse in 1872. A portion of this first canal is to be seen north of Kanesville Road, now 4000 South, in Rollin Green's pasture.

²²County Clerk's Record, Book A, p. 14.

²³County Clerk's Record, Book A, p. 30.



Hooper's First Canal 1867
Section 5 - T 5 N - R 2 W

The Canal runs southwest across Hooper Slough to a point east of Cal Wilson's. Light strip going east and west is the Slough which had to be crossed. (Method will be treated later.)

The Canal was later constructed so that it followed close to the sand ridge by George Green's and Jones' property to Calvin Wilson's land, thus to avoid crossing the slough in Green's pasture.

The first section of the North Fork has been abandoned now and connects by a levy to South Fork east of George Green's home. During spring cleaning in 1895, this author was water-boy to supply drinking water for the men cleaning the ditch with shovels. Cleaning consisted of removal of sand bars, removal of trash and keeping bank repaired. During the summers another problem was the long

grassy moss that grew in the canal. At first, to clean the moss from the North Fork, three teams on sulky-plows would plow the moss under; later Brigham Simpson would start at the top of the canal with a scythe and cut out the grassy moss. The moss would float downstream to a given point where a man would throw it out with a pitch fork. Later it was controlled with chemicals.

The Wilson Irrigation Company had, at first, a wooden flume over the above mentioned slough-like depression from Wilson southwest toward Hooper, in order to irrigate high ground to the west.

In the spring of 1876, so much of the Weber River water came down this slough that it could not be crossed at 5900 West in Hooper.

The North Fork went south on the high ground to 5900 West, north of the Hooper Slough. A branch of the South Canal known as Muskrat Ditch was too near the south part of Hooper Slough. This had to be relocated as the first section was so near the slough that it would not irrigate the land where the Muskrat Ditch is now located, just south of Pingree Lane.

(Note: While working at Hooper Sugar Factory, many times the author walked home from work on the bank of this old abandoned canal to 5900 West Street. Many times, at the spring run-off of melting snow from the mountain, he saw a sheet of water extending from "The Falls", a sand stone formation over which the river ran, near the railroad tracks and "Big Pond", to west and south of Warren and West Warren to Little Mountain and to the lake on the west. This mass of water, coming down the rivers would uproot trees and logs and carry this driftwood to the river bottoms where it would lodge, and when the water receded and the wood dried, people would go to the river and gather it for fuel. Some years ago when the

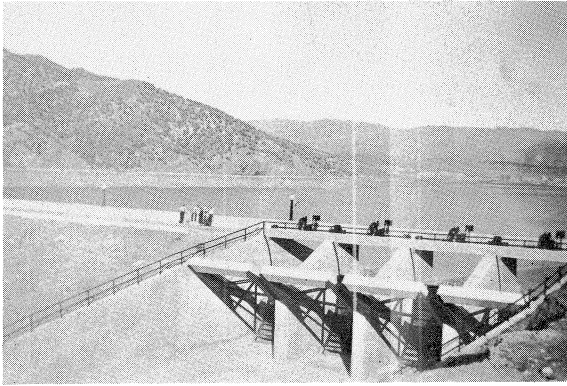
snowfall was light and the run-off was scanty, the river channels would dry and bake so hard that a car or other vehicle could drive over it. This was in the year 1928 when the author had 4 artesian wells driven west of the river on S W 1/4 of Sec. 1 - T 5 N - R 3 W.)

Because of fluctuations of the river, some years there would be a drought and there was a scarcity of irrigation water. This stimulated the company to attempt to conserve the early water supply. This is evidenced by a newspaper article which reads as follows:

"Hooper Irrigation Company Stockholders held a meeting and decided to build an immense dam to store water at Mountain Green. It is proposed to put in a wall 120 ft. high in Dry Creek. Probable cost \$100,000."²⁴ This project was never undertaken. Hooper Company had a prior water right on the Weber River. With the cooperation of other companies, it was decided to build a storage dam at Echo where there was a good site with an excellent source of water. All the companies and water users on the Weber River were interested in this project.

This dam was made possible by the U. S. Government issuing bonds and overseeing construction of the same. Echo Dam was started Nov. 26, 1927, and completed December 1931.

²⁴Ogden Standard Examiner, Jan. 21, 1914.



Echo Dam Photo taken by John M. Belnap

Pictured on Dam - Wm. O. Belnap, May P. Belnap, O. Lee Stoddard, Flora W. Stoddard, Zina H. Belnap, Ida L. Belnap, and Henry Belnap.

The Ogden Junction made an announcement about a meeting of persons interested in land known as "Sand Ridge" in Davis and Weber Counties at the home of Samuel Fowler near the Hooper Switch, Utah Central Rail Road, Oct. 2, 1876 at 10:00 A. M. by Samuel Fowler, John Russel, William Baker. Hooper - dated Sept. 19, 1876.²⁵ This district was also called the Sand Ridge.

To improve the water supply, Willard Bay Reservoir was built from part of the Great Salt Lake to conserve run-off water from the Ogden and Weber River's watershed areas by a system of canals and pumping plant. To conserve water and to avoid seeping and making land too wet for farming, cementing of canal and laterals was undertaken to make draining less necessary.

²⁵Ogden Junction, September 19, 1876.

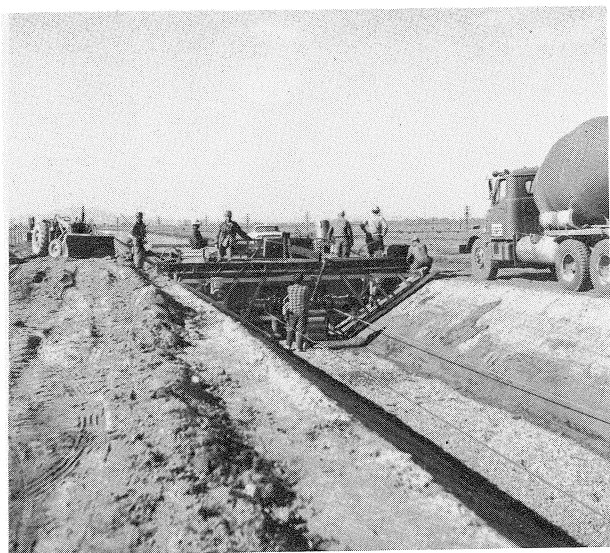
CANAL CONSTRUCTION 1966-1967 NEW CONCRETE CANAL



Contractor Gibbons & Read filling in the old canal to prepare earth for new concrete canal. Fall of 1966 and Spring of 1967.



Gravel placed under drain for the Hooper Canal before concrete is poured. May 1967.



Contractor Gibbons & Read and the Holly Ready Mix truck place concrete lining in Hooper Canal, in Spring of 1967.



Spring of 1967, first water in new concrete canal.

Photo's taken by James Johnston

AGRICULTURE

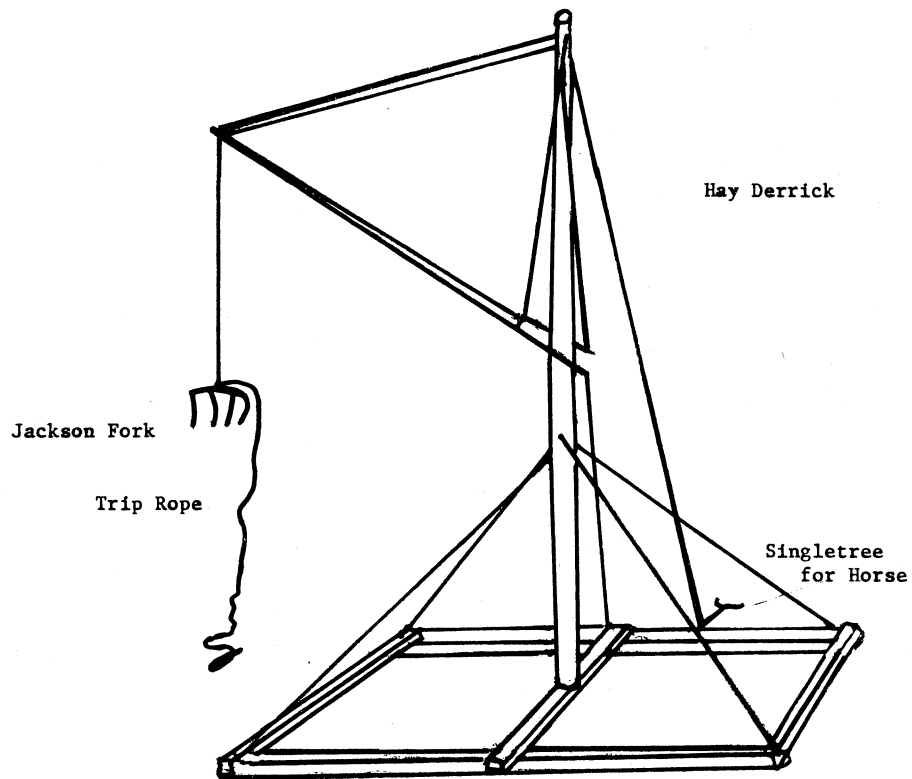
Hay-Making

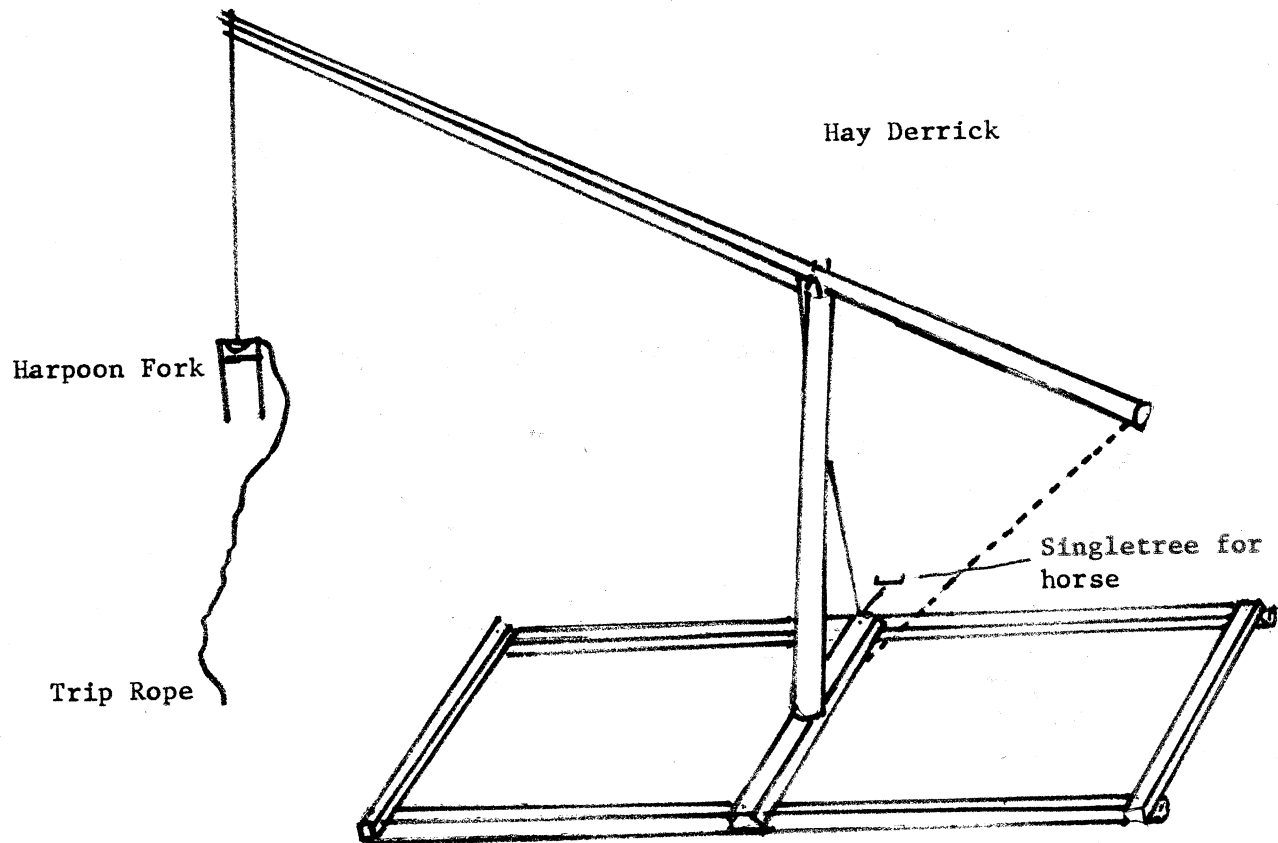
Hooper district soil, being a sandy loam, is well adapted to agricultural products: fruits, vegetables, hay, and grain. The first alfalfa grown in this section was raised by Henry W. Naisbitt. At one time, it was widely grown as feed for draft animals, milk cows, beef, and all livestock. Several methods have been employed to carry on the hay industry. There are usually three crops or cuttings each season.

When the alfalfa in the field was in the blossom stage, it was cut by mowing machine (horse drawn) in swaths 4.5 ft. or 6 ft. wide, and after it wilted to lose moisture enough, it was raked by a hay rake (horse drawn) wide enough to take two swaths. It was then put in piles by a man with a pitch fork. It was ready to be hauled to the farm yard for storage in stacks or in a barn. A stack would be symmetrically arranged with a smooth outer surface for effective storage. If put up damp, the alfalfa might rot or produce spontaneous combustion. The hay in the field was pitched onto a wagon by individuals with pitchforks, then hauled to the stack for unloading. At first, the load was pitched off by hand labor in stacks, not too high. This was a big job and required a lot of muscle and hard work.

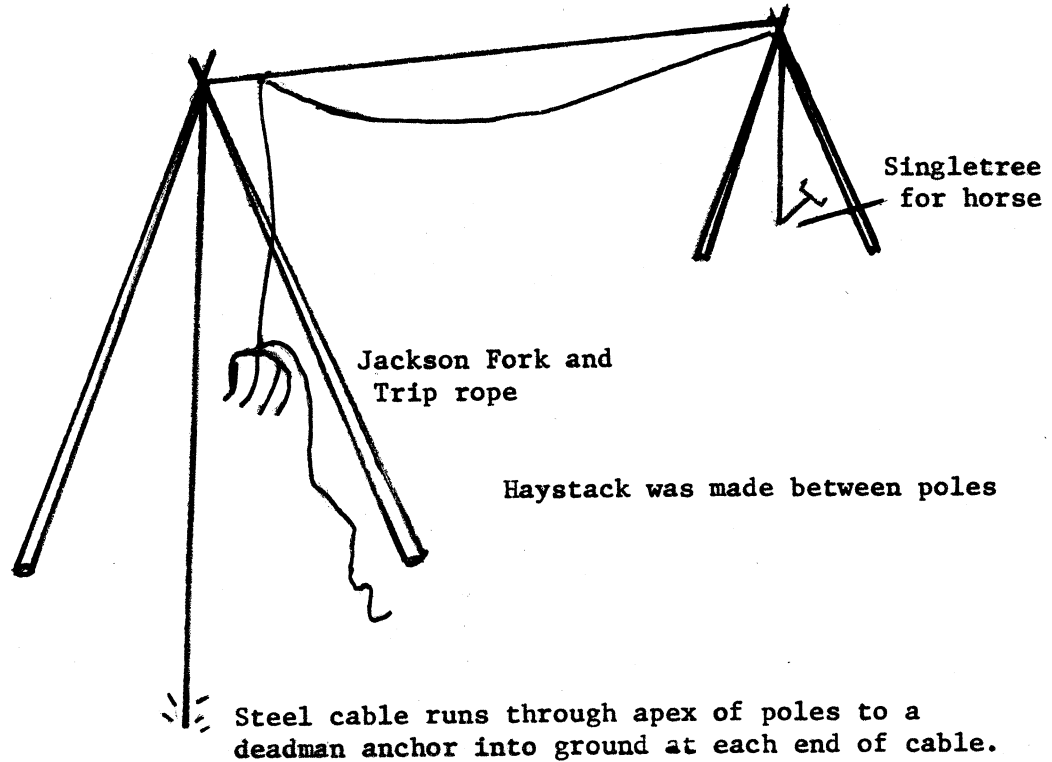
To make haying less strenuous, derricks were built. Hence, the term "Mormon Derrick". There were several types of derricks used for putting up hay and for storing it in a stack and putting it in the barns. In fall or winter, some used a special stack or hay knife to cut off a few feet of hay at a time for feeding to the livestock.

Following are several styles of derricks used.





Hay-Derrick



LATER HAYING METHODS

Hay was cut in 6 ft. swaths by a mowing machine (tractor drawn) and two swaths were raked together by a side-delivery rake (tractor drawn) when hay was properly dried enough. This was continued until the field was circumvented in one continuous course to the middle of the field. The hay was now ready for baling. This was done by a "baler", a tractor drawn machine, which was pulled along the course and the hay was picked up and forced by plungers into rectangular bales which could be handled by a man and loaded for storage in stacks or in barns. Later, loaders were invented that picked up the bales and placed them on a wagon where a man could load them for safe hauling to the farm yard. Sometimes, green alfalfa was cut and stored in a trench or upright silo. Other times, the dry bales were ground and made into Alfalfa Meal.

HARVESTING GRAIN

Harvesting of the various grains grown on the farms has had many revolutionary changes that make interesting history. First, the sickle and the scythe were used to cut the grain when it was turning ripe, and the stems were pliable enough that the straws could be used to tie or bind small piles or bunches into bundles for convenient handling. These bundles were put into shocks and hauled later to be threshed.

Much interest was shown in "droppers", a machine invented to cut grain. When a small pile of stocks were collected on a cutting bar, they were pushed off and left for men following along to tie into bundles. The following article from the Ogden Junction, July 6, 1875, shows the interest manifest: "Grain Harvesters 'Droppers' compared. Marsh and Edward compared. Each equal to the other. Signed; Emry W. Soule, Charles Parker, Edwin Parker, William Parker,

H. B. Gwilliams, John Manning."

Inspection of Droppers

Marsh - July 16, 1875	Edward - July 19, 1875
Levi Hammon	William Hull
Abiah Wadsworth	John Riley
Myron Higley	George Munsee
Alma Byther	George H. Riley (Higley)
James Amlaft	Peter Munsee
Samuel Cousins	Owen Roberts
Heber Hammon	

These Droppers continued in use for a long time. The author remembers seeing one in operation on his fathers farm at the last house to the north on 5900 West in Hooper. It would be in the early 1890's. They rendered valuable service until the invention of the self-binder.

The self-binder was a horse drawn machine, of intricate design, to cut, elevate, pack, and tie the grain in bundles, then drop the bundles on the ground as it proceeded in the cutting operation. It cut a swath 6 ft. wide, and a revolving reel laid it on a flat, moving, canvas belt which carried it to two adjacent canvases which elevated it to the packers where it was made firm in the desired size bundles. A large iron needle with twine then compressed the bundle more and passed the twine into the knotter, which in turn tied a knot that held the grain in a firm, fixed, form. The bundle was then tripped and it fell to the ground, butts forward; soon ready for shocking, hauling, and stacking.

After it was sufficiently dry, the grain was hauled and put in circular stacks of desired size with the butts of the bundles on the outside, heads always inward. The stacks were made of concentric circles, large enough to hold the crop. Sometimes, the grain was hauled directly

to the threshing machine for processing.

The threshing machine was also very complicated. The bundles were pitched on a flat table, manned by two people; one man cut the bands of twine on the bundles and slid them over to the man doing the feeding, or putting the grain into the machine. The bundle was spread out and pushed into the revolving cylinder, heads first, where the chaff was knocked off the grain head. The chaff fell into a shaker and the straw fell on to a rack which moved it to the rear where it was stacked by hand labor. The chaff and grain were carried on a frame to the rapidly revolving fan which separated the grain from the chaff. The grain fell into an **auger** which moved it to the one half-bushel measures, and a tally checked each half-bushel measure and then the measure was poured in sacks and hauled or carried to the granary for storage. The chaff was blown out to the straw to an elevator at the rear. If some broken off heads were not threshed, these were elevated by special elevator to the cylinder. If many heads got to the straw stack, the concave teeth must be adjusted. (The cylinder had steel teeth that passed through teeth on a concave with steel teeth.) It required intricate work to produce clean grain and operate a threshing machine.

These threshing machines were at first operated by horse power. The horse power was a powerful contraption pulled or turned by 5 teams on sweeps fastened at right angles to a large, flat, circular cog wheel about 4 ft. in diameter, covered with a wood frame for the driver who operated the "horse power". The teams going around the horse power in a circle caused the master cog wheel to turn. Other cog wheels transmitted the power by means of a tumbling rod to the threshing machine. Each trip around, the horses must step over the tumbling rod which, at that point, was only six inches above the ground.

The tumbling rod was then elevated by a gradual slope by tumbling rods, swiveled to line up with the connection on the cylinder of the threshing machine. To operate these machines required skill and patience. The "horse power" operator was signaled as to speed or stoppage. He had a brake to help stop the teams of horses. The teams were connected by eveners, a system of rods and chains, so each team did its part in the pull.

Accidents did occur. The Ogden Daily Herald reported the following:

Parley Smout from Slaterville, helping Smouts at Hooper, gets caught in pulley of a tumbling rod, October 19, 1881.

The following have all owned these harvesters:

William and Frank Belnap, James Simpson, Peterson Brothers, Frank and Anthony Stoddard.

These people operated in Hooper and western parts of Weber and Davis Counties. They were all reliable and dependable.

At one time or another, the author has worked on a job while each one of the above was threshing. One time especially, he recalled working for Frank and Anthony Stoddard at Syracuse. They were threshing headed box grain. He was at the measuring box and had all that he could possibly do to keep up with the flow of grain that came out.

Will Belnap and Frank Belnap recalled when they threshed 1,000 bushels of oats in one day for Charles Fowers on his farm by the slough on "Fowers Street".

When machine owners had to hire men with teams,

these men were paid from the toll collected.

The owner of the threshing machine usually took toll for his pay for threshing. It was customary to take 8 bushels of toll for threshing 100 bushels of grain. The operator would sack this up and afterward, take it to his own granary.



Horse Power Machine

Picture taken at Edwin Parker's at Hooper. Operators: John T. McDonald, Ephram Fowler, Robert Todd, Mose Simpson, and Ole Olson. Ole Olson driving horse power, John McDonald standing on top of machine, Robert Todd and Mose Simpson feeding machine, and Ephram Fowler by machine.

If you don't remember the old horse power once used to operate threshing machines, your father or grandfather was probably familiar with this rig. The horses were raised on farms and their feed was also produced on the land, requiring the output of many acres. The only things

bought from industry were the thresher, the tumbling rod, and the gear box.

The steam engine was later used to replace the horse power and the teams. The power of that engine was transmitted by a long, foot-wide belt to a pulley attached to the cylinder of the threshing machine. The belt was a long one to insure safety to the threshing machine and straw from sparks which might fly from the steam engine smoke stack. This engine was heated by a coal fire. It had to have a water cart and a load of coal. It also had a wire screen over the smoke stack to make it safer from fire. This threshing machine was replaced by the combine harvester.

The combine harvester left the grain in the field until it was ripe and dry enough for the heads to shell easily. The combine would cut a wide swath, well below the heads, and elevate the grain into a cylinder and the threshing process would follow. The straw and chaff would fall to the ground. Later, the standing straw would be cut by a mower, then raked and baled. The threshed grain was elevated to a container, weighed, and at a convenient place, was emptied into the producers wagon to be taken to the granary.

Another means of harvest was the Headers equipment, which cut a wide swath, elevated these heads into a large open box with one high side. This box of grain was hauled to a threshing machine where the heads were pitched off with barley-forks and the grain was threshed and cleaned. This was used principally on larger farms.

One of the big events of the year was having the threshers. At these times, neighbors would exchange labor to harvest their grain. It required quite a force to operate. Five men operated the machine. If the grain was stacked,

three men were needed on the grain stack, at least three on the straw stack, and three to handle and haul grain. Several children helped in the granary emptying grain-sacks and shoveling grain to keep it level in the grain bin. The women folk always prepared dinner or supper for these workmen, so that meant about 20 people for which to prepare.

FRUIT GROWING IN HOOPER

When the Hooper District had irrigation water brought to this area, it was evident that the soil was suitable for the growing of fruits. Many planted apples, pears, apricots, cherries, plums, peaches, and prunes in their orchards. Some planted large orchards and sold the fruit in Ogden, Salt Lake, and other upper valleys.

One fertile area was well known and because of a large spring, infested, swarming, and crowded with Muskrats, this section was called Musk-Rat.

Following the picture is the song, "Muskrat Springs", which shows the opinion of the early settlers as to the soils adaptability for the growing of fruit and making a living.



Harvesting John Thompson's Berries. Mary Russell, Lucille Russell, Mariah Parker, John Thompson, Susan Parker, Anna Thompson, and Max Thompson. (Picture courtesy of Nettie Mitchell Smith.)

"The Muskrat Springs"

Tune: "Old Bog Hole" by John Thompson - 1869

You may talk of the lands that are far away,
Being as bright as the sun and as fair as the day,
Where the orange grove, and the myrtle in the
bloom,
Are scenting the air with their fragrant perfume,
What to me are the lands or the isles of the sea,
The home of the brave or the land of the free?
There's a spot that is dear, and of it I will
sing,
'Tis my own happy home by the Muskrat Springs.

Chorus:

Then sing to the praise of the Muskrat Springs,
Then sing to the praise of the Muskrat Springs,
There is land to be tilled and the wealth it will
bring
Will reward those who toil by the Muskrat Springs.

The soil it consists of rich sandy loam,
Both the apple and the peach upon it will bloom,
With all kinds of fruit that the heart can desire,
That is sweet to the taste or the eye can admire.
It will perfect the wheat, and all kinds of grain,
The potato, the beet, the corn and the cane,
Will grow to perfection and be fit for a King,
Will reward those who toil by the Muskrat Springs.

Chorus-

When spring comes along, the farmer will toil,
With the spade and the plow he will turn up the
soil,
The trees he will plant, and the seeds he will
sow,
And down from the Weber, the waters will flow;
It will spread o'er the land with it's life giving
power,
Will revive and support both the fruit and the
flower,

Deck the land in full bloom and all nature will
sing,
In her floral array by the Muskrat Springs.

Chorus-

If the crops, they should fail, still a living
we will make,
We'll trade off the salt, we gather from the Lake;
Saluratus abounds and is free unto all;
And the geese come along in the Spring and the
Fall,
While the rabbit, and the hares, and the ducks do
abound,
In the brush and the sloughs, they can always be
found,
And the sage hen soars on her outspreading wings,
And they all come to eat by the Muskrat Springs.

Chorus-

Sung June 6, 1927

William Hull and his boys planted a 40-acre
pear orchard.⁴⁵ This was on a sandridge irrigated
by water from the Wilson Canal. North and west of

⁴⁵The William Hull farm was in Hooper on the
street to where the Edward Green farm and Henry
Green farms were. The Green's were in West
Kanesville. On the north, adjacent to Hull's
land was the farm of John Moyes, 80 acres which
extended one-half mile west and adjacent to the
Belnap farm on a street running north and south.
The Moyes children were the author's schoolmates
at the North School. Their names were John, Robert,
Elizabeth, and Robina. The sons of Willard Hull
were Willard, Thomas, Robert, and John. Willard
and Thomas lived across the street to the south.

this sandridge, he planted a wind-break of shade trees to protect the land from drifting sand. (Wind-break was still standing in 1970.) This pear orchard was a beautiful orchard. On the street side, south of the field, he had a row of Catalpa trees whose foliage beautified the street area. When the fruit was picked, some of it was sold in Ogden and Salt Lake City markets.

Many families peeled, cored, bottled, or dried apples and other fruit for winter use. Gilbert Belnap had a fruit dryer on his farm which was used by families to store fruit for later use. Many families cut and dried their apples by putting them out in the sun, under a cover to keep the flies off, and stored them in bags for winter use.

Hooper's grazing land has also provided a home for animals and fowl. Sportsmen appreciate the challenge of hunting ducks, geese, and pheasants.

In earlier days, hunting was more for sustenance of life, and Hooper residents contributed as evidenced by this report.

Monument, Utah Saturday, February 8, 1913

Hooper Sportsmen kill nearly 3,000 rabbits and turn over to Salvation Army for distribution.

Rabbits killed were as follows:

Alex Taylor, 529; W J. Norton, 342; Willard Hull, 365; Frank Simpson, 465; Lorenzo Olson, 280; Ad Russel, 375; William G. Parker, 329. Remainder of the 80 killed about 300, more or less.

INDUSTRIES

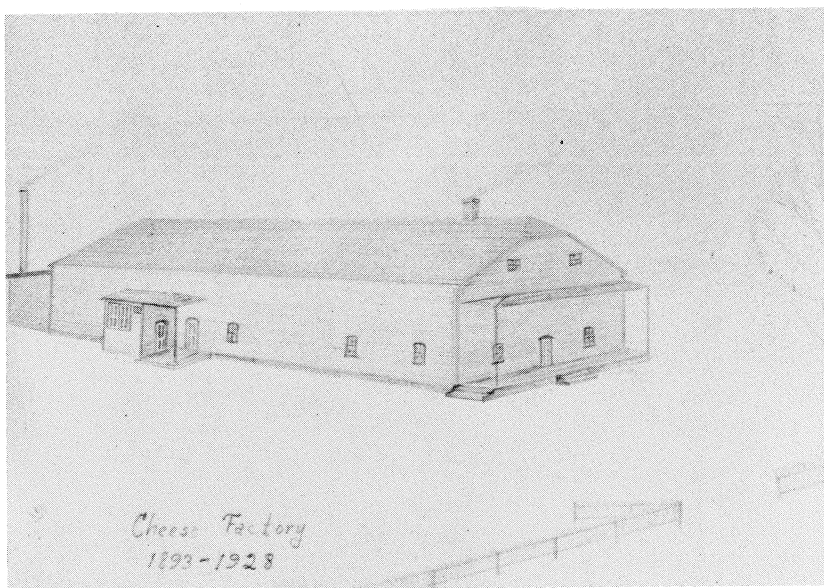
Farming was the main industry in the beginning as well as at the present time. It was a community of home owners to be. Chief crops at first were hay, grain, and vegetables. Beef and dairy cows were raised for meat, butter, milk, and cheese. Horses were raised for work animals and riding stock. Soon they began planting trees for fruit and shade. Some planted trees, black willows and white willows, for wind breaks, to stop drifting of sand, and to protect the crops such as wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, and sugar cane.

To aid the dairy industry, farmers in Syracuse, South Hooper, Kaneshville, and Hooper built a cheese factory known as the Hooper Cheese Factory. The milk was gathered from the farms by team on specially constructed milk-wagons, using wide and long frames of two-inch lumber spaced two inches apart, which extended over the running gears for convenience of loading and unloading.

The factory was built in South Hooper. It had a president and a manager. John Singleton was manager and operator. Milk was gathered in ten-gallon cans and paid for on the basis of test and weight. It was dumped into a large metal vat then congealed. After the rennet was put in and the curd collected, the whey was put in the cans and returned next day to the farmers for hog feed, etc. Hooper Cheese Factory produced a cheese that had the highest sale price in Utah. The cheese was packaged in five and ten pound cheeses. They were not sold until they were well cured. When the cream separator was invented and put on the market, Blackman and Griffin bought sweet cream direct from some of the producers. This was how the farmer obtained his skim milk for calves and hogs instead of whey. Blackman and Griffin also had cream shipped to their business establishment in Ogden by rail. Some of these cans of cream would sour so much they would blow the lids off

the can. Brown's Ice Cream Company also bought cream direct from the farmer. The cream separator and this competition for milk and cream from the farms made a decline in the production of cheese at the Hooper Cheese Factory. Blackman and Griffin finally purchased it and closed it down. This resulted in the birth of Hooper's second dairy.

Pictured is a drawing of the Hooper Cheese Factory. Present address, where this Cheese Factory was located, is 1574 North 4500 West, West Point.



HOOPER'S SECOND DAIRY

East of the factory mentioned above was Hooper's second dairy, a branch of the Weber Central Dairy, consisting of five towns, who sold their sweet cream to Tom Jensen's Economy Butter Shop at 2475 Washington Avenue, Ogden, Utah. Price of butter fat was 2 cents above San Francisco butter fat price. It was a farmers' cooperative association.

The officers of Weber Central Dairy were:

President - George Taylor, Harrisville
Vice Pres. - Ernest McKay, Huntsville
Secretary Treasurer - John M. Belnap, Hooper
Director - Jerome Wheeler, Slaterville
Director - George Stallings for Liberty and Eden

Each local had its board of directors. Joseph A. Fowers was the plant operator at Hooper Dairy.



Pictured is Hooper's third Canning Factory. Shadow part of the picture is the Warehouse. In the background to the left, is the home of Roy Fowers. This home was formerly Hooper's second dairy - one of five which organized the Weber Central Dairy and sold products to the Economy Butter Shop in Ogden.

The following information is taken from the Articles of Incorporation of Hooper Dairy, Inc.

The names of incorporators and their places of residence are as follows:²⁶

Name	Residence
Roy E. Arave	Hooper, Utah
William E. Simpson	Hooper, Utah
James R. Beus	Hooper, Utah
John M. Belnap	Hooper, Utah
Warren Arave	Hooper, Utah
Hyrum G. Jones	Hooper, Utah
Alexander Lambert	Hooper, Utah
Leo J. Lambert	Hooper, Utah
Samuel J. Moore	Hooper, Utah
James G. Widdison, Jr.	Hooper, Utah
Thomas Fowles	Hooper, Utah
John D. Peterson	Hooper, Utah
E. George Parker	Hooper, Utah

SUGAR CANE

Sugar cane was one of Hooper's crops for a time. The sugar cane they grew was processed to furnish sweetening for their food. This processing was done as follows: When the cane was mature enough, it was stripped by taking a sharp edged stick and knocking off all the leaves and cutting off the seed top. Then it was cut and hauled to cane-squeezers to press out the juice. This presser consisted of two metal rollers between which someone would feed the cane stalk. It was turned by a horse hitched to a sweep which went around in a circle. This operated the mill. As the juice pressed out, it went through a metal pipe under the ground to a barrel by the cooking vat where it was boiled to lessen its moisture content. This vat had three compartments for cooking. It was of convenient height and was

²⁶Articles of Incorporation of Hooper Dairy, Inc., June 1923

over a special constructed furnace which was heated by wood or brush. As it began to heat, it was turned or poured into the next vat compartment and continued on to the next until it was of proper consistancy for syrup. Then it was put into vessels for storage and use.

Valentine Simpson, William Hull, and Thomas Ross are the mill owners, the author remembers, but there were others who had mills. (On the way home from the North School, Valentine Simpson, at times, would put some molasses in the author's dinner pail so his mother could cook it more and make candy.)



Picture of the Painting of the Cane Mill owned by Thomas Ross - near Howard Slough. This mill was used from 1861 to 1940.

TOMATOES

Another product of the soil that gained favor was the tomato. The soil in Hooper section, being a little alkaline, counteracted some of the acid in the tomatoes, thus giving them a good flavor. Hooper's first tomato factory was located

at 6510 West 5500 South, on the William Wadsworth property across the street from Roy Green's Garage. Later, when the factory was destroyed, the William Wadsworth home was built on the same foundation. A few farmers organized a company and built a small factory. William Wadsworth and John Wadsworth ran the steam engine that furnished the power for this plant. The date of this factory was obtained from the Justice of the Peace records showing that Nellie Atwood brought suit against them for wages during late 1897.

The following is information about Atwood's suit:

1897 State of Utah
 County of Weber
 Hooper Precinct

Nellie Atwood

VS

Nephi Hardy, L. P. Johnson & Company
for Hooper Canning Company
Debt for service rendered.

Oct. 20. Complaint filed. Summons issued, returnable on 25th, 1897. Summons served and returned Oct. 21st. Plaintiffs claim for \$15.60 for services rendered for said Company during August and up to the day of Oct. - 1897. Defendant appeared on the 26th. Acknowledged the debt and paid \$15.60 due the plaintiff and costs \$2.70.

Henry W. Manning
Justice of the Peace.²⁷

²⁷J. P. Records, Hooper Precinct, p. 83, 1897.

The factory burned down. After the factory was destroyed, the William Wadsworth home was built on the same foundation.

The next factory that was built was at 5900 West and 5200 South on the property of Lars Johnson. (Edsel Jones' home stands on the site of the second tomato factory.) The company was owned by farmers, Lars Johnson, Joseph Fowers, Joseph Manning, and Nephi Hardy. The factory was on the south bank of the Hooper Slough. The sloping sides of this slough were used by Mr. Johnson as a pasture for his calves. The tomato waste; peelings, etc., were thrown out the rear and his cattle would feed on it. The author worked in that factory. The cans for this factory were made in Ogden and shipped to Hooper. After being cooked, the cans of tomatoes were placed in the store room and were later labeled and shipped away. This plant also caught fire and was destroyed.

The third tomato factory was built a quarter of a mile east of Hooper School, at 5680 West on 5500 South. It was farmer owned and organized under the leadership of Wm. J. (Jake) Parker. It was larger than the farmers planned. By building viners, they also canned peas in the early part of the season. This was about the year 1916. The first manager was Jake Parker's son, Charles Parker. Later managers were: Walter A. O. (Olie) Weathers, Ronald Wadsworth, Eddie Russel, Ole Sessions, and Grover King. The factory is now being used as a warehouse by Dallas Green for a Wholesale Distributing Business. He purchased the building in 1968. This warehouse and the Hooper Lumber Company owned by Dan Trease are remnants of this factory. There was a large acreage of tomatoes planted each year. Often teams and wagon loads of tomatoes would be lined up for a quarter of a mile to the west and another line the same distance to the east, waiting their turn to be unloaded.

Hooper Canning Co. Tomato Label

70



Tomato grading was introduced at the third plant. The first year, one could take the flat rate per ton or the graded 1 - 2 - or 3 rate; number 3's were culls. A better price was paid for No. 1 and No. 2, nothing was paid for culls.

One year tomatoes were so plentiful that some car load lots were shipped to a Spanish Fork Plant. (Denver and Rio Grande had extended a spur from it's line in Roy to Hooper. Thus, they were able to ship coal, cans, lumber and other materials in as well as ship things out.)

The following speaks for the high quality of Hooper tomatoes. One year, the California Packing Co. at West Ogden would not grant Hooper farmers the acreage they wished. As President of the Hooper Farm Bureau, it was the author's responsibility to intercede. The Pacific Coast Cannery of Ogden was approached and the manager was asked if their company would be interested in increasing their tomato acreage. After a few minutes conversation, he asked, "Where are these tomatoes?" The author replied, "In Hooper." "Oh," he said, "That is where those good tomatoes come from." He granted Hooper growers a good acreage. He further promised the use of a horse-drawn tomato planter, the first that ever came to Hooper. It is still in Hooper at present.

Another instance of the high regard for Hooper tomatoes follows:

The Packing Co. at West Ogden would send their field-man out to Hooper to the different farms to stake out the type of vines that would produce the most desirable tomatoes. These vines, the owner was to leave for the company to pick, grade and pay for. One morning, the author noticed a car and man down in the northwest corner of his field. He was putting up more stakes. Inquiry was made regarding what he was doing, and

Photo - Darwin Earl, Ogden Standard Examiner Mexicans of Texas harvesting tomatoes on
Belnap farm at 4557 South 5900 West



he said, "We received a telegram from California stating 'Stake out more of Belnap's tomatoes, they are just the kind we want'." These tomatoes were used for seed for the next year.

Another event that publicized Hooper tomatoes was Alva L. Scoville's (counselor in the Weber Stake Presidency) talk at one of our public celebrations when he said: "It is appropriate that communities give recognition of their favorite product, for instance, Pleasant Grove's Strawberry Day, North Ogden's Cherry Day, and Brigham City's Peach Day." The thought of Hooper doing something to stimulate the fame of our tomatoes forceably came to mind. The author presented it to the Farm Bureau Mens and Ladies Organization and it was sanctioned. Labor Day was suggested since the tomatoes always began to ripen well by that time. Hence, the reason and motive of "Hooper Tomato Day" was conceived. It was born Labor Day, September 1932.

The Evening Standard, January 21, 1914, reported, "W. J. Parker of Hooper Canning Company met with the farmers of that district at the Hooper Hall, gave good advice on raising tomatoes and revealed plans to enlarge the factory and build a warehouse."²⁸ Jake Parker built a warehouse at Hooper for tomato plants, (he was also a sponsor of the Star Factory east of Roy D. & R. G. Rail Road at Roy) Nephi Hardy built a factory at Roy, west of the Oregon Short Line Station. The author worked at both of these factories.

At Jake Parker's factory, peas were also threshed and canned. First, a load of peas was pulled close to the viner and the peas pitched on to a table where they were fed by hand into

²⁸Evening Standard, January 21, 1914.

a viner. Loads unable to be thrashed by evening were scattered on the ground to keep cool and prevent heating and spoilage and were re-loaded the next morning.

At one time Hooper had five receiving stations: Robert Hull, Thos. A. Lowe, Walt McCloy, Cox Dump and the factory.

PLANTS

To get early plants for setting in the fields, hot beds were built. This was done by packing horse manure that was taken from the well bedded stables and put in desired rectangular dimension about 2 ft. deep and with 1 x 12 ft. boards made into a frame the required size for length and width. These frames were filled with sandy soil for a seed bed. A factory sheet cover was anchored on one side and hooked on the other side and the ends for convenient covering of the tomato seeds, which were planted in rows 3 to 4 inches apart. Seeds were kept sprinkled and covered to stimulate growth. When they were the desired size, they were transplanted in the fields in rows with a space between plants as desired.

The Agriculture College plant specialist at Logan, Utah, conducted an experiment to develop a blight resistant tomato. Blight is caused by the bite of a white fly which comes in from the desert. Now, the selected seed is planted in fields in Moapa, Nevada, and other towns. When they are ready for transplanting, the plants are gathered and shipped to the various factories for their growers to set out direct in the fields with the row planter.

In some places, tomato picking is being attempted by machine process, otherwise they are picked by hand. This furnishes much employment at harvest time.

SUGAR FACTORY

Sugar beets have been a prominent crop in Hooper. Our first experience with sugar beet raising was in 1848 when the Amalgamated Co. at Wilson Lane took contracts for sugar beets. The seed for these beets was imported by the company from Germany. It was planted in rows and cultivated with a one-horse cultivation. To harvest them, the mold-board was taken off a hand plow, and a team pulled the plow close to a row to loosen the beets for topping. These were then put in a pile and topped, (cutting off the crown of leaves with knives without hooks), and placed in other piles. The beets were loaded into a wagon box with sides, and then hauled to the factory at Wilson Lane, on all-dirt roads. The price paid for these beets was at first \$4.25 per ton and later \$4.50. Beets were hauled to Wilson Lane via Butter Milk Lane, then over a very sandy road that was often strawed to make the going easier. In 1906, the Denver & Rio Grande Rail Road built a spur line to Hooper and a loading platform was built high enough so the hauler could pitch his load into a box car and then the beets were hauled to Wilson Lane to the factory by train. Finally a special, wide, beet-box was constructed, using running gears that made the loading and unloading easier. Finally, a beet dump was built higher than the box cars. The loads in specially constructed wagon beet boxes were pulled up on an inclined raised platform, where, with electric power, they were dumped into a chute over a conveyor belt which carried them into the beet sheds ready to be taken into the factory for slicing and processing. In 1908, often as many as 18 car-loads of sugar beets were shipped daily from Hooper.²⁹

²⁹Personal letter from Weighmaster to author.

Since part of Salt Lake Valley proved suitable for sugar beets, others became interested in a factory to be built in this region.

"New Sugar Factory Proposed for Weber. George M. Cannon says he has secured 3-year contract for 4,000 acres of sugar beets for a factory to be ready for 1917 crop. Location to be between Layton and Ogden factories. Has cash backing on Hooper D. & R. G. Spur."³⁰

There were other reports regarding sugar, April 25, 1917, the following:

Amalgamated will operate 8 plants. New Sugar Plant is being constructed at Carnish. Hooper goes over the top in the War Stamp Drive - Reported Frank M. Driggs, head of drive. Having subscribed \$15,000. This is an excellent showing for this beet and tomato growing district. Peoples Sugar Plant - Ogden Money at Moroni, May 25, 1917.³¹ This local newspaper for Sept. 18, 1918, stated sugar sold for \$3 per pound and flour for \$1.25 per pound.

In 1919, the Hooper Sugar Factory was built by Job Pingree and James Pingree of Ogden, (Pingree National Bank in Hooper at 3380 South and 5500 West.) In the Standard issue is the following:

"Pingree Sugar Company gets permit to sell stock."³² The people of Hooper purchased considerable stock. (The author took five shares

³⁰Ogden Standard Examiner, Jan. 8, 1917.

³¹Ogden Standard Examiner, Sept. 8, 1918.

³²Ogden Standard Examiner, July 11, 1919.

of stock at \$100 per share, through the Pingree Bank, and still has certificate.)

The machinery for the Hooper Sugar Factory has a "Wandering Jew" record. "The Hooper Factory was erected in 1919 by the Hooper Sugar Company; the machinery for it was originally erected in France, then moved to West Farnham, Quebec, Canada, then to Rome, New York in 1897, and to Visalia, California in 1906, prior to installation at Hooper.³³ The plant had a 600 ton slicing capacity and was dismantled in 1936.³⁴



Former site of machinery for Hooper Sugar Factory,
Vasalia, California

³³U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1950.

³⁴Author's letter from Utah - Idaho Sugar Co.; 1969

Following this lead, the Visalia Chamber of Commerce and the Tulare County Historical Society were contacted to seek a picture of the plant building at Visalia. Three cadesteral slides, courtesy of Tulare County Historical Sociaty were received.

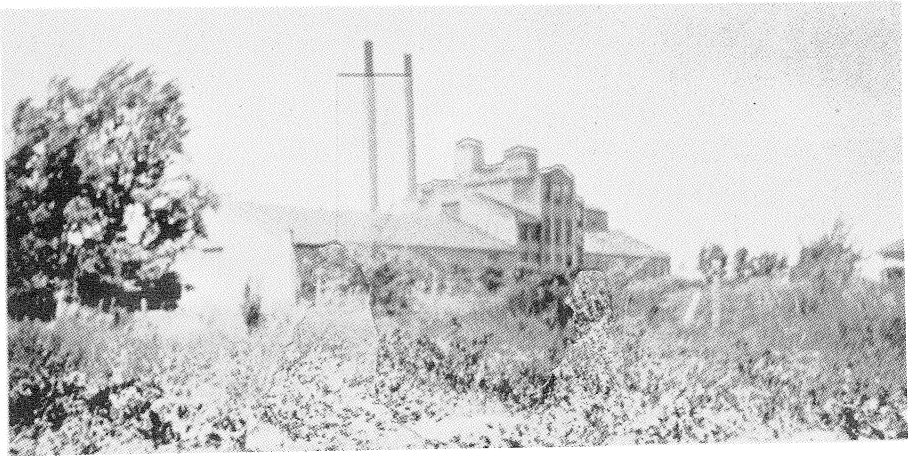


Photo of Hooper Sugar Factory
Courtesy of Gene Finch

Extensive efforts have been made by author and Hooper residents to locate a complete photograph of the building and grounds, but to date of printing, this is the only one available.

October 26, 1919, this article appeared in the Ogden Standard Examiner. "Hundreds of Weber County people visited, yesterday, the new factory of the Hooper Sugar Factory erected by Job Pingree, Sr., James Pingree, and Associates.

This year, a committee of Hooper citizens had charge of the "Visiting Day" arranging the program at the Factory, the entertainment of visitors, and the dance held last evening."

Sufficient acreage was guaranteed last winter for growing of sugar beets to operate the factory this year, but the anticipation is that the acreage will be materially enlarged next season. Operation of the factory will add the second large industry to the Hooper district, the other plant being the cannery of the Utah Packing Corporation. A large portion of the Hooper acreage will be devoted to the growing of crops for these two factories.³⁵

The following article in the Standard reads:

"Hooper Sugar Factory having good run the first part of season. Prospects for a good run the first season, according to the word received this morning. The company has beets for nearly 3,000 **acres** and will fill sheds, the average run per day thus far is 600 sacks. The new factory has been in operation since a week ago last Monday, and except for a few stops because of mechanical defects, has run continually. It is expected that the plant will have a large output this season. Plans are already being made for an increased acreage next year."³⁶

In order to assist the success of this factory, many residents furnished board and room for the special employees who were needed in its erection and operation.

Financial problems existed , and in May, 1920, the Standard reported "James Pingree and

³⁵Ogden Standard Examiner, October 26, 1919.

³⁶Ibid.

James P. Sprunt in Difficulty" and later "Pingree lets go of Sugar Plant". The Hooper Sugar Co. have sold their interest to the Interstate Sugar Company with Ernest R. Wooley as President, etc. First deed filed was from the Hooper Company by Job Pingree and father of James Pingree and James H. Riley, cashier of the Pingree National Bank, June 23, 1920."

The Hooper Sugar Factory built in 1919 at 3380 South 5500 West, operated successfully for a number of years. One year, the harvest was so extensive that back pulp silos were filled and the excess pulp was poured into the Hooper Slough. At this time, George Higley stretched combination wire across the slough west of his house, 4433 South 6700 West, and collected this pulp to feed his cattle. The author helped him put in that fence.

Beets grown in East Kanesville were harvested and piled at the Bates Dump, east of 3712 East 4000 South, and later hauled by team to the Hooper Plant. This was before there were any hard surfaced roads. The route was to 5900 West via John Stoddard's, then to Mitchell's corner, 5900 West 5100 South, then east 1/2 mile to the factory at 5500 West.

Competition became keen between factories. Hooper Factory went into the hands of a receiver. Interstate Sugar Company operated it for a time. Walker Bank aided it at the time of receivership. After it was closed, Keist Beet Harvester Co. took over and used the building for making equipment to harvest beets by machine. It did not endure long. A potato alcohol plant was proposed by Mr. Arrington, but it never materialized. The building was turned over to the town of Hooper. The warehouse and building burned.

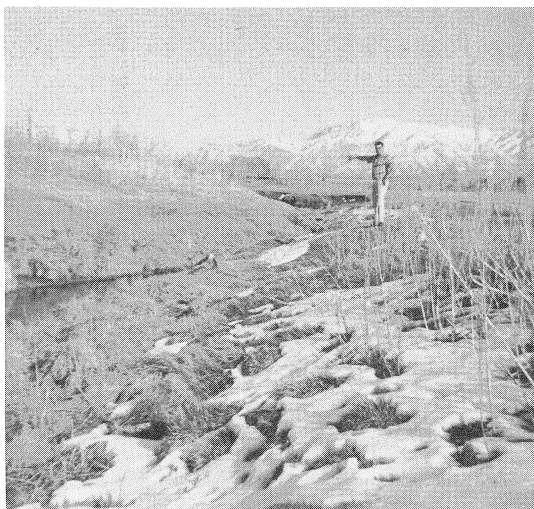
GRIST MILLS

Hooper had two Grist Mills. One was built by Henry W. Naisbitt on his farm in the west part of Hooper. It was steam powered. Nels Arave built a water powered mill on the Hooper Slough. A dam was built on the slough just west of the present location of the Lake View Stake Church Farm site at 5137 South 5900 West. A mill race carried the water along the north bank of the slough to the mill which was near the street on the north bank at 5100 South. These mills operated for awhile, but did not succeed because the demand was far below the supply.



Nels Arave's Water Powered Grist Mill on the
Hooper Slough

Spot where the old grist mill stood, looking
southeast on Hooper Slough. S 13 - T 5 N -
R 3 W. Ben Lomond Peak in the background.



Don Arave, great-grandson of Nels Arave, standing on old Mill race, pointing at the dam that ponded water for the mill. Mill race was on the north side of the Hooper Slough. Mt. Ogden to the east is seen in the background.

BRICK YARD

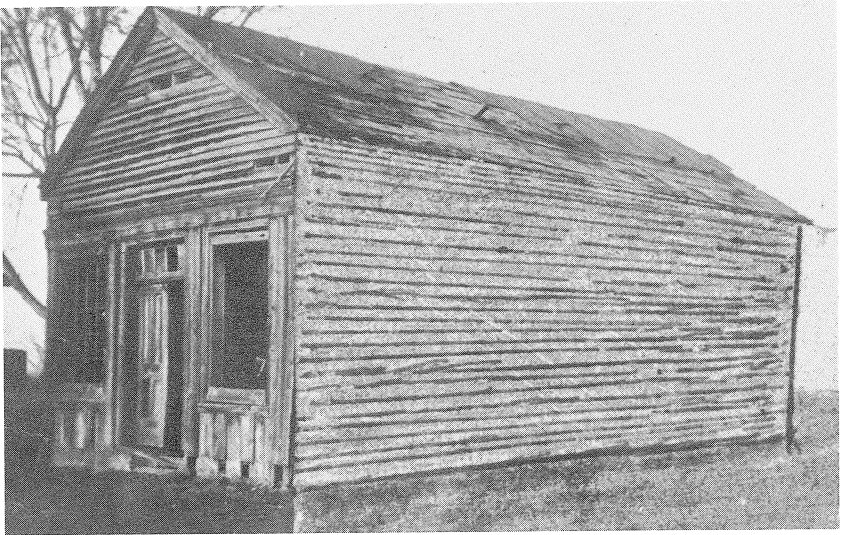
Hooper also had a Brick Yard. It was built by T. Frank in the west part of Section 1, adjacent to a large spring, presently Vern Taylor's pasture. As a boy, the author went there and saw the fire burning the clay moulded earth to harden and color into bricks. The Joseph Manning home, Joseph Fowers home, and Arthur Fowers home were built of the bricks made in the Hooper Brick Yard.

Hooper had a Drainage Company, also. The Wheelwright Company and a few farmers of Hooper organized a Drainage Company to dig drains to lower the water table on the lands. Wheelwright shipped in a drainage machine from Richfield and

unloaded it at the Hooper Beet Dump. The first tile drain was from the James Beus farm to the Hooper Slough northwest of the Hooper Cemetery. The following farms were drained: William O. Belnap (now Vern Taylor's), Elijah Fielding, John M. Belnap, John F. Stoddard, and Thomas A. Lowe. The tile was shipped to Hooper in car load lots. Gravel, fine grade, was hauled by team for putting under and over the tile joints. Tile was laid underground 6 ft. then back-filled by hand to hold tile in line. When the soil excavated by the machine was dry enough, it was pushed into the trench by plows and a ditcher or other means. G. H. Malan and Nels Knudsen operated the trencher. The drain was at first staked out by an engineer, Sumner G. Margetts. At a later date, many fields were leveled and graded to aid in proper irrigation of the land. A surveyor would stake out a field and a large scraper would come and take off the high places and spread the soil into the low parts. Drainage was also made in the south part of the Hooper area. Open drains were also made in many streets of Hooper which benefitted the road and helped the land.

BUSINESS

Although Hooper was founded as an agricultural community, it has had a variety of business and commerce.



Hooper City Co-op Store - 95 years old
This was the Post Office in 1874. Location -
Lot 1, Block 1, Plat A, Hooper City Survey -
August 8, 1854. (Picture courtesy of Hattie G.
Parker - August 26, 1966)

The following account was written by Ray
Moore.

Mr. Joseph Wintle had a butcher shop just
north of this co-op store. The Co-operative
Store of Hooper was run by Henry Gwilliams and
Henry Manning for awhile. Then Henry Manning
moved it down by his home and ran it there until
he sold his home and store to Edwin Parker. Mr.
Parker ran the store for a few years, then gave
it up. That was the end of the Co-op Store.
This was on the property now owned by Parel Parker
at 6052 South 5900 West.

Mrs. Anne Wilkie Galbraith Hooper had a store in her home, which was east of Dale and Frances Russell's home. After she died, in 1875, Mr. Henry Manning moved the store to his home and had it there until the store and post office building was built where Lowe's Store now stands.

The first mill in Hooper was built on the Henry W. Naisbitt farm. It was a steam grist mill, built by Mr. Agee, Mrs. Naisbitt's father, in 1873. Little grain was raised and the mill was operated only a portion of the time. Mr. Naisbitt raised the first alfalfa and owned the first pink-eyed rabbits brought to Utah. They sold as high as \$50 per pair. They built a small store by the mill but it did not amount to much. It was later used for a night school for older pupils with Mr. Thomas Johnson as the teacher.

When I was a very small child, I think it was the year about 1889, we had a small farm in the west part of Hooper. We raised pigs, and cows, and had lots of good cream and butter. We received most of our living from the farm.

Father was a merchant and he had a very pretty span of sorrell horses, and he had a light wagon with a covered top on it, and he had a little bell on the tongue of the wagon to let the people know he was coming. He carried all kinds of groceries and miscellaneous items. The people came out to the wagon and bought what they wanted. Then in a few years, father put shelves in one room of our home, and there, he sold groceries and yardage, and the people came and traded at our home. Father was very generous.

He and mother bought their chickens and would feed and fatten them, then he would take them to Ogden and sold them to Russell and James on 24th Street in Ogden. He went to Ogden to buy his groceries, and he would buy a loaf of

bread and a big piece of bologna, and we would eat it on the way home. It was a big day for us children.

Then in a few years, father moved his store up where we called town. I think Gill Parker owned the old building. It was across the street from George Manning's home--the home where Ruth Mason lives at present. After a few years in this store, Joseph Arave came and wanted father to take him in as a partner. Father did, and it was called "Cox and Arave Store". Within a few years, father bought a piece of ground on the corner across the street from Johnny Naisbitt's farm. He had a nice home there. He took the front room and made a nice store. That is where Thorald Cox lives at present.

Everyone loved father. The children and all. The children would come with an egg to buy candy. Father would give them as much candy for an egg as we get for a quarter in these days. Some of the people would charge their groceries, and when they would pay the bill, father would give them a big sack of candy. Father bought his candy in a big wooden bucket.

Father was very popular in Hooper. He was choir leader. I sang in the choir under his direction. He was in the Hooper band. He played the coronet. They had a theatrical troop in Hooper. Father, George Fowers, John Haynes, Antone Christensen, and Aunt Kitty Parker; father's sister, and others traveled from town to town with their show.

On 4th of July, they had father for Uncle Sam in their parades and he sure made a perfect Uncle Sam. Mother stayed home and took care of the home and also the farm. Father lived on the farm about 35 years. They moved off the farm in 1911. Father was 67 years old when he passed away, January 1, 1921. Mother was 83 years old when she passed away, June 2, 1942.



Cox and Arave Store

Pictured left to right: Henry Belnap, Arnold Parker, Charles Parker, C. G. Parker, Charles Fowles, and Parley William Belnap. (Meat cutters not known.) Wallace Wadsworth worked for Mr. Parker and drove a Meat Wagon around the town on Tuesdays and Fridays to serve the people.





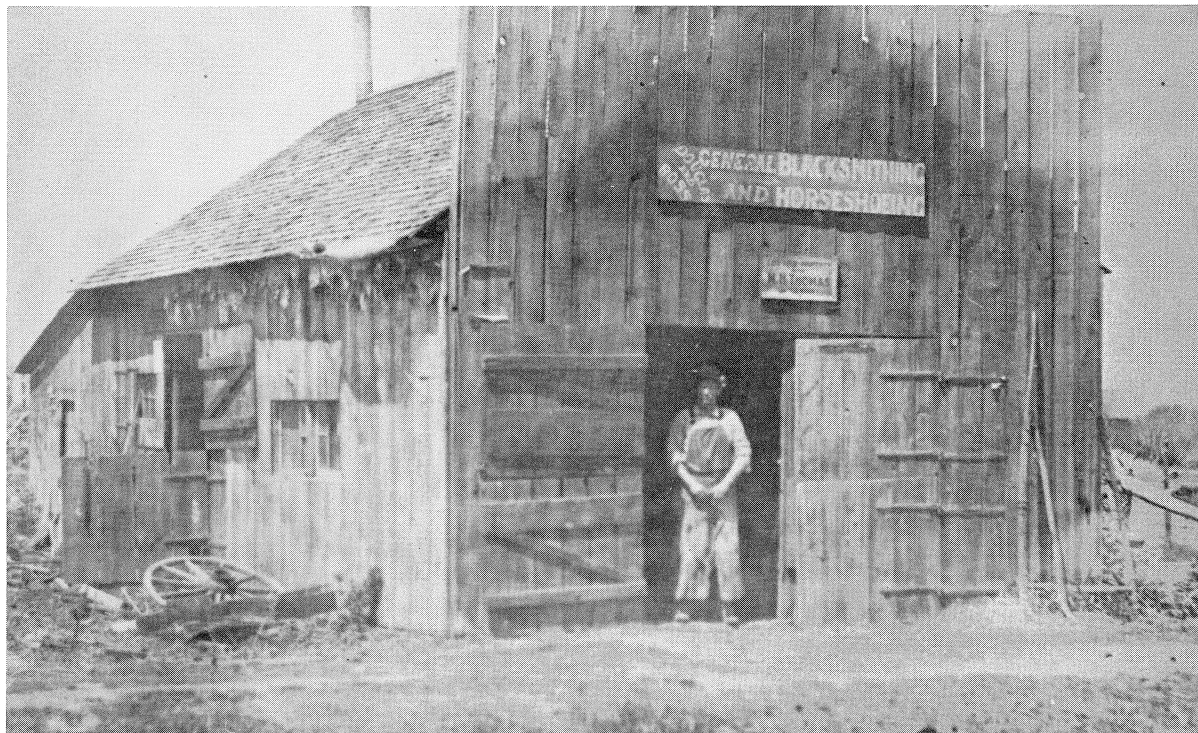
Lowe's General Store. Left to right: Store Wagon and team, Billy Simpson, Nell Atwood, Isabelle Lowe, Frank Wadsworth, Jr., Willard Widdison with horse and cart, James Widdison (Willard's father) with horse and cart. (Picture courtesy of Jennie Frew.)



Later picture of Lowe's General Store



Isabelle Lowe Simpson (on right) at her home
adjoining the store.



Douglas and Ross Blacksmith Shop about 1914. This blacksmith shop was located near 5600 South on 5900 West.

William V. Douglass, Sr., son of William Francis Douglass, came to Hooper in 1913. He and Thomas Ross operated the Blacksmith Shop near 5600 South on 5900 West. After a few years, Mr. Ross sold out to Mr. Douglass and Douglass ran the business by himself. Later, he moved the Blacksmith Shop into the old adobe building that was once the Relief Society Hall and School Building. This building was located across the street from his home at 6000 West 5600 South. This was about 1916. Mr. Douglass also did machine shop work there. He was a bricklayer and carpenter, too, and built several of the two story brick homes in Hooper from the bricks he helped make in his father's business in West Weber. Mr. Douglass was a carpenter in Ogden before moving to Hooper. He was in business as a blacksmith in Hooper from 1913 to 1945 or 1948. The exact date is not known. (Information obtained from the diary of William V. Douglass, Sr., by his daughter, Ellen D. Russell.)



Old Relief Society Hall converted into a
Blacksmith Shop

In 1899, George W. Quibell operated a mercantile store in his home. As business grew, he built a store a little back of where the present store stands at 5491 South 5900 West. This was around 1901.

The building was made of brick with a porch across the front. Mr. Quibell hauled all of his groceries and supplies from his brother's business in Salt Lake. The trips were made by team and wagon, and it took two days to make the round trip.

When Mr. Quibell's health began to fail, he sold out. Over the years, the store changed hands many times. It also stood vacant for a number of years.

It was even reopened once as a saloon. This was short-lived.

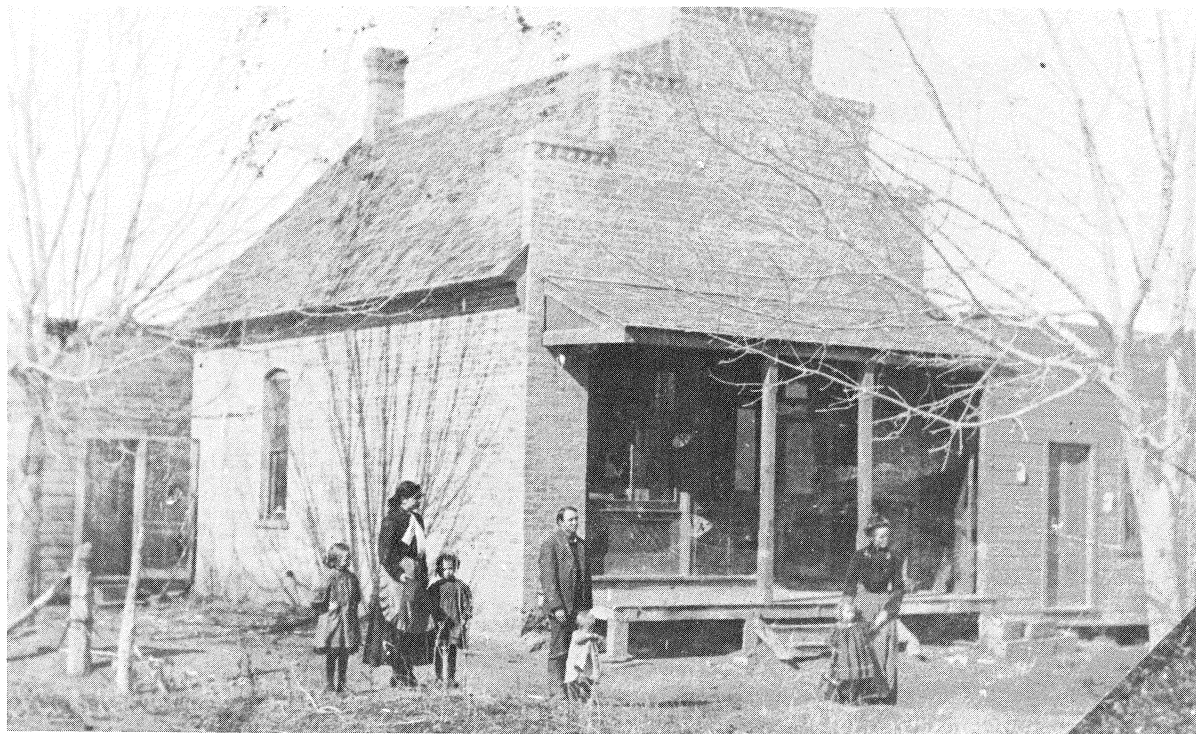
The Jones family moved into the store probably late in 1906. The little shop on the side is where coal, oil, and other hardware were kept.

A number of prominent Hooper people were proprietors of the grocery store at different times. These include Con Higley, Thomas Lowe, Thomas Jones, Charles Fowles, John Fowers, and several others.

The building was enlarged and remodeled several times throughout the years.

Five men formed a corporation called the "Hooper Cash Union". They were Thomas Lowe, George Higley, Antone Christensen, Joseph Manning, and Thomas Jones. Thomas Read was the store manager. Later, Jim Lowe managed the store. He and his family lived in the back of the store. Three of the corporation sold out, leaving Thomas Jones and Joseph Manning as the owners.

The Store as it looked in 1907. Left to right: Veta Jones, Clara Christensen, Maud Jones, Thomas M. Jones, Arch Jones, Matilda (Mattie) Jones, and Matilda Jones.



In October of 1932, tragedy struck the store and the family who were running it. Oscar and Afton Hooper Hipwell were managing the store and living in the back rooms of it. A fire broke out which destroyed the biggest part of the building and took the life of the Hipwell's young son.

When the building was once again rebuilt, Theodore and Elnora Simpson Kilts became the new owners. They ran the store until 1950 when they leased it to Theron and Jean Richins.

Mr. Kilts later built a new building and leased part of it to Mr. and Mrs. Richins for their market and part of it to the U. S. Government for the Post Office.



Pictured is the old store building that had to make way for the new one.



Pictured above is the new building that houses the present grocery store and U. S. Post Office. (House at right of picture is the home of Theodore and Elnora Kilts.)



Tobe's Barber Shop - Grocery and Confectionery Store Owners, C. L. "Tobe" and Leah Lambert Johnston.

In 1920, the Johnston's had a small barber shop and candy store just south of their home. They conducted their business there until they built their new store in 1921 on the north side of their home, 5508 South 5900 West. They were in business here in this building 28 to 30 years.

Roy Arave was the next owner. After about five years, he sold the business to Floy and Alice Jones Bybee. Alice Bybee is the present owner.



Thorald Cox Garage
5440 South 5900 West

The building was built by Thorald Cox in 1943. He owned and operated the business for fifteen years. In 1958, Walter Boehme purchased the business and is the owner and operator of the Walter Boehme Service.



Lloyd & Earl's

5600 South 5900 West

Built by Lloyd R. King and Earl Simpson and opened for business February 14, 1953. Earl Simpson sold his interest in the business to Lloyd King, July 1, 1955.

Dick Adam's Distributing Company

April 1, 1959, Lloyd King sold to Dick Adams Distributing Company. Dick Adams still owns the building, but leases to Dan Trease of the Dan Trease Distributing Company.

B and B Confectionery

5700 South 5900 West

September 1946 to August 1963

Bert and Beth Robinson, owners and managers of the B and B Confectionery, opened for business on Labor Day in 1946, during a big two-day celebration, serving light lunches and fountain goods. Leonard Christensen, Jr., was their first customer. At the beginning, the Robinson's handled the business themselves. Then, as industry moved into the community, business picked up and they hired two extra girls to work during the daytime. After Kiest Beet Harvester and Tent and Awning Company came to the area, they started serving dinners twice daily to the employees, people from Washington Terrace, West Point, Kanesville, and Hooper.

Two Views of B and B Confectionery



Patricia Robinson Van Alfen at Side of Building

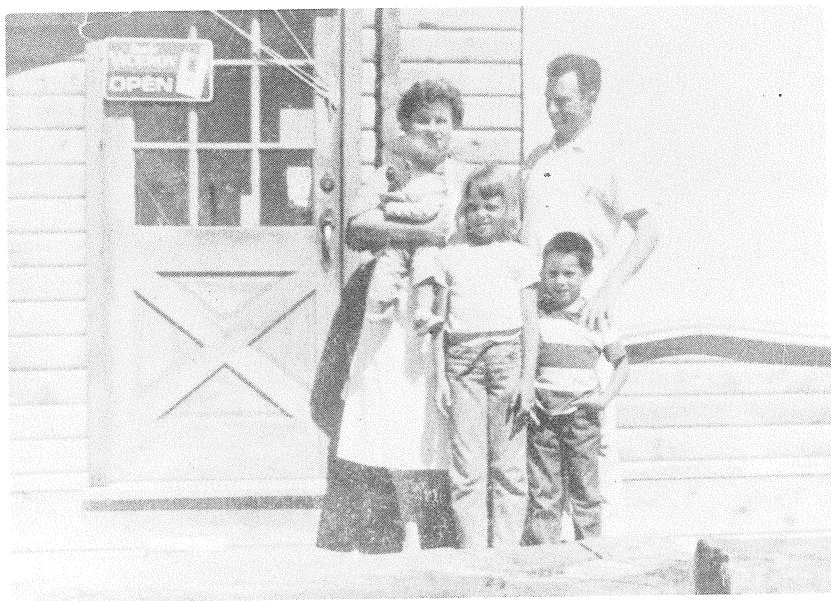


Kay Robinson Pruitt and Suzanne Robinson Buchanan

There was always plenty of excitement for the young people as well as the Robinson's at the B and B Confectionery. It was here that several young men met their life's mate.

In August of 1963, their well water failed. Without an adequate water supply, they were forced to close their business.

A gift shop now occupies the building. It is known as the "Einzelheiten". Proprietors are Durall and Kathy Nelson.



Wagon Wheel Cafe
5610 South 5900 West

Left to right: M. Joan Parker holding Julie Jean Parker, Boyd G. Parker. (In front) Kelly Joan Parker and Stuart Ray Parker.

The Wagon Wheel Cafe, owned and operated by Boyd and Joan Parker, was built in 1965. After being in the restaurant business three years, they added on to the building and converted it into the

home where they now reside.

Mr. Kiest of Pocatello, Idaho, patented the Sugar Beet Bell Topper in the early 1930's, but nothing was done with it until after World War II when the United States was called upon to feed a hungry Europe. The need for field mechanization of the sugar beet was sorely needed.

The Kiest Harvester Company was formed in 1945 by Mr. Clinton Crockett and Mr. William Mc Collum. Mr. Crockett was Executive Vice President, and Mr. Mc Collum was Vice President and Chief Engineer. Mr. E. T. Praler was President. Mr. Kiest was not active in the firm. However, he was paid a royalty on all machines manufactured.

The first Bell Toppers were manufactured in Boise, Idaho, in 1946, on contract with the Olsen Manufacturing Company. However, it was found that year that 93 percent of the farmers wanted to pick up the machines they purchased to save freight cost and expedite delivery. To further reduce costs to the farmer who was already starting to receive less for his crops even though inflation was spiraling upwards, a plant site near Salt Lake City, the area of main component parts in suppliers and steel supplies, was sought. Finally, a suitable building in Hooper, Utah, was located. This site was near Salt Lake City and was an area with a suitable work force and high sugar beet acreage.

Mr. Mc Collum, Vice President for Engineering at this time, developed the first Beet Lifter Loader, and companion to the Bell Topper. The company produced machines until 1950 when the combination of inflation, that is, the cost of steel and component parts, and the farmers receiving less for their crops, not unlike today, caused the company to stop production.

The Company was reorganized by Mr. J. W.

Mc Collum and Mr. E. C. Rollins and production was started again in Ogden in late 1950 under the name of Gemco, standing for General Machine Company. Some years later, Heston Farm Machine Company of Kansas made an attractive offer to buy out Gemco and it was accepted and production was moved to the Heston plant.

Mr. Praler, Mr. Crockett, and Mr. William Mc Collum were the prominent promoters of this enterprise and were largely responsible, along with the people of Hooper, Utah, for the first complete mechanization of the farmer sugar beet crop as we know it today.

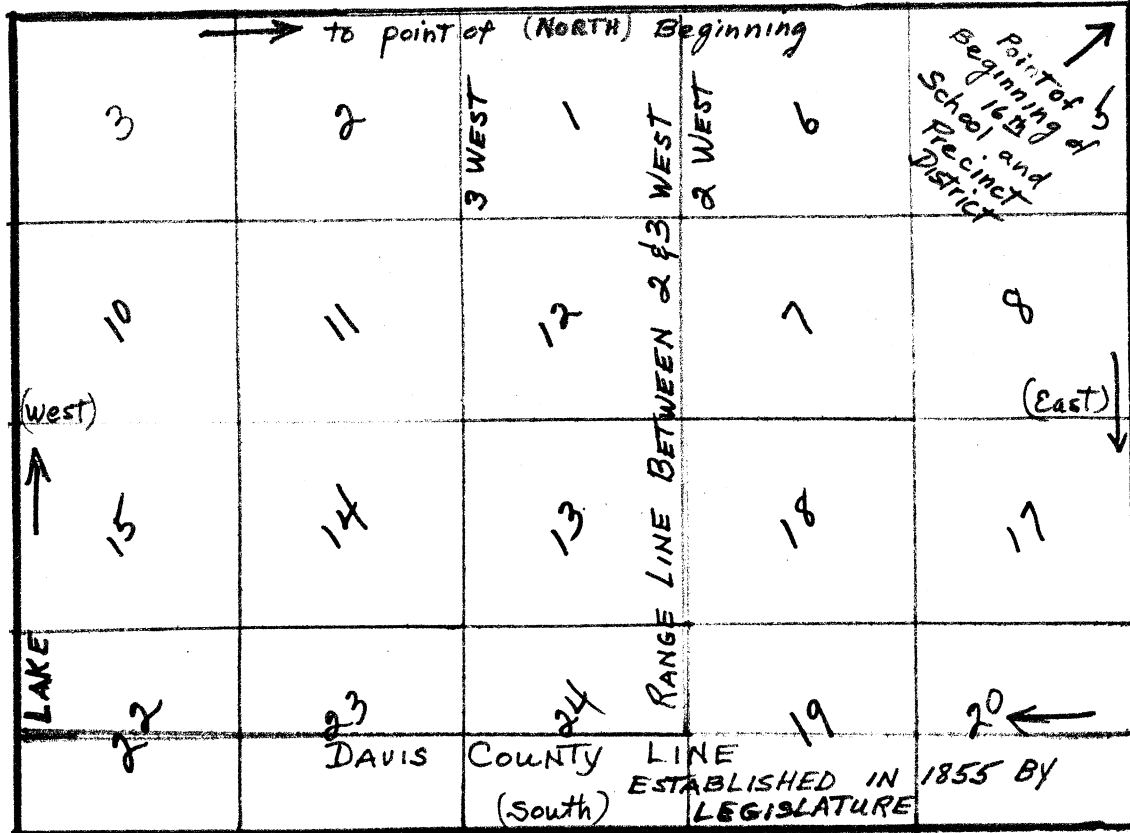
Top employment of the plant was 85 people. Most of the workers lived in Hooper. They were a sober and punctual people, the kind you could count on. Hooper people have distinction of putting out the first lifter loader that really worked. Mr. William Mc Collum strongly feels the people of Hooper were pretty nice and gave an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

(Information obtained from Charles and William Mc Collum by LeGrande Belnap.)



Kiest Beet Harvester Company Incorporated

Hooper School and Precinct District Number 16



SCHOOLS

Hooper residents have shown a great interest in education from the very beginning. This fact is borne out by the following:

"June 8, 1969, Gilbert Belnap and 22 others presented a petition to the Selectman's Court (now County Commissioners) of Weber County for the creation of a School and Precinct District: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 5, T 5 N, R 2 W, along the south, to the county line of Weber, West to the lake, then north along the lake to Weber River to a point due west of Section 5 corner."³⁷

The first schoolhouse was built on the townsite, from a survey of Jesse W. Fox (see Survey page 11). This townsite was surveyed as Plat A and Plat B. Plat A had 16 blocks, and each block had 6 lots. Plat B was east of Plat A making its eastern boundry to coincide with the Government line between ranges 2 and 3 West.

The first schoolhouse was built on Lot 1, Block 1, Plat A. It was an adobe structure. The exact size of the building is not known. It was a community project. All labor, material, and time was credited to each individual participating. The adobes were made at the Hadlock Spring and hauled by team to Hooper. Lumber, shingles, and rock for the foundation were hauled by horse power to the building site. A detailed account of its construction was kept, listing individual contributions, price of commodity, value of time and labor. It is a Commendable record of pioneer life. (This is recorded in a minute book for the Sixteenth

³⁷Selectmen's Court Records, Book B, p. 6.

School District of Weber County. It covers the years 1869 to 1905 and in and of itself is a valuable history and survey.)

June 7, 1869, Gilbert Belnap, Levi Hammond, and James Hale were elected the first trustees of the 16th School District.

The following picture of the Pioneer School is by courtesy of Clara Cottle Hinton, and is the southeast view of the school.



Pioneer School

East view of Pioneer School and Students of the Year 1893 and 1894.
Picture by courtesy of Earl Robinson. Names of the students are listed on following page.



Students of Hooper South School
Year 1893 - 1894

Back Row, left to right: Albert Cottle, George Manning, Grover King, Robert Jones, Nephi Shore, William Manning, Capt. J. Witheral, Parley Baker, Eugene Robinson, Victor Olson, Charles Peterson, Richard Simpson, Frank Manning.

Second Row: Emma Peterson, Ethel Shore, Pearl Baker, Lula Parker, Evelylin Child, Annie Hooper, Lizzie Cannon, Blanch Manning, Clara Cottle, Nora Manning, Effie Manning, Lena Johnson, Grace Rice, Nellie Quibell, Florence King, Nora Jones, Lizzie Simpson, May Rice, Katy King, Pearl Jones, Christine Peterson, Flora Thompson, Cassie (Catherine) Parker, Cora Quibell, Nettie Child.

Front Row: Stephen Cannon, Francis Russell, Levi Parker, Arnold Baker, Oscar Rice, George Hooper, George Jones, Douglas Hooper, David Manning, Earl Robinson, Ralph King.

This school building construction was started in 1869, completed in 1870, and dedicated January 5, 1871 by F. D. Richards. It was an adobe structure, being Hooper's first public building, and cost \$2096.

While the schoolhouse was being erected, the children were given instruction at some private homes. One of these was the home of Henrietta McBride Belnap. The first school was at her home, then at the John Mitchell home. Boards or planks were placed on objects for seats. Books were hardly known. Slates and slate pencils were the rule. The slate was a flat dark polished piece of rock-like roofing material, placed in a frame for writing. A pencil was made of similar material. The pencil made a light mark on the slate. These took the place of today's books and

pencils. Writing and reading were learned and conducted from these. In the daytime, a "sun dial" was their clock. To reward the teacher for her efforts, boys and girls would bring edibles to pay the teacher for their instruction. Thomas A. Lowe stated he attended the private school of Henrietta McBride Belnap.

When the first school building was completed, it was used for many purposes. The following article appeared in the Ogden Junction:

"Louisa Parker died November 30 ult. Confined 12 days. Born November 9, 1845, Olga County, Illinois, of John F. and Anna Secrist. Funeral was held in the schoolhouse. H. B. Gwilliams, John Flinders, and Thomas Smith speakers. Edwin Parker's Choir furnished the music."

The following article also appeared, dated 1875:

"The Sunday School and the Day School, combined with appropriate banner under the direction of Joseph Messervy, marched to several homes where walk was wide enough to permit, closed ranks, rear passed through. In the evening, they had a joyful dance till 10 P. M. Two Mails each week. Kindest Regards - Joseph R. Messervy."

The Mitchell home where school was held was near the home of Henrietta McBride Belnap, it was across the street about 12 rods to the west. This place consisted of one room in a log house with a rectangular stove in the center. The benches were similar to those in her own home. Slates and slate pencils and very few books were the necessary equipment she had for the dissemination of knowledge to her pupils. Under this situation, some would recite while others studied. Thus concentration and application were stressed and developed. This was a greater problem because of the different ages of the

students. Because of the wide distribution of the settlers in Hooper (in township 5 N, Range 2 & 3 West) other schools were built in 1876 to accommodate the pupils and patrons. A school was built at 6700 West 5500 South. The land was deeded to the school board of the 16th School District by James Beus on August 14, 1880.³⁸ This was known as the West School. It was financed by those living in the west part of the



Joseph Wadsworth Home

Pictured are Mr. Wadsworth, Gladys Simpson, John Simpson, and Ann Simpson. This house was used as a private school serving West Hooper before the West School was built in 1879. (Picture, courtesy of Orson Cottle.)

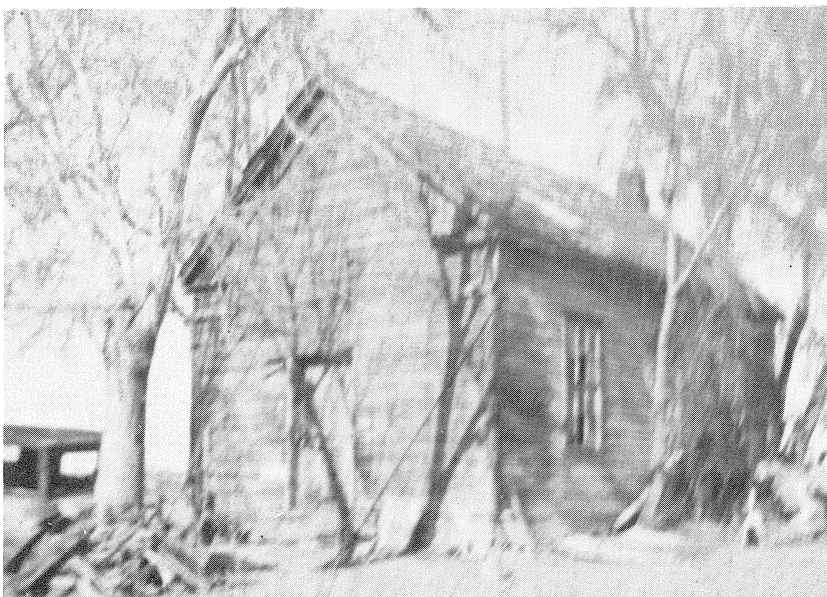
³⁸Book of Deeds, 71 L (Section 14, part of NE.)

town. Much credit is due the following, who sponsored it.

James Beus
J. M. Jorgenson
Eli Spaulding
James Byington
Nels Arave
Elisha Hardy
John Rigby

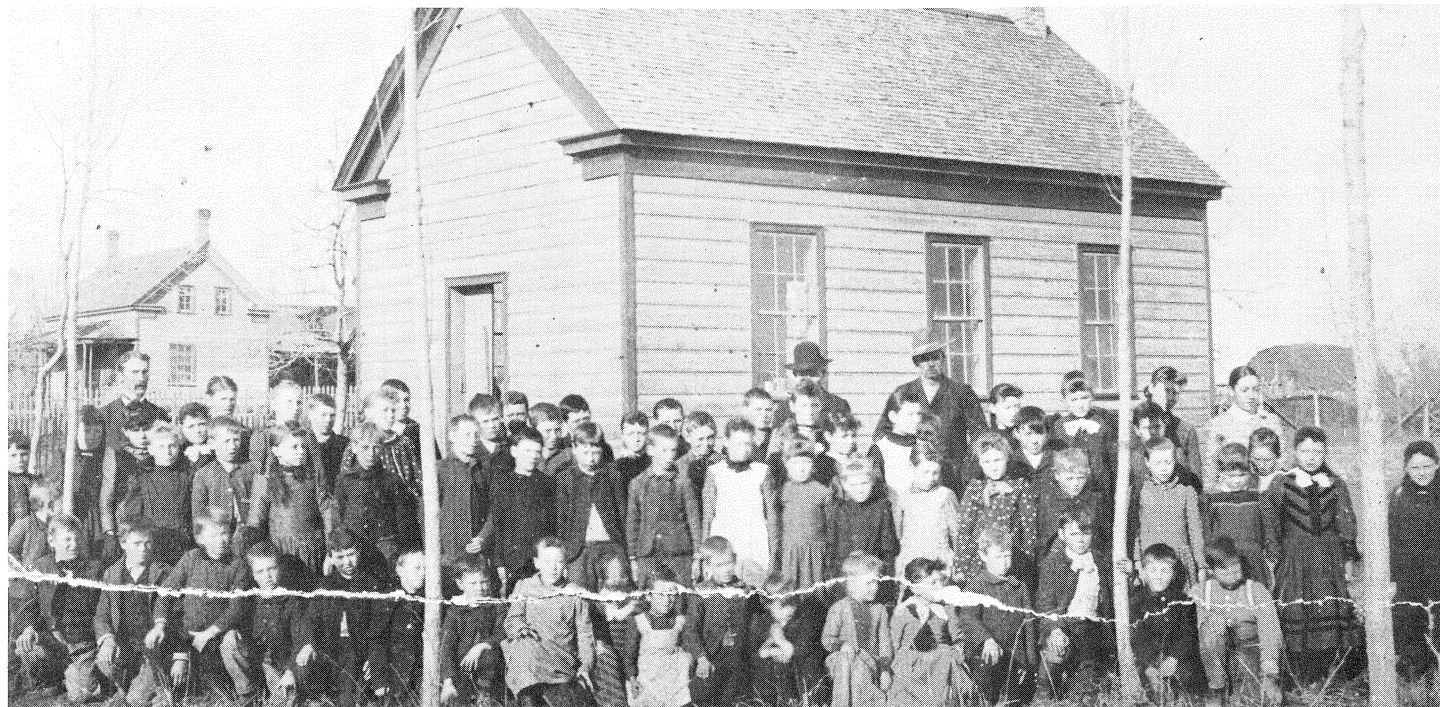
John Flinders
William Flinders
Anthony Haynes
Abiah Wadsworth
Joseph W. Wadsworth
George C. Wilson
William Miller

Later, the school district reimbursed those who sponsored this project. This school building was also used for Sunday School and socials.



Picture of the West School-taken after the school was abandoned when the four-room Central School was built about 1904 and 1905.

On October 29, 1884, James Lowe (signed Low) deeded Trustees of Hooper City School District, Eli D. Spaulding, John Manning, and Ruben Belnap a part of South West 1/4 S 7-T5N-R2W. This school was built on high ground at 4550 South 5800 West. The land was irrigated by Wilson Canal and the drinking water had to be carried.



West School House - School Number 2 and students. Hooper School District
Alice Simpson swept and dusted this school for one term to pay for her
tuition of \$3. Picture by courtesy of Susan Cox Fowers.

North School



The following students have been identified on the photo of the North School:

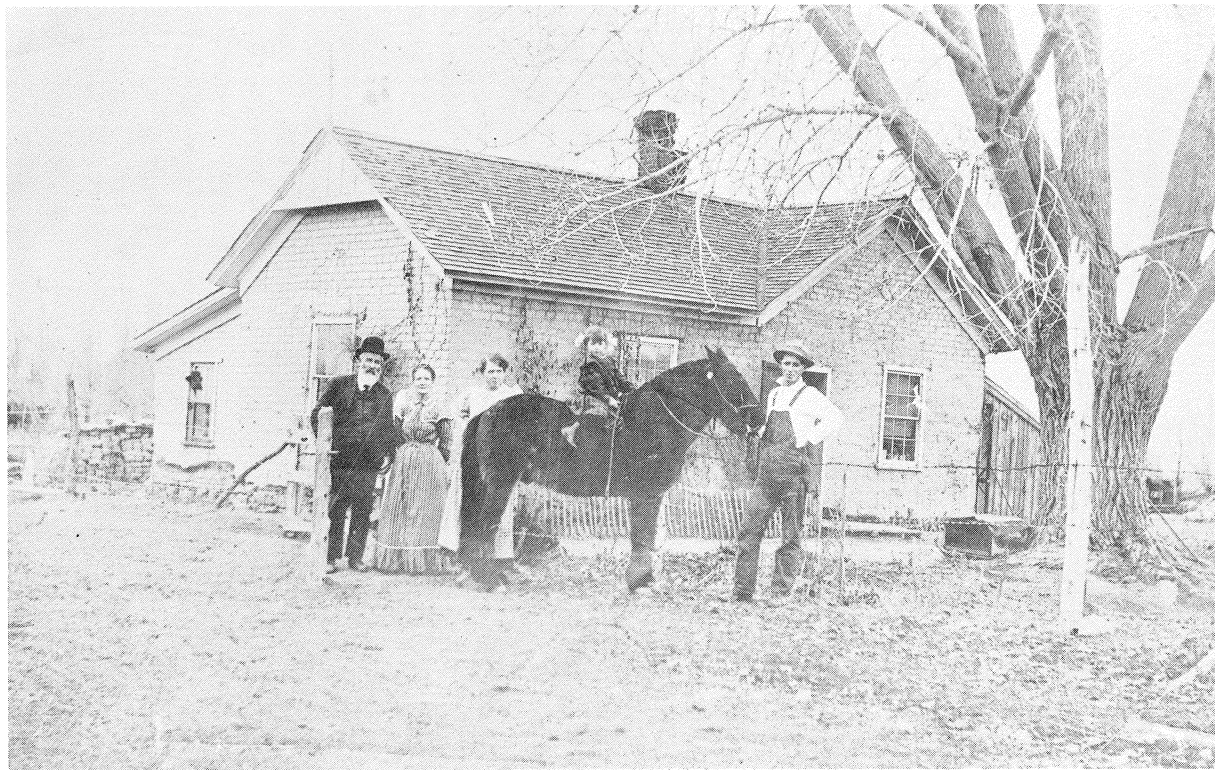
1. Lew Miles 2. Austin Jones 3. Grant Munsee
4. Ada Simpson 5. Lena Wadsworth 6. Catherine Todd
7. Isabell Todd 8. Florence Fowler
9. James Moyes 10. Myrtle Belnap 11. Stella Stoddard
12. Dora Jones 13. Ada Jones 14. Ben Fowler
15. Billy Simpson 16. Mable Stoddard
17. Flossie Ossman 18. Mary Ann Todd 19. Elijah Miles
20. Nephi Fielding 21. Cora Quebell
22. John Fowers 23. Jesse Fowers 24. Lorenzo Elgreen
25. Polly Smith 26. John Hull
27. Lizzie Moyes 28. Violet Fowler 29. Ed McDonald
30. Nellie Quebell 31. John Lowe
32. Ruth Todd 33. Rob Smith 34. Lizzie Todd
35. Johnie Moyes 36. Maggie Mitchell 37. Etta Belnap
38. John Belnap 39. John Johnson
40. Robert Moyes 41. Grant Munsee 42. Oscar Ossman
43. Lizzie McDonald 44. Sarah Weir
45. Lottie Simpson 46. David Fowler
47. Joseph H. Perry - Co. Superintendant
48. William J. Belnap - Trustee 49. Eliza Belnap
50. Mrs. Walton - Principal's wife
51. William H. Walton - Teacher 52. James and Ann Lowe

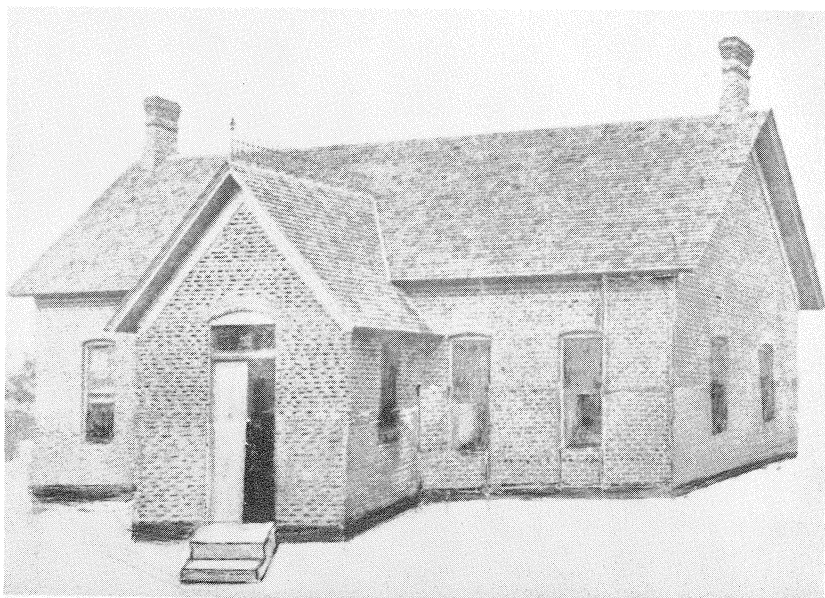
After the building of the first community constructed school, Pioneer School, in Block 1, Lot 1, the Congregational Church built a free school (no tuition charged). This was erected on Lot 1, Block 10, one block due east of Hooper's first L. D. S. Meetinghouse. The clay for this school and the home for the pastor, south of the school on the same Lot 1, was taken from the James Fielding pasture in Section 12 - R 3 W. The first pastor was Joseph Peebles.

Joseph Peebles moved to Roy. (His son, Roy, was the first person buried in the Roy Cemetary.)

Residence of the Principal of the Old Free School - 1905

Pictured: Dr. Frederick King, Emma Senior King, Merlin King Lampman, Nelda Rigby and Grover King.





Congregational School

This school in this community did not succeed satisfactorily to the Congregationalists, and it was sold to the 16th School District and used for a Central School for the 6th, 7th, and 8th grades. Following is a picture of the 8th Grade Graduating Class of the year - 1900. At that time, the 8th Grades of the county were required to go to Ogden for the County Examination for Graduation. Weber County had no high school at that time. Those wishing to go to advanced schooling went to Weber Stake Academy or Ogden High School.



Eighth Grade Graduating Class of the year - 1900

Front Row, left to right: Agnes Moore, Clara Cottle, Principal William Walton, Mary Johnston, and Nellie Quebell.

Back Row: Albert Ohlson, John M. Belnap, Henry Belnap, and William Manning.

The Relief Society Hall was used also for school purposes before the district acquired the free school building, and at a later date, 1904, it was used as an overflow school to relieve crowded conditions at the Central, the South, the West, and the North Schools.

In January of 1904, to relieve the congestion at the schools, the fifth grade was taken from the South, West, and North Schools, and the sixth grade from the Central School and sent to the Relief Society Hall. Two grades were in one room. The room had double seats (two students

per seat). A pot-bellied stove and long stove pipe extending to the chimney were on the north end of the room where the teachers desk and chair were situated. There were four rows of double seats. Dinner pails and cloaks were at the south end of the room. There were no lockers. The author taught in that school for his first teaching experience.



Relief Society Hall

THE OLD COUNTRY SCHOOLHOUSE

It stood on a bleak country corner,
The houses were distant and few,
A meadow lay back in the distance,
Beyond rose the hills to our view.
The roads crossing there at right angles,
Untraversed by pomp and array,
Were cropped by the cows in the summer;
I've watched them there many a day.

In memory's hall hangs the picture,
And though years of sad care are between,
It hangs with a beautiful gilding,
And well do I love it, I ween.
It stood on a bleak country corner,
But boyhood's young heart made it warm
It gloried in the sunshine of summer
'Twas cheerful in winter and storm.

The teacher, oh well I remember;
My heart has long kept him a place;
Perhaps by the world he's forgotten,
His memory no time can efface.
He met us with smiles on the threshold,
And in that rude temple of art,
He left with the skill of a workman,
His touch on the mind and the heart.

Oh, gay were the sports of the noontide,
When winter winds frolicked with snow;
We laughed at the freaks of the storm king
And shouted him on, all aglow.
We dashed at his beautiful sculptures,
Regardless of all its array,
We plunged in the feathery snowdrift
And sported the winter away.

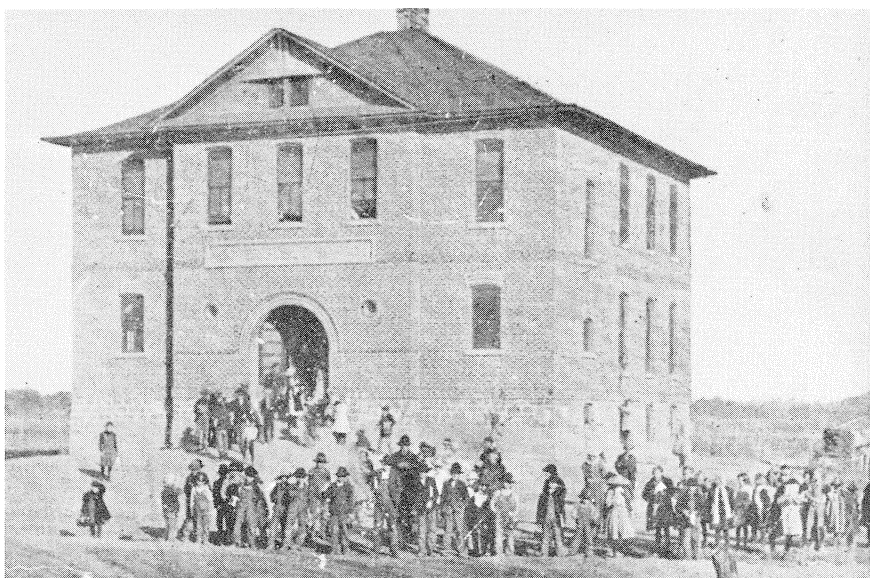
We sat on the old-fashioned benches,
Beguiled with our pencils and slate;
We thought of the opening future,
And dreamed of our manhood's estate.
O, days of my boyhood! I bless you;
While looking from life's busy prime,
The treasures are lingering with me
I gathered in life's early time.

O, still to that bleak country corner
Turns my heart in its weariness yet,
Where leading my gentle young sisters
With youthful companions I met.
I cast a fond glance o'er the meadow;
The hills just behind it I see

Away in the charm of the distance,
Old schoolhouse! a blessing on thee!

The foregoing poem by an unknown author. Courtesy
of Elizabeth McDonald.

In 1905, a new Central School was built on
Lot 5, Plat B. It had a basement, first floor,
and a second floor, **with** two rooms on each floor.
Each floor was swept and refuse was dropped to



Hooper Central School - 1905

the basement through a dust shaft from the top floor to the basement. Later, this school was enlarged to include all of the grades, and children that lived over one mile away were conveyed to school. A gymnasium and lunchroom were added later.

Special Training Courses were provided for school workers.⁴⁰

Supt. Fowler and 12 month workers, Provo, Utah

Supt. B. A. Fowler and 12 month workers for the Weber County School system have returned from Provo schooling for Vocational Workers.

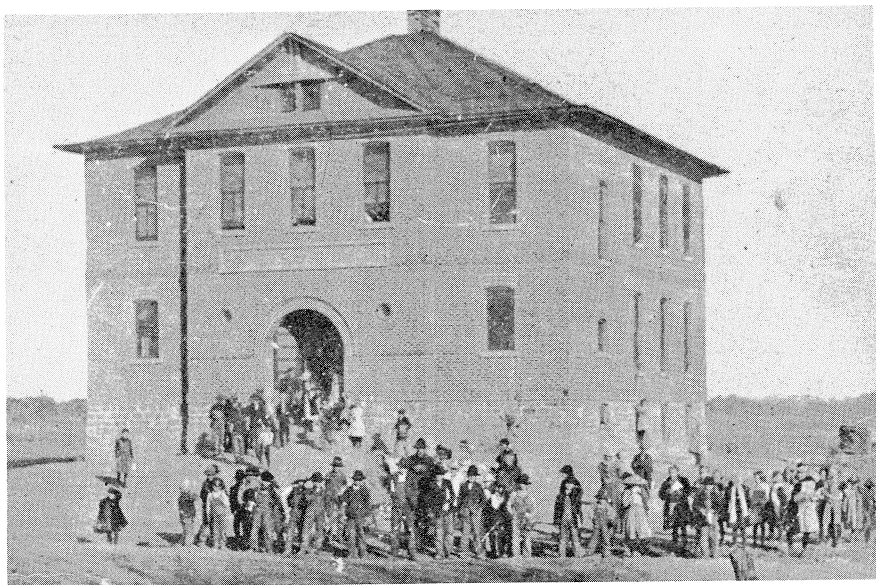
Those attending are as follows:

Douglas Brian
*George E. Fowler
C. I. Grow
*Charles T. Jones
*Victor Belnap
*John C. Neal

Robert W. Major
M. J. Christensen
H. A. McFarland
David G. Winn
John Stark

*From Hooper

⁴⁰Ogden Standard Examiner, June 20, 1920.



West view of Hooper Central School, built in 1905
(5900 West 5500 South) Hooper's 6th School

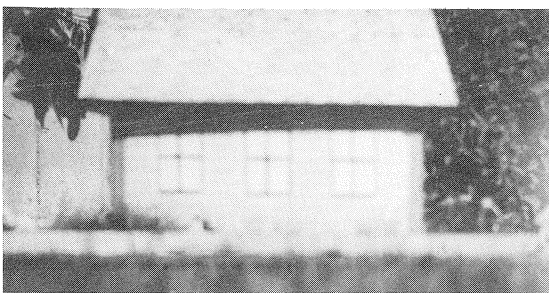


Hooper School 1905 - 1970

The first part of the building was constructed in 1905, and the addition in 1923. The gymnasium was added in 1936.

As the increase of population made the facilities of the school inadequate and presumed outdated for the growth of the school, it was deemed necessary to build a more modern and up-to-date structure. This was begun in 1969 immediately east of the preceding school pictured, with the intent of demolishing the old school. Some residents requested the school board leave part of the old school as a Relic Hall of Indian, Pioneer, and Modern Cultures. This was denied, and the old school was torn down.

There was another school section in the southern part of Hooper, but politically, it is in Davis County. The South Hooper School was built N E 1/4 of Section 25, T 5 N, R 3 W, on the east side of the main road to Hooper, (according to the Jesse W. Fox Survey), on land once claimed by Levi B. Hammon. (Deeded to 16th School District, June 1885). One of the last teachers to teach in this early school was Henry Bybee.



Drawing of South Hooper's Church and School

EARLY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF HOOPER

Name	Date
J. R. Messervy	1877-78
Thomas Johnson	1877
Washington Jenkins	1877

Name	Date
Unice Wattis	1878-79
Henrietta Belnap	1878
William Miller	1879
Willard Farr	1879
Belle Spaulding	1879
Josephine Balantyne	1879
Emily Newman	1880
Emry Soule	1880, 88-90
B. F. Critchlow	1880
David L. Deam	1880-81
W. G. Cragun	1880-81
Susan Wheeler	1881-82
Jane Balantyne	1881-82
Josiah B. Carver	1882
George Carver	1882
Eliza Wright	1882
Eliza E. Spaulding	1882
Alma Rogers	1883-84
Nellie Spaulding	1883
Josa Gamble	1883
Nellie Laney	1883
Ann F. Singleton	1883-84
Rosa Brown	1883-85
J. H. Bevens	1883-87, 90-92
C. Booth	1885
Mary Stimpson	1886-88
Mamie Robins	1886
Kate Underwood	1886
Annie F. Singleton	1883-84
Dinie C. Peterson	1887
Rosa Balantyne	1887
Barlow Wilson	1887-88
Mary Belnap	1888
Arbara Browning	1889
Ann Jones	1889
Hattie Knowlton	1889
L. Soule	1890
Bird Cruig	1891
J. D. Fredericks	1891
Joy Horo	1891-92
S. G. Watson	1891-92
Fred Elgreen	1893-94

Name	Date
J. Witherell	1893-94
H. P. Brown	1893-94
William H. Walton	1897-99, 91-96
James R. Beus	1888-91, 95-1900
Sadie Wood	1897
Nellie Marriot	1897
A. C. Patterson	1898, 91, 1900
Rebecca Farrell	1898
Helen Rhees	1898
F. L. Soule	1899
J. D. Hooper	1899
Sam Biddolph	1900
Joseph H. Fowles	1894-96, 1900-02
George Fowler	1901-03
Rose Jackson	1901-03
H. B. Arnold	1888, 94-95, 1900-03
Maggie McCloy	1903
O. P. Soule	1894-96

EARLY TEACHERS AT THE OLD SOUTH SCHOOL

Eunice Wattis	John Hill
David Dean	Nellie Dana
Susan Wheeler	Rosa Brown
Joseph H. Bevens	

PRINCIPALS OF CENTRAL SCHOOL 1905-1975

James R. Beus	1905-07
Thomas R. Jones	1907-08
Samuel Biddulph	1908-10
Joseph Fowles	1910-15
George E. Fowler	1915-20
Willis Smith	1920-21
James Arthur Smith	1921-24
Robert Eugene Widdison	1924-26
George E. Fowler	1926-31
Arnold Holland	1931-34
O. B. Hadlock	1934-40

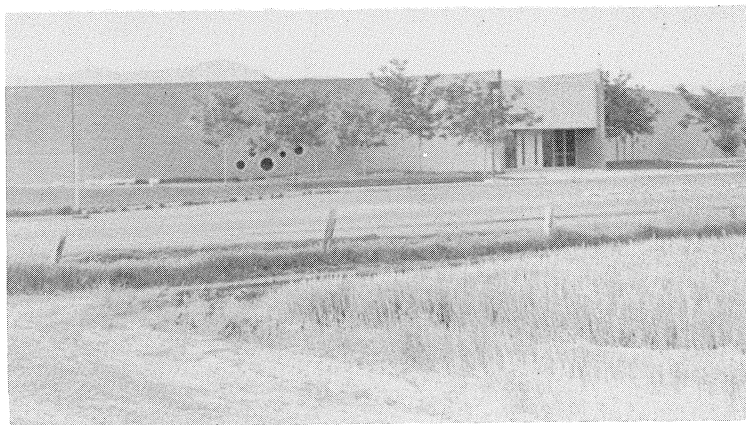
Maurice Barrett	1940-46
Howell Lee Cannon	1946-50
M. Nephi Manning	1950-58
Joseph Allen	1958-63
Myrlin Hansen	1963-1973
Glen H. McEntire	1973-

Information researched and submitted by Marian
W. Cox Arave.

New School under Construction - 1970



To be ready for use 1970-71 school year. Old
school to be torn down.



Hooper's School at Present

CHURCHES

The first religious meetings were held at the Herdhouse. When schools were built, Sunday School and church meetings were held in the school buildings when school was not in session. The residents of Hooper were predominantly L. D. S. Their first Church or Meetinghouse was built on Lot 6 - Block 11 - Plat A. The Congregational Church held services in their own school building on Lot 1, Block 10, Plat A, under the direction of Minister Joseph Peebles.

A few citizens were influenced by Spiritualism. They held their gatherings at private homes.

In 1869, the Hooper area was known as the 16th School District. This same region, in L. D. S. Church records, was organized as the 17th Ecclesiastical District, June 22, 1868, by Chauncey W. West. On this same date, Gilbert Belnap was made Presiding Elder of the Hooper District, with Elder Levi Hammond 1st Counselor, and Orval Atwood 2nd Counselor. On January 5, 1871, Franklin D. Richards dedicated the school which the citizens had succeeded in erecting. After the West School was completed in 1876, it was also used for religious purposes.

Hooper Ward was organized May 28, 1877, by Franklin D. Richards, with Gilbert Belnap as Bishop, Charles Parker 1st Counselor, and John Flinders 2nd Counselor. Hooper's first meetinghouse was built during his administration which continued until April 1888. He was succeeded by the following Bishops: William W. Child 1888; James R. Beus 1913; Thomas W. Read 1923; and John D. Hooper 1930; J. Levi Beus 1938; and Verg C. Jensen 1942, the last Bishop of one ward for the community.

South Hooper Ward was created June 26, 1877. The following served in the Bishopric;

Bishop Henry B. Gwilliams	June 26, 1877;
George Davis, 1st Counselor	1878;
William Priest, 2nd Counselor	Sept. 10, 1878;
Joseph Messervy, Ward Clerk.	

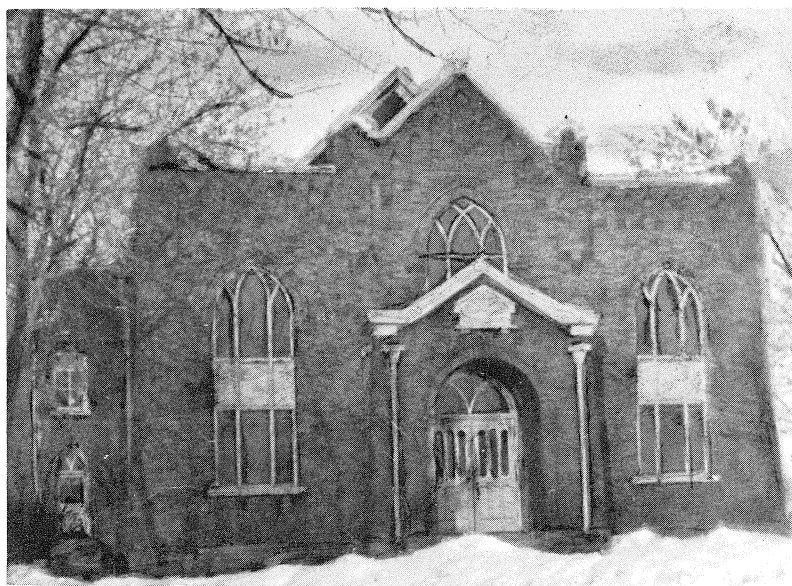
Andrew Jensen, the Church Historian, visited South Hooper Ward, June 20, 1893, and met with the following people for the purpose of obtaining historical information: Henry B. Gwilliams, Levi B. Hammon, Elizabeth Gwilliams, William Priest, James G. Wood, Antone C. Christensen, and Alice Wood.⁴¹

Hooper's meetinghouse was built in 1888 on Lot 6, Block 11, Plat A. It was a brick structure with pilasters on each side to reinforce the brick walls. It had a main room on the east and a vestry at the west, and a prayer room upstairs above the vestry. The brick for this building was made at a brick yard on Charles Rundquist's place in Roy, according to Lorenzo E. Elgreen, former resident of Hooper. The main room had a pulpit and organ and choir area on the west. It was heated by two large, iron, coal stoves to the east of the pulpit--one on each side. Lighting was provided by chandeliers hung from the high ceiling and fueled with gas. The choir seats were west of the pulpit. The choir area had a seating capacity for a large and faithful choir. Bro. Joseph Balantyne was janitor for that chapel in its early days.

⁴¹Cora Bodily Bybee, History of Syracuse, p. 1.



Hooper's First Chapel - 1886



Same Chapel remodeled by making additions on both east and west, balcony on the east. The building faces east.

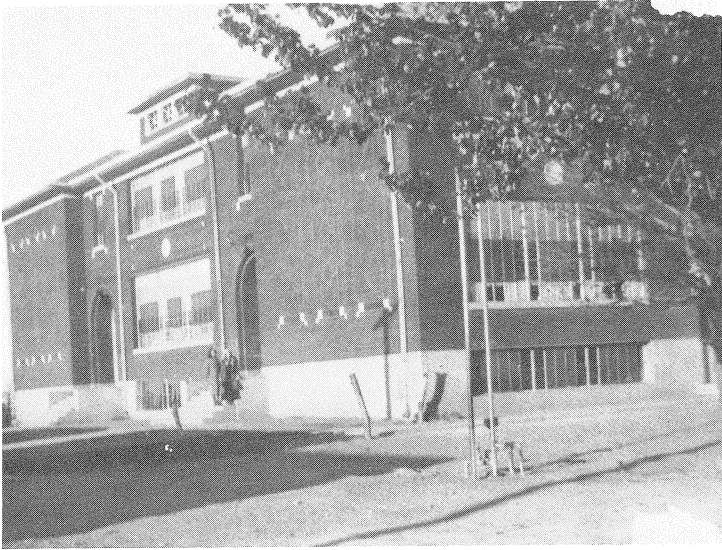
HOOPER WARD DIVIDED

Hooper Ward was in Weber Stake until 1942. It was then changed to Lakeview Stake. When the new stake was organized, Hooper Ward was divided, February 16, 1947, and Hooper Second Ward was created with Floyd D. Fowers as Bishop; Albert J. Fielding as 1st Counselor; Francis V. Simpson as 2nd Counselor; Wendell T. Belnap as Ward Clerk; and Earl Simpson as Finance Clerk.

While Hooper Second Ward members were building their chapel, they sometimes held meeting and Sunday school in the recreation hall on the town square, and at the Hooper school on Lot 5, Plat B, of Hooper City survey.



Recreation Hall on the Town Square was used to hold church meetings.

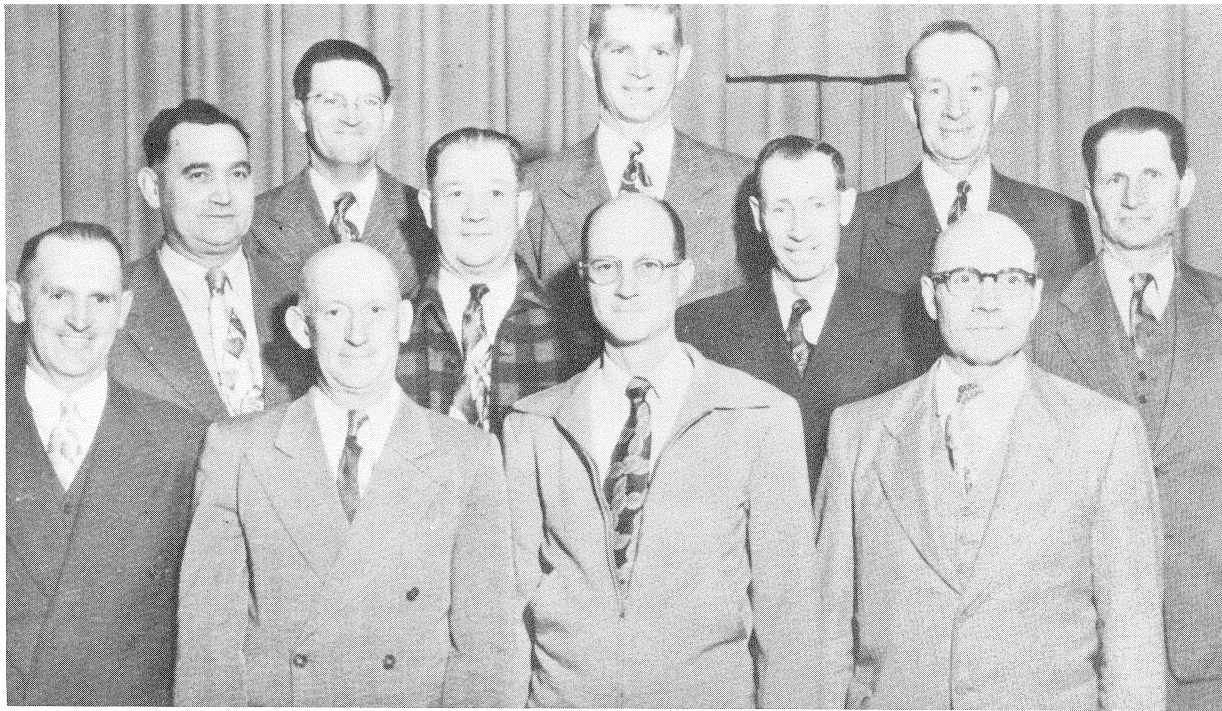


Hooper School was used to hold church meetings.

A Building Committee, with Floyd Jensen as supervisor, was formed to erect a new chapel. (Pictured on next page.)

There were two ways in which credit was given to meet the cost of chapel construction--allowance for labor and cash contribution. In addition, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints gave a specific amount thereto.

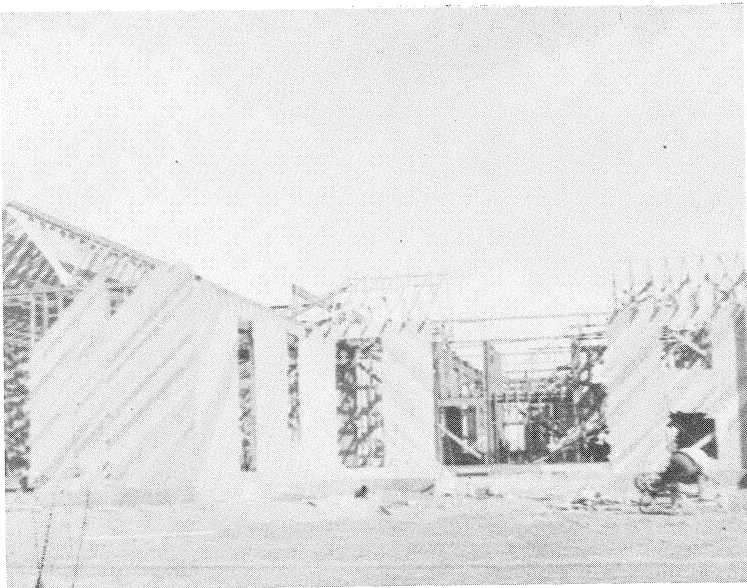
The Ground Breaking was September, 1949, at 1949 at 5000 So. 5900 West. The framework began March 26, 1950. Following the picture of the Building Committee is a picture of the construction of the main chapel, recreation hall and south wing.

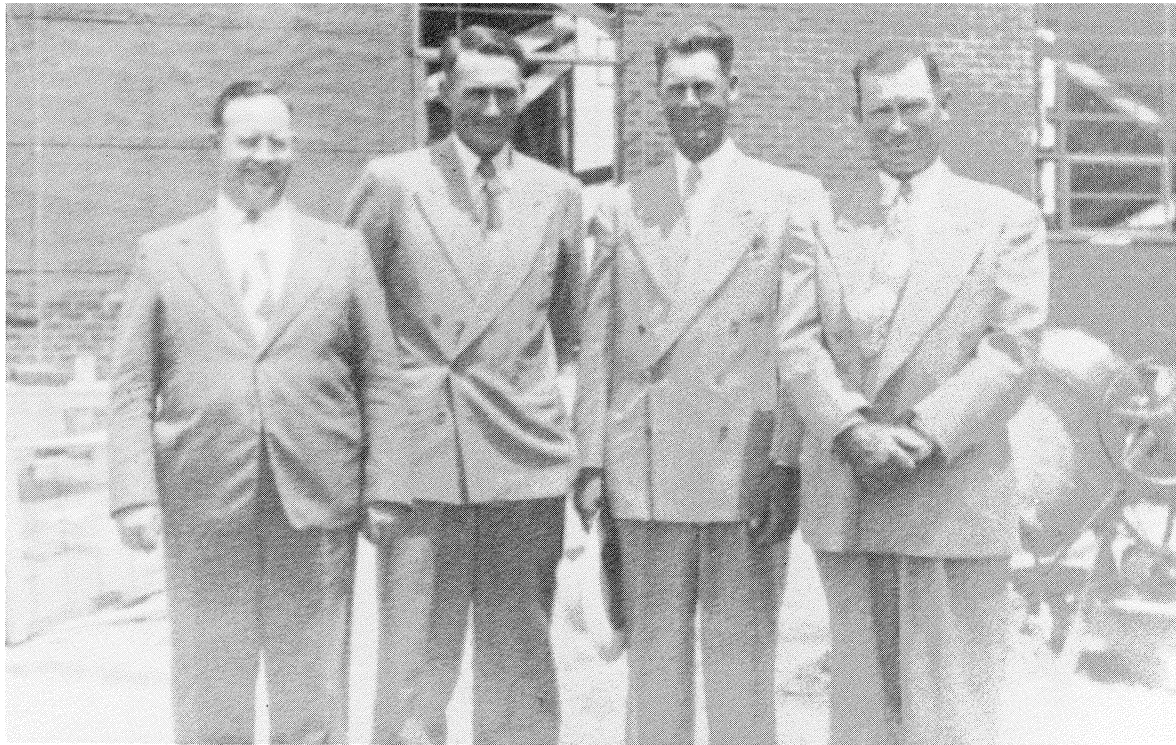


Building Fund Committee, Hooper 2nd Ward, Front Row, left to right: Glen S. Fowers, J. Paul Fowers, Floyd H. Jensen, and Lorenzo Belnap. 2nd Row: Edwin J. (Ted) Parker, Charles A. Cook, Leslie G. Fowers, and Roy E. Arave. Back Row: C. Harold Simpson, Archibald G. Widdison, and T. Bruce Johnston.

Hooper 2nd Ward under construction

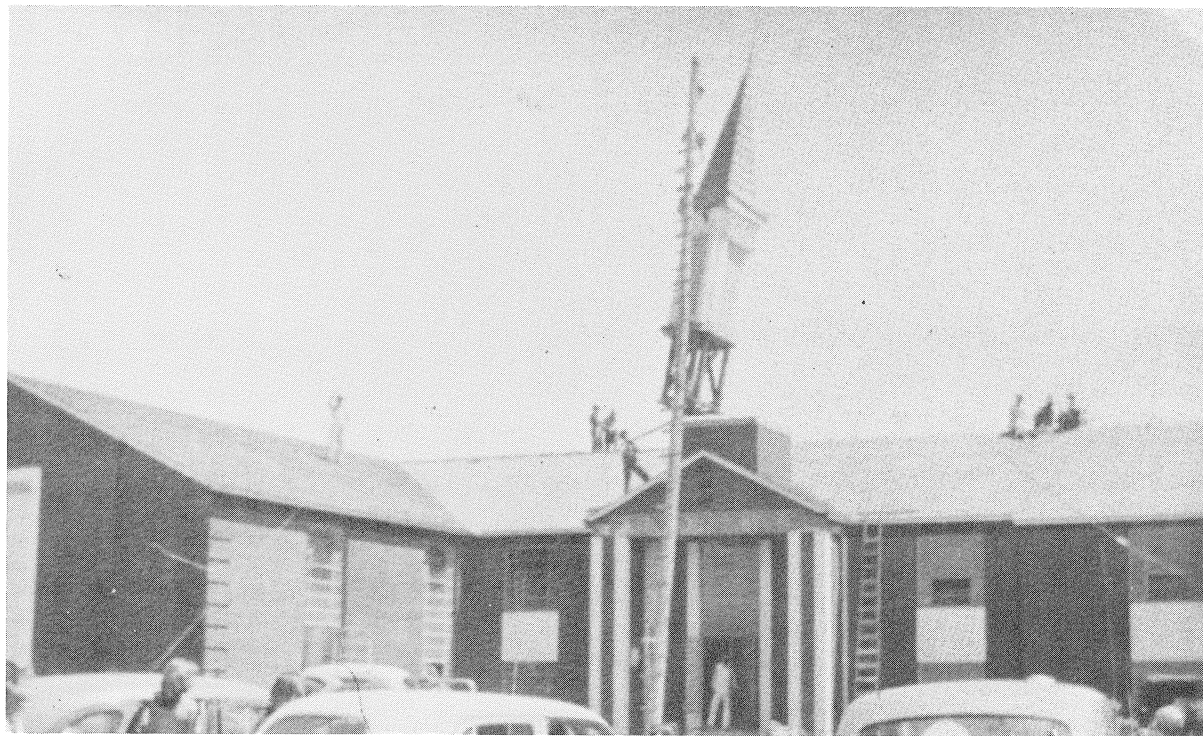
Lorenzo Belnap was in charge of the finances for a time during the building process. Paul Fowers was the General Chairman of the Building Committee up to the time of his death. Wendell T. Belnap took care of donated labor and paid labor records from September, 1949, to November, 1951, when the chapel was completed.





Hooper 2nd Ward Bishopric at construction site of new chapel. Left to right: Wendell T. Belnap, Albert J. Fielding, Bishop Floyd D. Fowers, and Francis V. Simpson.

Raising of the Steeple, July 30, 1951



THE RAISING OF THE STEEPLE

by Nola M. Cox

The hours, the days had made a year, O
Yes, and nearly another.
The winds had brought the rains and the
Snow, but never did asunder,
The night was calm, the stars shone bright
And the moon hung high in the sky,
Yet, restless saints were tossing in beds
Anxious while dawn drew nigh.
The day of days this was to be,
A miracle to these people,
Yes, thrill upon thrill was here at last,
They were to raise the church steeple.
In majesty and splendor it lie on the sand,
A master piece to behold,
For skillful hands had worked with joy,
Its beauties to unfold.

Of course this thing of beauty
Was large and heavy too,
But active minds around the ward
Knew just how to set it true.
While waiting to put on high,
The copper had turned to gray,
"Vinegar and salt will make it shine,"
Lillian heard the painter say.
So when dawn arrived it found her there
Busy as could be,
For Lillian loves the work of the Lord
And her time--Well, its just free.
The Bishop, all smiles, hurried along the road,
A mile long pole he was bringing,
This is the thing we need most of all,
To hoist it to the ceiling.

Bud Simpson had slept on the problem that night,
And found it no problem at all.
He hurried to Bert's, a drag-line he got,
Now no one would take a fall.
John Widdison could do it by himself,
With just a nice long cable,

His mind no doubt would do it's best
But his body--wasn't able.
Now right on time was Willy O,
The whole task he aimed to shoulder,
He watched with sharp eyes as it left the ground,
And then kept shouting, "HOLD'ER."
Good Alex knew it would take some work
To place the steeple to rest
So brought along his mother and wife,
For they always know what's best.

Paul Fowers was glad when morning came,
He's one that's rather bald,
He got himself right underneath
Ready to stop the fall.
And then on the roof a cable he held
To keep'er from swing'n round,
By golly, if the truth was known,
He pulled 'er from the ground.
In climbing up the jin pole,
Lynn Johnston showed no fright,
The navy claimed him for several years,
He sails just like a kite.
He loosed the cable from the top
And then just like a vision
Could see himself in Moroni's place,
And nearly took position.

Don Arave was in the navy too,
He had ideas to spare,
If they would just listen to what he said,
It would soon be up there.
His father Roy, so quiet and nice,
His ideas tried to tell,
But when no one listened, his anger arose,
And he said right out loud, "Oh, Well----"
From the other side came Albert Anderson,
Soon's he could see the sun,
He'd put it up for his old friends,
Like a shot from his old gun.
There's a little guy that's there every day,
And no matter what is said,
He hammers things up, in a certain way,
For the blue print he has read.

Now this job of raising the steeple,
No doubt had worried some,
For in church he'd painted a picture,
And wondered if the men would come.
He, too, had tossed on his pillow,
Anxious for the job to be done,
And when he arrived and saw all the men,
"Boy, this would be fun."
He had no idea that they'd have ideas too,
Oh dear, what confusion!
Well, the steeple stands high but how it was done,
To most, is just an allusion.
To look at that steeple reaching high in the blue,
One would never guess
That the faith of everyone who was present that day,
Was put at length to the test.
In their homes that night, though tired they were,
Each man was proud of his labors,
But the truth of the story, of how it was raised,
T'was the prayer of us close neighbors.

This was given as a musical reading by Nola Cox at
a building fund program.



Hooper II Ward Completed in 1951, Dedicated Dec. 2,
1951 by President David O. McKay.

Hooper 2nd Ward Chapel built on northwest corner of Section 18, at 500 South 5900 West.





View of Chapel filled to capacity for Dedication Service of Hooper 2nd Ward Chapel.

Another view of Hooper 2nd Ward Chapel filled to capacity for Dedication Service.



A BRIEF HISTORY OF HOOPER WARD AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

On February 16, 1947, our Hooper Ward was divided into two wards. Hooper 1st Ward remained in the old chapel.

The old chapel was built in 1888, and re-modeled in 1913. After deciding to build the new chapel, the fund was started February 22, 1948. The tearing down of the old building was started April 7, 1952, and completed in three weeks.

On May 2, 1952, at a special ground breaking ceremony that was attended by Bishop Joseph L. Wirthlin and Howard J. McKeen; the building was begun. Through the hard work of the committee and the support of the Ward members, the building was completed in about sixteen months.

BUILDING SELECTION COMMITTEE

Bishop Lorin E. Munn	Lawren I. Meldrum
Ervin Christensen	J. Albert Anderson

BUILDING FUND COMMITTEE

J. Albert Anderson	May Smith
Chairman	Secretary
Orson Cottle	Ervin Christensen
Ivan Christensen	Thorald H. Cox
Henry T. Cottle	Eldon S. Clark
Roy B. Hunter	Don W. Calderwood
Francis L. Beasley	Wilford W. McCloy
L. Harold Fowers	Verg C. Jensen
Wayne Bingham	Orson Christensen
T. Arch Jones	

DECORATING COMMITTEE

Ardell Hunter	Lucile King
Chairman	May Smith
Leoan Burningham	

MUSIC COMMITTEE

Melvin J. Widdison	Raymond E. Widdison
Chairman	Ilah Giles
Florence Christensen	Mary Parker
Marion Allen	

CONTRACTOR - Bishop Lorin E. Munn

GENERAL COMMITTEE

J. Reed Naisbitt	Frank W. Fowers
Chairman	Secretary
Wiley Fowers	William N. Read
Mack S. Taft	R. Howard Cox
C. Ellis Giles	L. Orlin Garner
Gilbert L. Read	J. Ole McArthur
Arthur A. Fowers	Orson E. Christensen
Raymond E. Widdison	D. Fay Parker
J. Eugene Fowers	

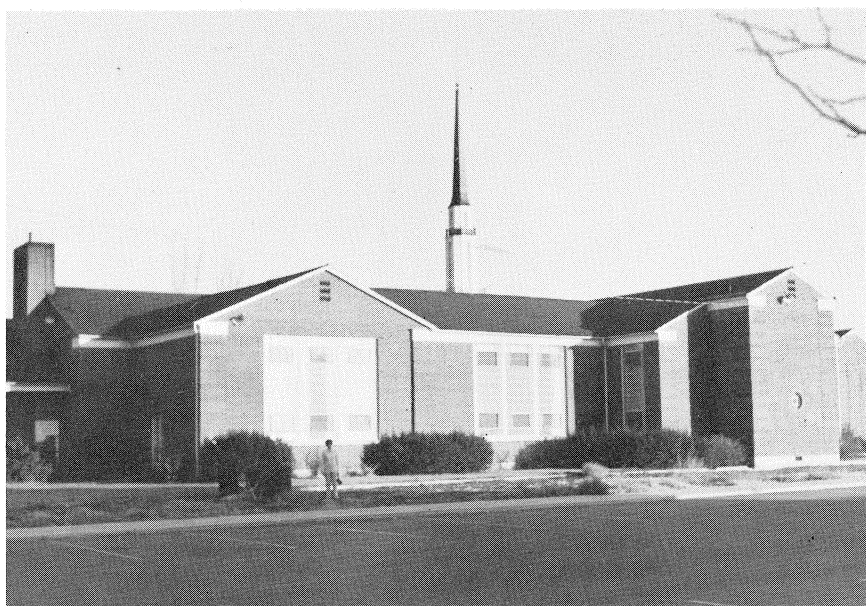
WOMEN'S LABOR COMMITTEE

Marion Allen	June Manning
Chairman	

Dedicatory Services of Hooper 1st Ward Chapel were held October 25, 1955, 2 P. M. Bishop, Lorin E. Munn; First Counselor, T. Arch Jones; Second Counselor, Francis G. Widdison; Clerk, D. Norman Read; Asst. Clerk, George Fowers; Finance Clerk, Melvin J. Widdison.



In 1953, the Hooper 1st Ward built a new chapel and demolished the old one. In 1964, Hooper 3rd Ward was created. The 1st and 3rd Wards occupied the same chapel.



Rear View of New Chapel Hooper 1st Ward



Lakeview Stake Center was completed in 1968, across from Hooper Park and adjacent to Hooper 1st Ward Chapel.

The following is a complete record of the
presiding authorities of the Hooper Wards and
Ward Clerks.

Bishop Gilbert Belnap

May 28, 1877-1888

1st Coun. C. Charles Parker

May 28, 1877-1888

2nd Coun. John Flinders

May 28, 1877-1887



G. Belnap

Bishop William W. Child

1888-1913

1st Coun. Oley Olson

1888-1904

1st Coun. Oscar S. Rice

1904-1912

1st Coun. Anthon C. Christensen

1912-1913

2nd Coun. Nephi Kardy

1888-1900

2nd Coun. Anthon C. Christensen

1900-1912

2nd Coun. Francis M. Belnap

1912-1913



W. Child

Bishop James R. Beus

1913-1923

1st Coun. Charles Gilbert Parker

1913-1920

1st Coun. Thomas W. Read

1920-1923

2nd Coun. Lorenzo Emil Olsen

1913-1916

2nd Coun. Robert E. Widdison

1916-1923



J. Beus

Bishop Thomas W. Read

1923-1930

1st Coun. Robert E. Widdison

1923-1925

1st Coun. James G. Widdison

1925-1930

2nd Coun. Hyrum L. Rigby

1923-1925

2nd Coun. John H. Naisbitt

1925-1930



T. Read

Bishop John D. Hooper

1930-1938

1st Coun. John H. Naisbitt

1930-1937 (Died)

1st Coun. Jesse W. Fowers

1937-1938

2nd Coun. Jesse W. Fowers

1930-1937

2nd Coun. Edward Penman

1937-1944



J. Hooper

Bishop J. Levi Beus

June 1938-1942

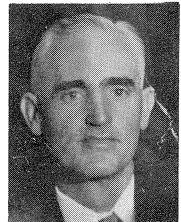
1st Coun. Edward Penman

June 1938-1942

2nd Coun. Leonard Christensen

June 1938-1942

Clerk R. Parel Parker



J. Beus

Bishop Verg C. Jensen

Apr. 12, 1942-Nov. 9, 1947

1st Coun. Howard Widdison

Apr. 12, 1942-Nov. 12, 1944

1st Coun. Floyd D. Fowers

Nov. 1944-Feb. 16, 1947

1st Coun. Lawren I. Meldrum

Feb. 16, 1947-Nov. 9, 1947

2nd Coun. Floyd D. Fowers

Apr. 12, 1942-Nov. 12, 1944



V. Jensen

2nd Coun. Rulon Widdison
 Nov. 12, 1944–Sept. 22, 1946
 2nd Coun. Jay Beus
 Sept. 22, 1946–Feb. 16, 1947
 2nd Coun. Lorin E. Munn
 Feb. 16, 1947–Nov. 9, 1947

Since the Hooper Ward was divided Feb. 16, 1947, the Wards are known as Hooper 1st and Hooper 2nd.

1st Ward Bishoprics:

Bishop Lawren I. Meldrum
 Nov. 9, 1947–July 16, 1950
 1st Coun. Lorin E. Munn
 Nov. 9, 1947–July 16, 1950
 2nd Coun. Raymond E. Widdison
 Nov. 9, 1947–July 16, 1950



L. Meldrum

Bishop Lorin E. Munn
 July 16, 1950–Feb. 14, 1954
 1st Coun. Thomas Archibald Jones
 July 16, 1950–Feb. 14, 1954
 2nd Coun. Francis G. Widdison
 July 16, 1950–Feb. 14, 1954
 Clerk Norman Read
 –Feb. 14, 1954



L. Munn

Bishop Mack S. Taft
 Feb. 14, 1954–July 22, 1956
 1st Coun. Don Norman Read
 Feb. 14, 1954–July 22, 1956
 2nd Coun. Lloyd R. King
 Feb. 14, 1954–July 22, 1956
 Clerk Melvin Widdison



M. Taft

Bishop Don Norman Read

July 22, 1956-Apr. 30, 1961

1st Coun. Lloyd R. King

July 22, 1956-Apr. 30, 1961

2nd Coun. Melvin Widdison

July 22, 1956-Apr. 30, 1961

Ward Clerk Joseph Allen

July 22, 1956-Nov. 8, 1959

Ward Clerk Nelson Arave

Nov. 8, 1959-Jan. 20, 1963



D. Read

Bishop Theron H. Simpson

Apr. 30, 1961-Mar. 1, 1970

1st Coun. Orson Earl Christensen

Apr. 30, 1961-Nov. 6, 1966

1st Coun. Gene Arave

Nov. 6, 1966-Mar. 1, 1970

2nd Coun. Gene Arave

Apr. 30, 1961-Nov. 6, 1966

2nd Coun. Richard Lewis

Nov. 6, 1966-Mar. 1, 1970

Ward Clerk **Nelson Arave**

Apr. 30, 1961-May 24, 1964

Ward Clerk Harold B. Jackson

May 24, 1964-Mar. 1, 1970



T. Simpson

Bishop Gene Arave

Mar. 1, 1970-Jan. 27, 1974

1st Coun. Joseph W. Allen

Mar. 1, 1970-Jan. 27, 1974

2nd Coun. S. Lyman Ballif

Mar. 1, 1970-Jan. 27, 1974

Ward Clerk Harold B. Jackson

Mar. 1, 1970-Jan 27, 1974



G. Arave

Bishop H. Lisle Parker

Jan. 27, 1974-

1st Coun. Vernon Lamar Cook

Jan. 27, 1974-

2nd Coun. Lavelle Dee Fowles

Jan. 27, 1974-Aug. 4, 1974

2nd Coun. Lamar P. Christensen

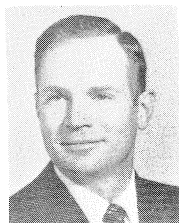
Aug. 4, 1974-

Ward Clerk Harold B. Jackson

Jan. 27, 1974-Sept. 14, 1975

Ward Clerk Virle Barrow

Sept. 14, 1975-



L. Parker

2nd Ward Bishoprics:

Bishop Floyd D. Fowers

Feb. 16, 1947-Apr. 15, 1956

1st Coun. Albert J. Fielding

Feb. 16, 1947-Apr. 15, 1956

2nd Coun. Francis V. Simpson

Feb. 16, 1947-Apr. 15, 1956

Ward Clerk Wendell T. Belnap

Finance Clerk Earl Simpson



F. Fowers

Bishop Francis V. Simpson

Apr. 15, 1956-Sept. 2, 1962

1st Coun. Frank V. Rawson

Apr. 15, 1956-Aug. 1957

1st Coun. Clyde D. Lowe

Aug. 25, 1957-Sept. 2, 1962

2nd Coun. Clyde D. Lowe

Apr. 15, 1956-Aug. 25, 1957

2nd Coun. Lloyd Spaulding

Aug. 25, 1957 - Sept. 2, 1962

Clerk Earl Simpson



F. Simpson

Bishop Albert J. Fielding

Sept. 2, 1962-May 24, 1964

1st Coun. Jay R. Beus

Sept 2, 1962-May 24, 1964

2nd Coun. Don W. Arave

Sept. 2, 1962-May 24, 1964

Clerk Earl Simpson

Clerk H. Edsel Jones

Finance Clerk Delbert R. Hull



A. Fielding

Hooper 1st Ward and Hooper 2nd Ward divided
May 24, 1964. Hooper 3rd Ward created.

2nd Ward Bishoprics (Cont):

Bishop Frank V. Rawson

May 24, 1964-Sept. 20, 1970

1st Coun. Jay R. Beus

May 24, 1964-May 9, 1965

1st Coun. William Cottle

May 9, 1965-Sept. 20, 1970

2nd Coun. William A. Cottle

May 24, 1964-May 9, 1965

2nd Coun. Ralph Clayton Lewis

May 9, 1965-Oct. 1966

2nd Coun. LaGrande H. Belnap

Oct. 1966-Sept. 20, 1970

Clerk H. Edsel Jones

Finance Clerk Delbert R. Hull



F. Rawson

Bishop William A. Cottle

Sept. 20, 1970-Nov. 15, 1973

1st Coun. C. Jay Simpson

Sept. 20, 1970-Jan. 27, 1974

2nd Coun. Ralph D. Miles

Sept. 20, 1970-Jan. 27, 1974

Clerk H. Edsel Jones

Finance Clerk Glen T. Belnap



W. Cottle

Bishop C. Jay Simpson

Jan. 27, 1974-

1st Coun. William H. Johnson, Jr.

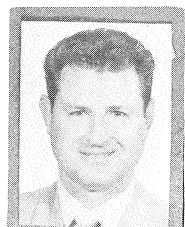
Jan. 27, 1974-

2nd Coun. Joseph A. Taylor

Jan. 27, 1974-

Clerk Earl F. Simpson

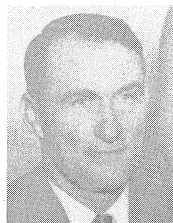
Finance Clerk Glen T. Belnap



C. J. Simpson

3rd Ward Bishoprics:

Bishop Albert J. Fielding
May 24, 1964–Nov. 29, 1970
1st Coun. Don W. Arave
May 24, 1964–Nov. 29, 1970
2nd Coun. Fred M. Johnston
May 24, 1964–Nov. 29, 1970
Ward Clerk Robert W. McCloy



A. Fielding

Bishop M. Fred Johnston
Nov. 29, 1970–
1st Coun. Lyman J. Cottam
Nov. 29, 1970–
2nd Coun. Mark Lindsay
Nov. 29, 1970–
Clerk Arthur Moore



F. Johnston

Hooper 4th Ward created January 27, 1974.

Hooper 1st Ward and Hooper 2nd Ward divided
January 27, 1974, and Hooper 4th Ward was created.

Bishop Merrill J. Widdison
Jan. 27, 1974–
1st Coun. Ralph D. Miles
Jan. 27, 1974–
2nd Coun. Clair T. Kilts
Jan. 27, 1974–
Clerk H. Edsel Jones
Jan. 27, 1974–
Finance Clerk J. Richard Miller
Jan. 27, 1974–



M. Widdison

The following have served as Ward Clerks:

James Johnston	1903-1909
John H. Naisbitt	1909-1916
Joseph A. Fowers	1916-1918
John M. Belnap	1918-1922
Clarence J. Manning	1922-1933
Robert Parel Parker	1933-1947
Don Norman Read - 1st Ward	1947-1954
Joseph Allen - 1st Ward	1954-1959
Nelson Arave - 1st Ward	1959-1964
Wendell T. Belnap - 2nd Ward	1947-1955
Earl Simpson - 2nd Ward	1955-1962
Edsel Jones - 2nd Ward	1962-1964
Robert W. McCloy - 2nd Ward	1964-1970
Arthur Moore - 3rd Ward	1964-
Harold B. Jackson - 1st Ward	1964-
Earl Simpson - 2nd Ward	1974-
H. Edsel Jones - 4th Ward	1974-

HOOPER WARD'S FIRST CHOIR
by Vera Wadsworth Cook

Our early church records tell us Hooper's first Ward Choir was organized June 22, 1869, with Edwin Parker as director. They had no organ for accompaniment and very few books, making it very difficult to learn the songs. The few books they had were loaned to one member, then another, until they all knew the words of the songs to be sung.

Mr. Parker learned the music by playing it over and over on an old piccolo, then taught the music to the choir. He made a tuning fork from a piece of very hard wood.

After a few years, Mr. Parker obtained a small organ which he hauled to and from meetings and other church entertainments.

In the late seventies, the choir organized

with Harry Stone as the leader. He held this position until 1882 when Willard Flinders was appointed as the leader. Bro. Flinders directed the choir work for eighteen years, and then gave it up because of ill health.

Robert Cox was then appointed leader of the Hooper Ward Choir in the year 1900. There were about 26 members:

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Parker, Robert Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Flinders, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stone, Elizabeth Manning, Alma Flinders, William Parker, Mr. and Mrs. John Haynes, Oliver Belnap, Maggie Manning, Maria Pace, Loisa Secrest, Emily Dalton, James Jones, Elva Jones, Kate Jones, Sam Fowler, Jane Messervy, Anne Smith, Elizabeth Smith Frew, Bill Secrest, and Ed Secrest.

James Jones was President of the choir; Robert Cox, Conductor; and Lawrence Johnson, Organist.

The choir also put on concerts or recitals in other communities as well as Hooper. By white-top carriage, they traveled and put on a concert at Willard and also at Morgan. Mrs. Sofa Jones had relatives at Willard and William Coolbar in Morgan. Both were members of the choir. (William Coolbar was later a member of the Tabernacle Choir of Salt Lake City.)

The Hooper Ward Choir was always active in musical entertainments. Sometimes an entertainment was held and a small fee was charged. This was used to purchase books and an organ. (This organ is still in good condition today and is the prized possession of Catherine Parker Garner.)

When the churchhouse was renovated and completed, a new reed organ was purchased and enjoyed with the greatest of pride by all in the community.

Hooper has indeed been fortunate in having diligent leaders and much talent among the members.

Alma Hardy directed the choir after Robert Cox. Then came George Manning who had trained with Elihu Call and the Master, Mr. Witherspoon of Chicago. Mr. Manning continued on with the choir work. Serving as the accompanist on the Reed Organ was our artist and master, Lawrence Johnston. With outstanding leadership and diligent work of the members, the Hooper Ward Choir has been reported as one of the best in the area.

Soon after George Manning was released, G. Ellis Belnap directed the choir until he moved to Idaho in 1915. In 1940, Ilah Naisbitt Giles directed the choir work under difficulties, but tried to keep the choir active.

A good number of years of progressive labor and service of talented members have been given to keep a good choir.

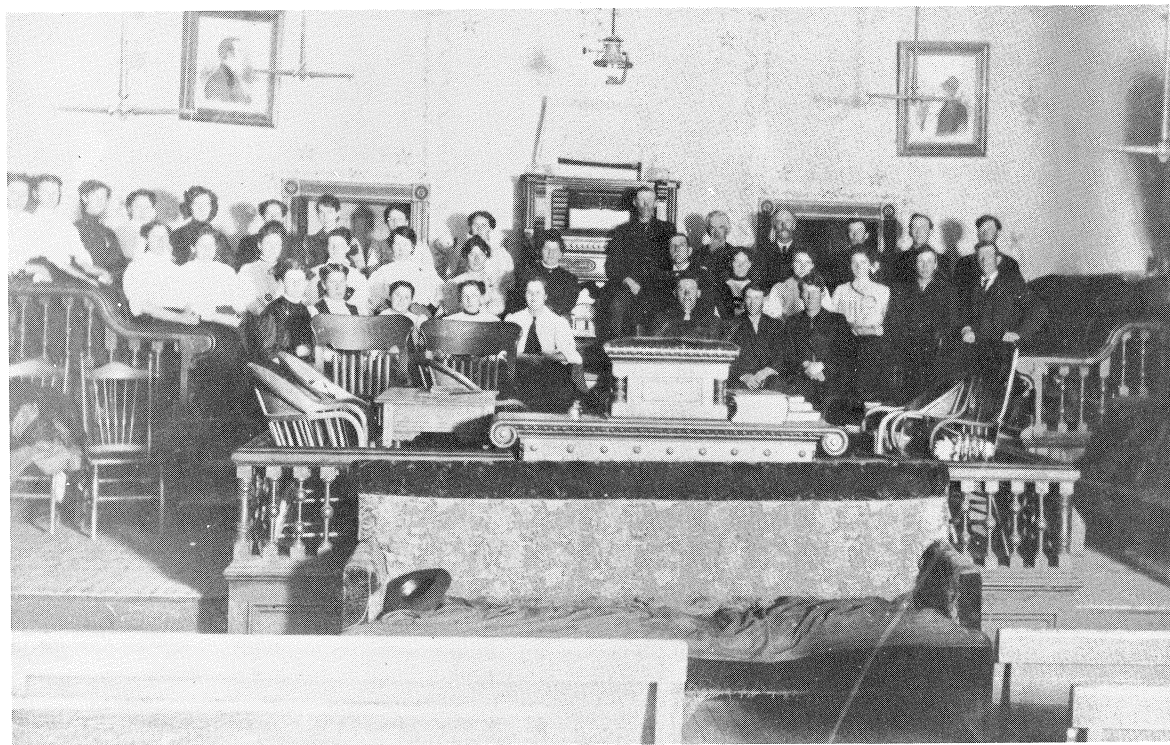
It is interesting to note:

James Jones was a member 50 years; John Haynes, 45 years; and Robert Cox, 50 years. Edwin Parker was a member for the longest period of active service.

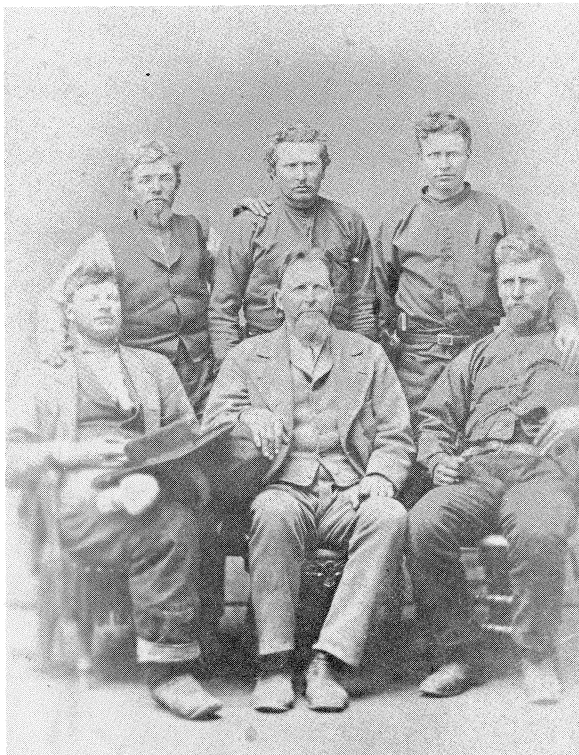


Hooper Choir in front of Hooper's first Chapel. Front Row, left to right: Willard Widdison, James Jones, Elsie Fowers, Frances Patterson, Ray Fowers, Jennie Patterson, Lawrence Johnston, Robert Cox. Second Row: Leo Lambert, Parley W. Belnap, William Parker, Ivy Belnap, Nora Manning, Ida Jones, Sofia D. Jones, Mrs. Henry Strickler. Third Row: Edwin Parker, Louisa Childs Fowles, Annie Christensen, Jennie Childs, Addie Jones, Josephine Cottle, Amy Widdison, Ellis Belnap, Henry Strickler, Charles Fowles. Fourth Row: Rudy Rice, Pearl Cox, Elspie Johnson, Rose Mitchell, and Myrtle Belnap.

Hooper Choir in the remodeled chapel - 1913 - Rastus Rose from Farmington, Utah, did the remodeling inside of the church.



HOOPER'S FIRST MISSIONARIES - 1873



Back Row: Joseph Stone, Gilbert R. Belnap, William James Belnap. Front Row: Lee Hammon, Levi B. Hammon, William W. Child.

Levi B. Hammon went only to Salt Lake. They left Salt Lake City March 8, 1873, and returned in the fall of the same year.

CHURCH AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS

Primary - October 28, 1879

Jessie Wilson, President
Margaret Manning, 1st Counselor
Miss Martha Hardy, 2nd Counselor
Elizabeth Hooper, Secretary

President Jessie Wilson succeeded by Martha Hardy July 6, 1881. President Martha Hardy succeeded by Margaret Belnap 1882.

North Hooper Primary

Diantha Munsee, President
S. Jones, 1st Counselor
Lola Belnap, 2nd Counselor
Violet Fowler, Secretary

This Primary met at the Hooper North School.

Mutual Improvement Association - Organization of
1877 - Young Ladies M. I. A.

September 23, 1877

Manerva S. Belnap, President
Sarah Belnap, 1st Counselor
Elizabeth Manning, 2nd Counselor
Elizabeth Hooper, Secretary

The ward record for Hooper M.I.A. states that June 2, 1880, Sarah Belnap was made President, Elizabeth Manning 1st Counselor, and Elizabeth Hooper 2nd Counselor.

M. I. A. - 1896

James R. Beus. President
Isaac Peterson, 1st Counselor
Francis M. Belnap, 2nd Counselor
Mark A. Child, Secretary



One of the first Y. W. M. I. A. in Hooper. (Names on next page)

M. I. A. Picture

Bottom Row, left to right: Hattie Cottle (Verg Jensen's Mother), Vic King, Susie Parker Beus, Violet Manning, Elizabeth Manning, Dora Arave, Nettie Mitchell. Second Row: Cynthia Hardy, Edith Parker (Stoddard), Susie Miles, Violet Hardy, Maggie Hardy, Sarah Jane Fowles, Sarah Manning, Louisa Child, Eliza R. Dyson. Third Row: Mrs. Sarah Hart, Leah Moore Gwilliams, Mary Naisbitt, Nell Hardy, Mary Jones, Mame Russell, Mern Todd, Mary Parker Belnap, and Cynthia H. Olsen.

Photo taken at the home of Elizabeth Manning, wife of John Manning.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Conducting classes in Sunday School was made possible by drawing curtains along wires suspended across the main room, thus making classrooms. Primary class was held in the vestry. Later, a balcony was added at the east end. Its design and building was overseen by John H. Widdison. Meetings were held at 2 P. M. on Sunday. Fast and Testimony meetings were held on the 1st Thursday of the month.

Later, classrooms were built on the east and west of the building (this was in 1912) and curtained classes in the main building were abandoned. A pipe organ was installed for the choir.



Sunday School in front of first Chapel. William W. Child, Bishop; Antone C. Christensen, 1st Counselor; Oscar Rice, 2nd Counselor; Samuel Olsen, Ward Clerk.

The following history was found at the Deseret Industries in Los Angeles, California, by William Parker. Mr. Parker placed it in the library at Eastmont Ward in East Los Angeles, California.⁴²

HOOPER SUNDAY SCHOOL 1869-1899

Hooper Ward formerly embraced what is now South Hooper in Davis County, and also a part of Kanesville.

A Sunday School was opened in this place (Herdhouse) in 1870. William F. Secrist was appointed to take charge. He was succeeded the following year by Jesse Fowers.

In the fall of 1873, a more complete organization was effected. Enrollment, 12 officers and teachers with 75 pupils. The school now has 23 officers and teachers with 306 pupils. It convenes weekly in the Ward Meetinghouse. (first schoolhouse, Lot 1 - Block 1 - Plat A)

The names of successive superintendents, assistants, and secretaries are as follows:

SUPERINTENDENTS

Charles Parker	1873-1879
Samuel Ridout	1879-1883
Oliver Belnap	1883-1886
Ole Oleson	1886-1888
A. F. Elgreen	1888-1889
H. J. Manning	1889-1899

⁴²Jubilee History of Latter-day Sunday Schools, 1849-1899, published by Deseret Sunday School Union, 1900.

1st ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS

James Johnson	1873-1879
Edwin Parker	1879-1883
James Johnson (second term)	1883-1889
James Beus	1889-1893

2nd ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS

Joseph R. Messervy	1873-1879
William Parker	1879-1883
Emory W. Soule	1883-1889
George W. Quebell	1889-1897
Oscar S. Rice	1897-1899

SECRETARIES

H. W. Manning, Jr.	1879-1883
Minnie Parker	1883-1886
William Newton	1886-1888
John D. Hooper	1888-1899

From June 15, 1879, to August 11, 1889, a branch school was held in the western part of the Ward. The officers of this school were:

James Beus, Superintendent; Eli D. Spaulding, 1st Asst. Supt.; William S. Flinders, 2nd Asst. Supt.; and William Wadsworth, Secretary.

When the new Meetinghouse was completed, the two Sunday Schools were then consolidated and held in the new building.

The historical report shows that James Beus, Clarinda Beus, Elizabeth Manning, and H. J. Manning have been Sunday School workers for over 30 years.

The following articles reveal some additional activities of the Hooper Sunday School:

" The Sabbath Schools of West Hooper had a

great treat in jubilee December 23, 1882. A very interesting program had been arranged and was interestingly executed. A beautiful tree was skillfully decorated and placed on the stand. It was laden with presents for all the pupils according to their merits. Many were the smiles that were bestowed upon it, in entering the house. I dare not ask for space to insert the program which was lengthly and full. First on the program was the song, "Oh Come to the Jubilee". Prayer by Elder McElray. Singing, "Oh What Songs of the Heart". Then followed recitations and songs, both entertaining and comic, among the latter were two rendered by Robert Cox which caused much merriment. An oration was delivered on Sunday School, by G. H. Flinders, and songs given by W. Flinders and company. The presents were distributed and to add to the comfort of the little souls, taffy and nuts were passed around until their pockets were as full of good stuff as their hearts were of joy and gladness. A few remarks, pertinent to the occasion, were made by Counselors Charles Parker and John Flinders, which brought our Jubilee to a close. Wishing the Sabbath School of Weber County similar times of rejoicing, I am respectfully yours, G. H. F.⁴³ "

" New Year's Day was an interesting one for the Sunday School of East Hooper. The young folks met in the Relief Society house at 10 A. M. Meeting was called to order by Superintendent S. Ridout. The choir sang "Haste Away". Invocation was by Bishop Belnap. The choir sang, "The World is Full of Beauty". The school answered questions on Faith, the Godhead, and Obedience to Parents. The recitations and songs were rendered gracefully and with anima-

⁴³Hooper Happenings, Editor Herald.

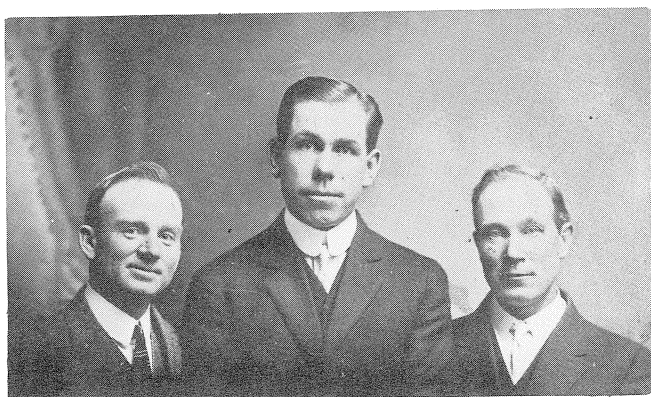
tion, consisting of "Alto Wayne", "The Boy Who Burned His Father's Barn", "Heavenly Father", and "Santa Claus", verses from the Bible, "Wild Flowers Springing", "Spanish Cavalier", "Ode to Santa Claus", "Darling Minnie", "We Will Pray for Him That's Gone", "Joseph Smith's First Prayer", "I've Two or Three Strings to My Bow", and some others. "God Bless My Darling Papa, Wherever He May Roam", by Violet Manning, whose father is now on a mission to the British Isles, was soul stirring and sympathetic.

Nearly all the songs were accompanied with instrumental music furnished by Edwin Parker on his own organ, a favor for the occasion.

The Christmas tree was loaded with precious gifts from Santa Claus, which were distributed by ballot. A great quantity of nuts and candy was also distributed. Choir sang "A Pilgrim's Song" and Supt. Ridout pronounced the benediction, when the meeting adjourned for one year.

In the afternoon, the young people had a free dance and enjoyed themselves to their satisfaction.

J. R. Messervy"⁴⁴



Early Hooper Sunday School Superintendency.
R.D. Hooper, Thomas Read, and H.L. Rigby

⁴⁴Hooper Happenings, Editor Herald.

RELIEF SOCIETY

The following is a general statement of early Hooper Relief Society.

The Relief Society was organized by Gilbert Belnap, Presiding Elder, and his Counselors, April 6, 1871, with Adeline Belnap, President; Annie Hooper, 1st Counselor; Lorinda G. Parker, 2nd Counselor; Mary Atwood, Secretary; and Jane Garner, Treasurer.

A Board of Directors consisting of six members was appointed, fourteen articles of incorporation were adopted, giving instructions on collecting money and property for charitable causes and their distribution. The Society had collected and distributed, since the first organization until the present date, \$2,757.78, and still has a substantial amount on hand in wheat fund and Liberty Bonds. This organization contributed liberally to the Red Cross, Belgium Relief fund, and many other charities.

Detailed Record of Relief Society

Relief Society with Presiding Elder, Gilbert Belnap.

Adeline Belnap, President

Aug. 6, 1871-1907

Annie Hooper, 1st Coun.

Aug. 6, 1871, Feb. 1875 (Died)

Louisa Parker, 2nd Coun.

Aug. 6, 1871-Nov. 28, 1875 (Died)

Mary Atwood, Secretary

Aug. 6, 1871-1907

Mary Jorgenson, 2nd Coun.

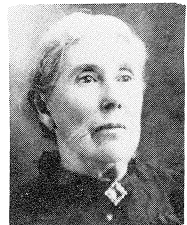
Nov. 28, 1875-1888

Margaret Manning, 2nd Coun.

1875

Mary Soule, 2nd Coun.

resigned 1878



A. Belnap

Janette Child, 2nd Coun.
1898 (Appointed)
Lorinda Parker, Aid
1898 (Appointed)

Relief Society with Bishop Wm. Child and with
Bishop J. R. Beus.

Ellen Johnston, President
1907-1926

Janette Child, 1st Coun.
1907-1921

Susan Beus, 1st Coun.
1921-1926

Lorinda Parker, 2nd Coun.
1907-1921

Florance Naisbitt, 2nd Coun.
1921-1926

Catherine McDonald, Secretary
Lillis S. R. Belnap, Treasurer
Elenor (Nellie) I Parker,
Secretary Treasurer



E. Johnston

Relief Society with Bishop Thomas W. Read.

Cora Quibell Fowers, President
July 1927-Oct. 4, 1931

Amelia Gorgenson, 1st Coun.
July 1927-Oct. 4, 1931

Sigrid Anderson, 2nd Coun.
July 1927-Oct. 4, 1931

Elenor Parker, Secretary



C. Fowers

Relief Society with Bishop John D. Hooper.

Sigrid Anderson, President

Oct. 4, 1931-May 16, 1939

Annie C. Read, 1st Coun.

Oct. 4, 1931-May 16, 1939

Alnora H. Widdison, 2nd Coun.

Oct. 4, 1931-May 16, 1939

Elenor Parker, Secretary

Hattie G. Parker, Secretary



S. Anderson

Relief Society with Bishop Levi Beus.

Fern B. Fowers, President

May 16, 1939-May 12, 1942

Maude J. Rigby, 1st Coun.

May 16, 1939-May 12, 1942

Ethel Johnston, 2nd Coun.

May 16, 1939-May 12, 1942

Hattie G. Parker, Secretary



F. Fowers

Relief Society with Bishop Levi Beus.

Ethel Beus Johnston, President

May 12, 1942-Feb. 16, 1945

Hattie G. Fowers, 1st Coun.

May 12, 1942-Feb. 16, 1945

Mary (May) Hardy Garner, 2nd Coun.

May 12, 1942-Feb. 16, 1945

Hattie G. Parker, Secretary



E. Johnston

Relief Society with Bishop Verg Jensen.

Velma Arave, President

Feb. 1945-1947

Florence Allen, 1st Coun.

Feb. 1945-1947

Reta R. Parker, 2nd Coun.

Feb. 1945-1947

Ray F. Moore, Secretary



V. Arave

Hooper Ward Division - February 16, 1947

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Verg Jensen.

Reta Rigby Parker, President

1947-1948

Florence Allen, 1st Coun.

1947-1948

Eva Christensen, 2nd Coun.

1947-1948

Florence Child, Secretary



R. Parker

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Verg Jensen.

Eva Christensen, President

1948-1950

Gladys Frew, 1st Coun.

1948-1950

Ivy Green Fowers, 2nd Coun.

1948-1950

Florence Child, Secretary



E. Christensen

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Lauren Meldrum and with Bishop Lorin Munn.

Effie J. Hooper, President

1950-June 3, 1952

Bernice Fowers, 1st Coun.

1950-June 3, 1952

Bessie Meldrum, 2nd Coun.

Florence Child, 2nd Coun.

Edna C. Jones, Secretary



E. Hooper

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Mack Taft and with Bishop Norman Read.

Zina G. Cottle, President

June 3, 1952-Sept. 1955

Lois Naisbitt, 1st Coun.

June 3, 1952-Sept. 1955

Orba Bunot, 2nd Coun.

June 3, 1952-Sept. 1955

Fay Arave, Secretary



Z. Cottle

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Mack Taft and with Bishop Norman Read.

Norma Manning, President

Sept. 1955-Jan. 1958

Veda Parker, 1st Coun.

Sept. 1955-Jan. 1958

Wealthy F. Cottle, 2nd Coun.

Sept. 1955-Jan. 1958

Edna C. Jones, Secretary



N. Manning

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Norman Read.

Matilda (Mattie) Cunningham, Pres.

Jan. 1958-July 1959

Veda Parker, 1st Coun.

Jan. 1958-July 1959

Bernice Fowers, 2nd Coun.

Edna Jones, Secretary



M. Cunningham

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Norman Read.

Bernice Fowers, President

July 27, 1959-Aug. 1961

Orba Bunot, 1st Coun.

July 27, 1959-Aug. 1961

Eva Cox, 2nd Coun.

Elsie Cottle, 2nd Coun.

Artell Bunot, Secretary



B. Fowers

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Theron Simpson.

Annie R. Jones, President

Aug. 1961-Dec. 1965

Lorraine J. Fowers, 1st Coun.

Aug. 1961-Dec. 1965

Donna Hooper Van De Graff, 2nd Coun.

Lu Vada C. Johnston, 2nd Coun.

Vera McArthur, 2nd Coun.

Lucille Widdison, 2nd Coun.

Artell Bunot, Secretary

Jane Arave, Secretary



A. Jones

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Theron Simpson.

Wanda Simpson Peterson, President

Dec. 1965-June 18, 1967

Lucille Widdison, 1st Coun.

Dec. 1965-June 18, 1967

Nola Simpson, Higley, 2nd Coun.

Dec. 1965-June 18, 1967

Jane M. Arave, Secretary



W. Peterson

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Theron Simpson and with Bishop Gene Arave.

Marion P. Allen, President

June 18, 1967-June 11, 1972

Joyce Christensen, 1st Coun.

June 18, 1967-May 1969

Geraldine Call, 1st Coun.

May 1969-June 11, 1972

Jean Taupa, 2nd Coun.

June 18, 1967-May 1969

Ruth Bell, 2nd Coun.

May 1969-June 11, 1972

Ruth Bell, Secretary

June 18, 1967-May 1969

Sue M. Simpson, Secretary

June 1969-Aug. 1970

Bonnie Savoie, Secretary

Aug. 1970-June 11, 1972



M. Allen

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop Gene Arave.

Beth Christensen, President

June 11, 1972-Jan. 27, 1974

Lu Anna Fowers, 1st Coun.

June 11, 1972-Jan. 27, 1974

Merle Fowles, 2nd Coun.

Pat Jones, 2nd Coun.

Bonnie Savoie, Secretary

Merle C. Knight, Secretary



B. Christensen

Hooper 1st Ward Relief Society with Bishop H.
Lisle Parker.

Lu Anna Fowers, President
Feb. 3, 1974-
Nan Vanderwood, 1st Coun.
Feb. 3, 1974-
Floris Anderson, 2nd Coun.
Feb. 3, 1974-
Wanda Peterson, Secretary



L. Fowers

Hooper 2nd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Floyd
D. Fowers.

Ray Fowers Moore, President
Oct. 3, 1947-Sept. 14, 1952
Evona C. Fowles, 1st Coun.
Oct. 3, 1947-Sept. 14, 1952
Gladys S. Garner, 2nd Coun.
Oct. 3, 1947-Sept. 14, 1952
Julia G. Spaulding, Secretary



R. Moore

Hooper 2nd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Floyd
D. Fowers.

Fawn B. Simpson, President
Sept. 14, 1952-June 24, 1956
Flora W. Stoddard, 1st Coun.
Sept. 14, 1952-June 24, 1956
Julia G. Spaulding, 2nd Coun.
Sept. 14, 1952-June 24, 1956
Vera Manning, Secretary



F. Simpson

Hooper 2nd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Francis V. Simpson.

Wanda Peterson Miller, President

Oct. 1961-Sept. 1962

Vergie G. Manning, 1st Coun.

Oct. 1961-Sept. 1962

Gladys Legge, 2nd Coun.

Oct. 1961-Sept. 1962

Flora M. Taylor, Secretary



W. Miller

Hooper 2nd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Albert J. Fielding.

Bessie Jensen, President

Sept. 1962-May 1964

Elsie Fielding, 1st Coun.

Sept. 1962-May 1964

Lillian C. Simpson, 2nd Coun.

Sept. 1962-May 1964

Eloise B. Torgele, Secretary



B. Jensen

Hooper 2nd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Frank Rawson.

Eloise B. Torgele, President

June 1964-Feb. 1967

Lillian C. Simpson, 1st Coun.

June 1964-Feb. 1967

Zelda Easthope, 2nd Coun.

June 1964-Feb. 1967

Sarah Trease, Secretary



E. Torgele

Hooper 2nd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Frank Rawson.

Josephine Simpson, President

Feb. 19, 1967-Feb. 1970

Cora Widdison, 1st Coun.

Feb. 19, 1967-Feb. 1970

Valeda F. Jones, 2nd Coun.

Feb. 19, 1967-Feb. 1970

Ruth W. Dawson, Secretary



J. Simpson

Hooper 2nd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Frank Rawson.

Arlene Miller, President

Feb. 22, 1970-Aug. 29, 1971

Virginia Widdison, 1st Coun.

Feb. 22, 1970-Aug. 29, 1971

Eva Mitchell, 2nd Coun.

Feb. 22, 1970-Aug. 29, 1971

Ruth Dawson, Secretary



A. Miller

Hooper 2nd Ward Relief Society with Bishop William A. Cottle and with Bishop C. Jay Simpson.

Virginia Widdison, President

Aug. 29, 1971-

Delma Fox, 1st Coun.

Alice Beus, 1st Coun.

Elizabeth Hull, 2nd Coun.

Gloria Avis, 2nd Coun.

Marilyn Simpson, 2nd Coun.

Joyce Stoddard, 2nd Coun.

Melba Child, Secretary

Katherine Simpson, Secretary



V. Widdison

Hooper 1st Ward and Hooper 2nd Ward divided, making Hooper 3rd Ward, May 24, 1964.

Hooper 3rd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Albert J. Fielding.

Bessie A. Jensen, President
May 31, 1964-Feb. 13, 1965
Donna Arave, 1st Coun.
May 31, 1964-Feb. 13, 1965
Mary Beth Stevens, 2nd Coun.
Emma McCloy, 2nd Coun.
Artell Bunot, Secretary



B. Jensen

Hooper 3rd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Albert J. Fielding.

Hazel Moore Heslop, President
Feb. 13, 1965-Oct. 29, 1967
Kay Ripplinger, 1st Coun.
Feb. 13, 1965-Oct. 29, 1967
Emma McCloy, 2nd Coun.
Feb. 13, 1965-Oct. 29, 1967
Artell Bunot, Secretary



H. Heslop

Hooper 3rd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Albert J. Fielding.

Emma McCloy, President
Oct. 29, 1967-Dec. 27, 1970
Artell S. Bunot, 1st Coun.
Oct. 29, 1967-Dec. 27, 1970
Katherine M. Nelson, 2nd Coun.
Oct. 29, 1967-Dec. 27, 1970
Elsie H. Fielding, Secretary



E. McCloy

Hooper 3rd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Fred
M. Johnston.

C. Kay Ripplinger, President
Dec. 27, 1970-Feb. 4, 1973

Mary J. Fowers, 1st Coun.

Fay H. Fowers, 1st Coun.

Artell S. Bunot, 2nd Coun.

Fay H. Fowers, 2nd Coun.

LaVona S. Cunnington, 2nd Coun.

Norma L. Helms, Secretary

LaVona S. Cunnington, Secretary

Bobby Jean Lindsay, Secretary

Lillian O. Stauffer, Secretary



K. Ripplinger

Hooper 3rd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Fred
M. Johnston.

Mary Jo Fowers, President

Feb. 4, 1973-July 1974

LaVona S. Cunnington, 1st Coun.

Feb. 4, 1973-July 1974

Donna B. Arave, 2nd Coun.

Feb. 4, 1973-July 1974

Susanne N. Skeen, Secretary



M. Fowers

Hooper 3rd Ward Relief Society with Bishop Fred
M. Johnston.

Leanna Rouche, President

July 1974-

DeLora Fowers, 1st Coun.

July 1974-

Doris Nemeroff, 2nd Coun.

July 1974-

Phyllis H. Frew, Secretary



L. Rouche

Hooper 1st Ward and Hooper 2nd Ward divided,
January 27, 1974, creating the Hooper 4th Ward.

Hooper 4th Ward Relief Society with Bishop
Merrill J. Widdison.

Beth Christensen, President

Feb. 3, 1974-Sept. 29, 1974

Patricia Jones, 1st Coun.

Feb. 3, 1974-Sept. 29, 1974

Shirley Carver, 2nd Coun.

Feb. 3, 1974-Sept. 29, 1974

Merle Knight, Secretary



B. Christensen

Hooper 4th Ward Relief Society with Bishop
Merrill J. Widdison.

Shirley Carver, President

Sept. 29, 1974-

Patricia Jones, 1st Coun.

Sept. 29, 1974-

Donna Cottle, 2nd Coun.

Sept. 29, 1974-

Bonnie Savoie, Secretary



S. Carver

CELEBRATIONS

To stimulate the development of community life and maintain a high standard of social activities, Hooper townspeople engaged early in dramatics, entertainments, and celebrations. Their main days of celebration were Independence Day, July 4th; Pioneer Day, July 24th; and Christmas, December 25th. Thus, the spirit of loyalty, patriotism and brotherhood were fostered.

A few celebrations were held at the Herdhouse. Later, a bowery was built for the 4th and 24th of July celebrations. This bowery consisted of tall posts set up and cross beams laid and then covered with willows to provide shade where a program could be held and refreshments served. After the Pioneer School (1869) was built, public meetings, dancing and entertainments were held there. Then later, the following halls were built in this order:

Stone Hall; Child, Hardy, and Higley Hall (1889-Lot 1, Block 12); Farnland Hall; Christensen Hall and Hooper Ward Hall. (Farnland and Christensen Hall was the same hall with three different owners, Daniel Farnland, A. C. Christensen, and Orson Arnold.)

The Stone Hall was built by Mr. Stone. It was a frame building, had a stage, a dance floor, and a bar. (This bar was conducive to rowdiness and disturbing of the peace at other times and places.) In 1900, the hall was no longer there. Across the street from Central School, a few cobble stones, left from its foundation, could be seen. However, Joseph Belnap's wife, who lived in a house south of the Relief Society Hall, said she had been able to hear the music being played for dances at the Stone Hall.

The next hall, built in 1889, was the Child, Hardy, and Higley Hall built by Wm. Child, Nephi

Hardy, and George Higley. It was on Lot 1, Block 12, of Plat A of Hooper City. It was a frame building with stage and scenery, and a broad floor space used for dramatics and dancing. Back of a series of front seats were elevated seats supported on rising scaffolding for good viewing. The seating capacity was suitable for 500 persons. Local citizens organized local dramatic groups and put on shows, and also presented them in other towns. Other communities put on plays there. Also, traveling troupes from the county would display. 4th of July and 24th of July celebrations were held here also. A bowery was built to made the occasion more pleasant. At night, at times of celebration, they would have a fire-works display. At one time, after a 4th of July celebration, **James H. Jones'** smaller boys, who had been enjoying fire-crackers, arrived home after dark, and got too close to their father's large hay stack. Before long, they put on a community display that lighted up the sky and burned up the hay stack. A group of boys, including the author, went to see this fire.

The Child, Hardy, and Higley Hall was also used for rallies and political campaigns. As a boy, the author attended a rally when **William J. Bryan** was running for President of the United States on a platform of "Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver", and **McKinley** was running for President on the Republican ticket. It was a Republican speaker. He said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, if you elect Bryan to be President of the United States, silver will become so cheap, you will wake up some morning and find a wagon load of it dumped in your back yard!" This has been a maxim saying that has helped the author all of his life, to understand political campaigns.

Daniel Farnland built the next hall. It was located on Lot 6 - Block 1 - Plat A of Hooper City Survey. It was a brick structure with a

stage and dance floor. Piano and other music were presented on a platform suspended from the ceiling, in the center of the north side. During dances, seating was on the sides of the hall, the dancers could dance around under the music. Theaters were held here also. Hooper, also, played its first Basketball here.

This same hall was owned by A. C. Christensen and Orson Arnold, and also by the Hooper Ward, when James R. Beus was Bishop. At the time it was owned by Mr. Arnold, traveling theater groups came each year to entertain. During the several days they were here, the entertainers stayed at the homes of Orson Arnold and George Manning. Hooper had its first motion pictures here. This hall caught fire and burned down.

After this fire, Hooper had no amusement hall for dances and entertainment. To keep these amusements under the control of good church influence, Hooper Ward built a Recreational Center on the Public Square, **just** across the street to the north of the Ward Chapel. This had a dance floor and a stage. It was useful for such occasions as Ward Reunions and political assemblies also. (No new photograph.)

After Hooper 2nd Ward was created February 16, 1947, this hall on the town square was used for meeting purposes, for a time, while the 2nd Ward was building a new chapel at 5000 South 5900 West. This recreation hall also caught fire and burned.



Hooper Ward Recreation Hall

At the early 4th of July celebrations, one special part on the program was reading the "Declaration of Independence", an oration and a program.

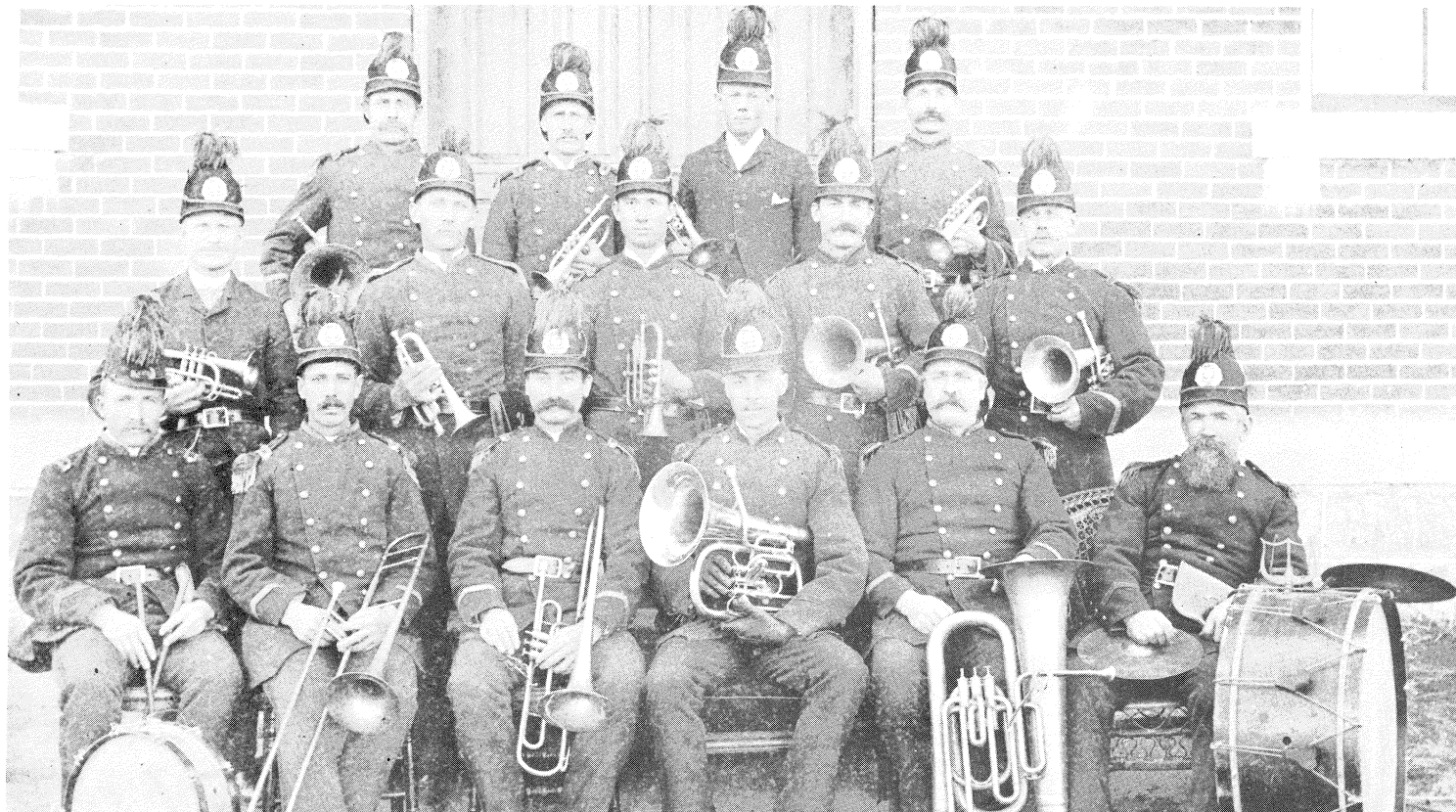
The spirit of celebration was sparked by parades and enhanced by band music. In fact, the bands played a very important role in the celebrations.

The Band leading the Parade was Hooper's first band. The float carrying the Goddess of Liberty, Mary Naisbitt, was driven by Martin Stoddard. The band members were in blue uniforms, with red tassels on the head dress. A sample of the coat and head dress are in the Daughters of Pioneers Hall.



July 4th Parade about 1887. Marshall of the Day, Levi A. Cox on white horse. On left, Hooper Brass Band. 1st Float - Goddess of Liberty, Mary Naisbitt. Other Floats in the rear. Left, background, Hooper Meetinghouse. Members in the Hooper Band: Charles Fowers, James Jones, John Moore, John McDonald, Edwin Parker, and Robert Cox. (Photo courtesy of Susan Cox Fowers.)

Hooper Band (See names on next page.)



Band Members, Front Row, left to right: Nephi Hardy, Thomas Fowles, John Haynes, Daniel Farnland, John Moore, Edwin Parker. Second Row: Wm. (Bill) Simpson, Antone Christensen, Oley Olson, George Haynes, George Fowers. Third Row: James H. Jones, Charles Fowers, David Fowles, and John McDonald.

This picture was taken in front of Hooper's first Meetinghouse about 1883. The last time this band played was at the funeral of one of its members, George Fowers.

The following is an interesting item that has been contributed to tell how the band secured their first costumes. The band had learned to play a few tunes and went to Bishop Gilbert Belnap one evening and played a few selections for him. He asked them if they had any band uniforms. They did not, so he said, "You boys get in your wagon and come to my place and I will take a team and wagon and we will go about Hooper to tell them you would like band uniforms." As a result, the people donated grain enough to buy Hooper's first band uniforms. This band had 17 members.

This band was loyal and patriotic. Several times, the author has held the music for John Moore, one of the members, while he played the Bass Horn in front of the Hooper Meetinghouse. They played a "Dirge" at the funeral of John McDonald, one of their members, and led the cortege to the cemetery.

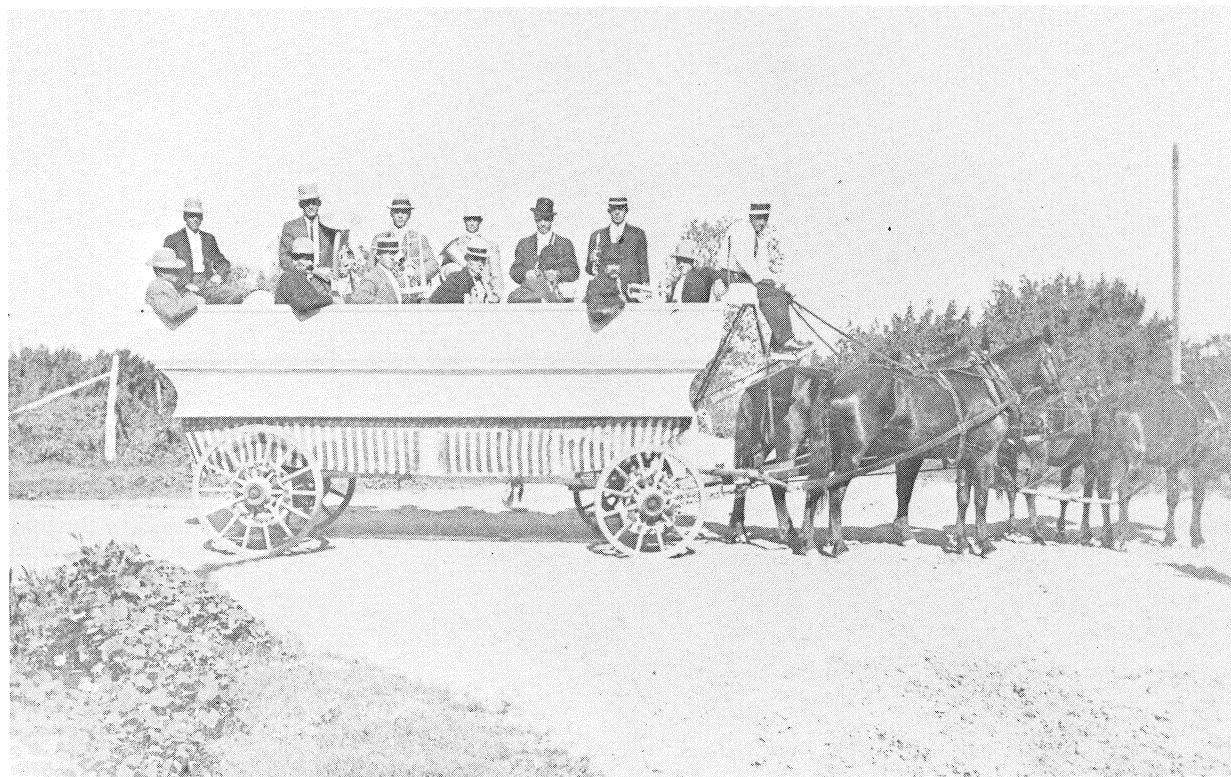
When this band aged and incapacitated, the town felt the loss and the need of its stimulation. So then, a group of younger persons organized what became known as Fred's Band (13 members). The Simpson's Band consisting of 14 members was organized. These two bands were organized about the same time. At one time, the author played the tuba in Fred's Band. Some of the musical instruments were secured from Sears Roebuck & Co.



Fred's Band 1904-1915. Photo courtesy of Pearl Jones Briggs. Front Row, left to right: George Jones, George Manning, Fred Fowers, Eugene Belnap, Austin Belnap. Second Row: Edward McDonald, Chauncey E. Munsee, Heber Beus, Ellis Belnap, Leo J. Lambert. Back Row: James G. Belnap, Parley W. Belnap, and Charles Fowers. (Charles Fowers appears on all three band pictures, and all pictures were taken on the front steps of Hooper's first Meetinghouse.) This band was first organized by members of the Belnap family; six of the family started it, Eugene, Austin, Ellis, James,



Simpson Band. Back Row. left to right: John Simpson, Jesse Simpson, George Simpson, Robert Cox, Fred Fowers, Charles Fowers, Joe Arave, Unidentified. Front Row: Frank Fowers, James Simpson, Ward Moore, Joseph Hull, Lee Stoddard, and George Manning.



Hooper had a special Band Wagon for serenades and parades.

HOOPER'S BAND WAGON

On special celebration days, members of the band traveled around on this Band Wagon all through the community early in the morning and played special band numbers for the townspeople and hastened the flag raising.

Celebrations were begun very early in the morning by posting the colors at the community flag pole.



Flag Pole at Hooper, Utah, (center of picture)

The present Flag Pole on the public square was erected in 1906. It was a pole similar to the piles used by the Southern Pacific Railroad when they built the trestle across the Great Salt Lake.

This pole floated in the waters of the lake

for quite some time and became thoroughly saturated with salt water which acted as a preservative. It was 112 ft. in length.

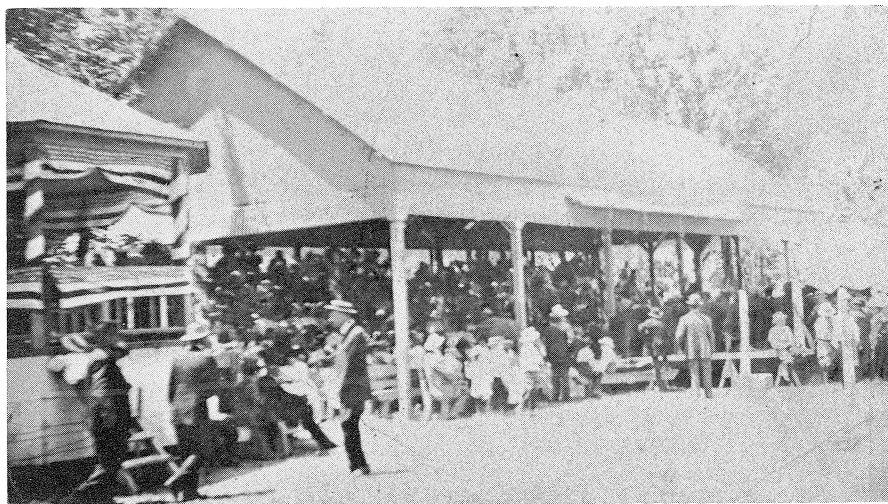
According to Ray Fowers Moore, her father, Arthur Fowers went to West Weber Railroad Station where the railroad had hauled it for our community. He took his team and the running gear of his wagon. He fastened the pole to the front and rear gears of his wagon. According to the daughter, her father told of having difficulty turning the square corner of the highway because of the length of his conveyance.

It was hauled to the farm of James R. Beus, where William Wadsworth dressed it and gave it several coats of white paint. He also placed the pulley at the top of the pole for flag raising purposes. The butt of the pole was covered with tar to further preserve it.

A hole was dug ten ft. deep and by means of a derrick, the pole was set in an upright position. It was made firm by a concrete base. Eugene Robinson and others assisted in its erection.

In 1909, Leslie Wadsworth, at the age of 18 years, climbed this pole and threaded a new rope through the pulley. Tommy Jones (T. M., Jr.) also mounted it for a similar purpose.

Numerous events were celebrated and commemorated at the town square.



Bandstand and Grandstand at the Town Square
Black Hawk War Veterans viewing the sports from
the Grandstand. Hooper, Utah June 25, 1912



Feeding of Black Hawk War Veterans
in the Town Square June 25, 1912



Black Hawk War Veterans - Hooper, Utah
June 25, 1912



Enlarged Picture of Indian Braves - Black Hawk War Celebration

The following are items that appeared in the Ogden Standard Examiner.

Hooper Plans Gala Fourth
June 27, 1920

Neighboring Towns To Assist In Independence Day Celebration Monday. Hooper will celebrate one of the most rousing Independence Day Celebrations Monday ever held in the history of the town, according to announcements received here yesterday. The event will start with a salute to the flag at sunrise. The town band, playing patriotic airs, will arouse the sleepers; and at 9:30 the events will begin in earnest with a Baseball game between Hooper and Weber County Farm Bureau Teams. Neither team has thus far been defeated, and both play wonderful ball, it is stated.

At 11:00 o'clock, the literary program, at which Arthur Wooley will deliver the oration, will be held.

People from Taylor, West Weber, Kaneshville, Roy, and Clinton are expected to assist the Hooperites in observing the day.

Considerable interest is being manifest; the athletic events which will be held in the afternoon. The Hooper and Clinton teams will tangle horns for a \$50 prize. Chariot races, horse races, and sports of all kinds are on the program.

A grand ball will conclude the event. The affair is under the direction of a committee made of George Parker, George E. Fowler, Orson Cottle, and Walter McCloy.

Ogden Standard Examiner - July 23, 1927

Historic Spot to be Marked
Hooper Ceremony is Set for Sunday;
Holiday Events Monday

Hooper, July 23 - Citizens of this community will gather on Sunday, July 24, to mark the birthplace of Hooper - the exact spot on which the Hon. William H. Hooper built the first house of the settlement about 1853.

Daughters of the Utah Pioneers at 2 o'clock will hold dedicatory services and unveil a marker commemorating the old Hooper **Herdhouse**. The site is on the farm of Roy Beasley. The public is invited to be present.

Hooper will honor the pioneers with special activities on Monday. At 10 A. M. a parade will proceed through the business portion of the town. This will consist of floats representing pioneers, indians, the pony express, stage coach, cowboys, modern industrial enterprises, and other subjects.

A patriotic program will be held in the public park, starting at 11 A. M. This will be in two parts - pioneer days contrasted with today.

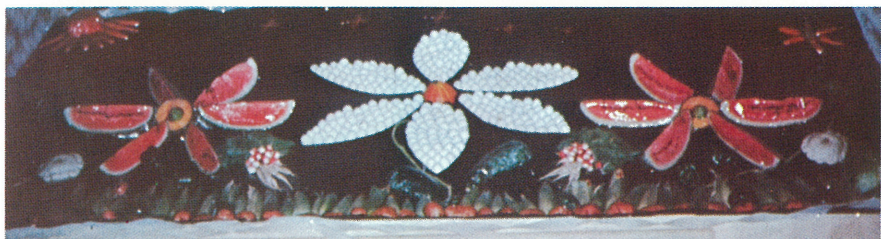
Baseball, horse pulling, and rodeo contests, foot races, and chariot races will constitute the sports program for the day. The evening will be given over to a dance.

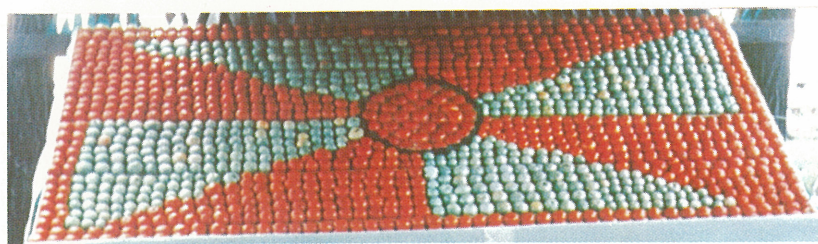
TOMATO DAY

Giving recognition to Hooper for their favorite product "Hooper Tomato Day" was born Labor Day, September 1932, after the author presented the idea to the Farm Bureau Men's and Ladies' Organization, where it was sanctioned. Each year a Queen is chosen to reign over the festivities.

A program, contests, games, and displays which are judged are included in the days activities. A rodeo usually concludes the events of the day.

The following pictures of the displays show the types of products represented.







Old Folks Celebration about 1908. See names on following page.

Names of identified people at the Old Folks
Celebration about 1908.

James Beus
Clarinde Beus
Mary Ann W. Todd
Hannah Jones
Robert Todd
Dee Pinkham
John I. Hart
Charles Parker
Emery Soule
Eli Spaulding
Jackson Hunt
Laura **B. Hunt**
Samuel Fowler, Sr.
Gustav Peterson
Annie C. J. Peterson
Annie D. Johnson
Lars P. Johnson

Arline Arave
Annie Lowe
James Lowe
Charlotte Simpson
Lorinda Parker
Phoebe W. Jones
Henry Manning
Margaret Manning
Mrs. Lillie
Edwin Parker
Fredrick King
Ellen Johnston
C. King
Janet Childs
Sarah H. Jones
Eliza W. Belnap
Isadora B. Stoddard



Old Folks Party at Hooper Park. Front Row, left to right: Lillian G. Widdison, Elizabeth R. Hull, Leontyne Delconte, Emil Delconte, Alexander Lambert, Josephine Lambert, Sarah H. Jones, Martha Read, Emma E. Olson, Charlotte H. Craythorne, Dora Arave, Catherine McDonald, Ann Simpson, Mary E. Garner, Lillis S. Belnap, James H. Jones. Second Row: Ed Wadsworth, Myrum L. Rigby, Brigham Wadsworth, Violet P. Wadsworth, Florence S. Haisbitt, Alice W. Simpson, Sophus Oleson, Eliza J. Dyson, Susan C. Fowers, Mary C. Fowers, Agnes Morgan, Catherine Rigby, Julia Lowe, Thomas Lowe, Electa Simpson, George Simpson, Lucy Simpson, Minnie Gwilliams. Back Row: Orville Atwood, Jack Simpson, John Dyson, Bell Higley, George Higley, Ephram Garner, Cynthia Stoddard, Martha Ann Wadsworth, Unidentified, and Mary Ross.

CATASTROPHES

Tragedy and heroism are also a part of the Hooper story.

Drownings at Hooper

1. Jannett Low - August 7, 1872
2. Laura May Garner - August 12, 1906
3. Tom Point - Named after Thomas Hull, who almost drowned there.
4. J. Albert Muir - Experience at "Tom Point".
5. Glen Ellis Higley - July 1, 1919
6. Beth Bunot - September 25, 1942
7. Clarence Earl McDonald
8. Calvin Stewart
9. Gary Riley - July 9, 1970

1. August 7, 1872, Jannett Low, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Low, who lived on a sandridge, took their cows to the river bottoms about a mile and a half north to feed. There the Walker Slough, which flows from West Weber, enters the Weber River just below the "Big Pond". Thomas Purdy and Nels Peter Nielsen attacked Jannett Low, then forced her into the Walker Channel until she strangled. October 17, 1872, eight witnesses from Hooper testified at the trial which resulted in a conviction of Murder at the inlet of the Big Slough. Sentence - 20 years in the Penitentiary. An account of this trial is found in the Weber County Court Records, September Term - 1872.

2. Drowning of Laura May Garner
August 12, 1906
by Reta R. Parker

It was a beautiful Sunday on the 12th of August, 1906, when three Hooper families decided to go on a picnic out north of Hooper on the banks of the Weber River.

They were the John Wilson family, the Wilmer Rigby family, and the Hyrum Rigby family. Hyrum's brother Alma who lived at Logan was with them. He had come down to Hooper for the weekend.

As we were preparing to go, I, Reta, the oldest of Hyrum's family, (age 9) said, "Mother, it is wrong to go to the river on Sunday." Mother said, "Yes, I know it is, but this is the only day Uncle Alma can go with us."

We continued to get ready. Father hitched the horses to the wagon and mother prepared the lunch.

About 11:30, we left home to join the other families which met at Uncle Wilmer's home.

Uncle Wilmer's wife, Victoria, was not very well, so they had Laura May Garner staying with them to help with the housework. She went along with us.

We arrived at the river around 1:30 P. M. The men folks unhitched the horses, tied them to the wagon to eat the hay they had brought along, and the ladies went to work preparing the lunch.

All of us children decided to go swimming.

At this point in the river, it was quite shallow on the edge and sloped down to deeper water.

Across the river and down a way, there was a large pile of willows and brush. As the water came down it curved around this brush and caused a swift undercurrent.

All of us children were in swimming when Lou (as we called her. A nickname of Laura) decided to swim across the river. We all begged her not to.

John Wilson, who was sitting there on the bank watching all of us, begged her not to also. But she kept on going.

When she was about half way across, she disappeared in the water. In a jiffy, she came up and called for help.

Mr. Wilson immediately jumped in the water to give her aid. He got hold of her, but in the swift current, he lost her. She came up three times.

By this time, all the children were screaming. The other men, who were down the river a way, came running. They all jumped in to try to save her, but to no avail.

Uncle Alma, being younger, dove in for a long time, but could not find her.

Mrs. Wilson hitched their horses to their buggy and started to Hooper for help.

In those days, they held Sacrament Meeting in the afternoon. She went straight to the church and gave the alarm. Sacrament Meeting was dismissed immediately and all came out to the river to help find her.

Between 3 and 4 P. M., William O. Belnap, a very good swimmer, found her down the river caught on some brush. He had to dive twice before he could extricate her. They worked on her for a long time to try and revive her, but without success.

Lou was a large girl for her age (17), and when he came floating her body on the water with her long dark hair, it was a sight we all can never forget.

They took her to her home in Hooper. An inquest was held that evening.

Her funeral was held in the Hooper Church, and she was buried in the Hooper Cemetery.

From that day to this, I have always felt this incident was the result of celebrating on Sunday, when we should have been in church.

Laura May Garner was the daughter of Jedediah and Martha McGregor Garner.

3. Where the South Run makes a turn to the southwest, just below "Hay Stack Hole" turning by "Nettle Point", there is a slow underflow which drains from the east and southeast of North Hooper. This is a point where fishing and swimming were done. In early days, while a group were fishing and swimming, a man, Tom Hull, nearly drowned there. He sank and crawled along the bottom to the shore and up to the air. Hence, this place has since been known as "Tom Point".

4. Albert Muir Experience at "Tom Point", by J. Albert Muir.

It was on lower Weber River in the Tom Jones pasture. The river made a very sharp turn and went almost in a reverse direction, leaving a point in between with a slippery clay formation. I was about 16 years old. I, along with a group of boys my age and some others about 20 years old, one late afternoon in mid-September, went to the river to stay over night and fish for carp early the next morning. We slept in the wagon. It was very cold before sunup, so we tried to get a fire going, without much success. We were all joking and laughing about being cold. John Fife, one of the older boys, fanned himself with his hat, then said, "I dare anyone in the crowd to swim the river to the point." I took the challenge. He took off his clothes. So, I followed. He plunged in, then I. The distance was possibly 75 ft. We were not the best of swimmers, and we were not the poorest. Fife reached the Point, where an

old tree stump lay in the edge of the water, and he climbed out. I was within 3 or 4 ft. from the Point, when I lost all my motive power with cramps in my arms and legs. They were doubled up. I could not speak, and I sank beneath the surface, then came up. My brother, Tom Muir, shouted from the far bank for Fife to help me. He got out on the tree stump and dragged me to and on the bank. In the heat of the day, cattle would gather in the shade of the cottonwood trees in that area. There was a large sandy spot, and we covered ourselves up in the sand to get warm and stayed there until about 10 o'clock, then swam back with no more trouble. I was so hoarse, I could hardly whisper. This hoarseness stayed with me for several days. Now, as I write this, (February 12, 1966), many of the details are very dim, but it was such a near tragedy, I don't think I will ever forget Tom Point on the Weber River.

5. Glen Higley, Drowned July 1, 1919 - Ogden Standard Examiner Article.

Glen Higley, Ten Year-Old Hooper Boy, Is Drowned. Lad Goes Swimming, Gets Beyond Depth; Fire Department Lung Motor Arrives Too Late.

Getting beyond his depth while swimming in Weber River west of Hooper, Glen Ellis Higley, ten year-old son of Mrs. Nettie Higley of Hooper, was drowned. This accident occurred about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A call was sent to the Ogden Fire Department for the lungmotor at 7:37 P. M. Capt. Harold H. Wardleigh dispatched the lungmotor crew in the Chief's car, and they made the 20 miles to Hooper in 22 minutes. Arriving at Hooper, the firemen had to drive further on across broken fields and through swamps to reach the place where the boy was. The lungmotor was attached to the lad and efforts were made to resuscitate him. The crew consisted of Richard Graves, son

of the chief, driver of the car, Roy Hadlock, and Bruce Hamilton. They said that life had been extinct too long for results to be obtained by the lungmotor.

According to reports from Hooper, the Higley boy accompanied by his uncle, John W. Byington, and a number of others, went to the river where they planned to swim and fish. The older persons ventured in the deep water toward the middle of the stream.

Efforts were made to reach the drowning lad, but he could not be located in deep water. Help was summoned from the settlement about three miles away, and eventually, the body was recovered, after a hundred men had joined in the search. First aid measures were applied, but when it was seen no results were obtained, the appeal was telephoned to Ogden for the lungmotor. The boy had been dead for over an hour when the firemen arrived, it is said.

Glen was one of eight children of Mrs. Higley, who is the widow of Frank Higley, a well-known farmer in the Hooper district. The body was taken to Lindquist's to be prepared for burial.

Notes on drowning: July 1, 1919.

The drowning occurred at the point of the river, Section 3 T 5 N 3 West, in Joseph Fowers pasture where it turns southwest and underneath a bank where the force of the water held the body. Elmer Fielding dived and felt hand and foot. Others helping were Elijah Fielding, Glen Fowers, Levi Fowers; Warren Arave dived in and located the body.

6. Beth Bunot - September 25, 1942.

Beth Bunot, daughter of Price Edison Bunot and Orba Stark Bunot. She was born May 7, 1941. Drowned in irrigation ditch, September 25, 1942 at 7087 West 5500 South, Hooper, Utah.

7. Clarence Earl McDonald, 74, of 4852 West 5100 South, was found dead in an irrigation ditch Thursday evening, the victim of an apparent drowning. Mr. McDonald was reported missing about 4:50 P. M. Thursday, by his son-in-law, Bill Frew, of Clearfield. The body was found about 6:30 P. M., by members of the Weber County Sheriff's Jeep Patrol, and Mr. Frew.

Sgt. Elias Rivera of the sheriff's office said there was no indication of foul play involved. Mr. McDonald's wallet and checkbook were found at the scene.

Sgt. Rivera said Mr. McDonald had apparently tried to climb over a board railing near the ditch, but stumbled and fell, striking his head on the cement lining of the ditch.

Searchers said the man was lying face down in the ditch, when they found him. The only injury was an abrasion on his forehead, where he apparently hit his head on the ditch lining.

Mr. McDonald, a lifelong resident of Hooper, was born April 29, 1894, in Hooper, a son of John T. and Catherine Zacher McDonald.

On January 28, 1915, he was married to May E. Venable in the Salt Lake LDS Temple. She died May 17, 1924, in Hooper. On November 2, 1935, he was married to Vera M. Chamberlain. She died May 19, 1963, in Hooper.

He retired in 1963 as chief engineer for Weber Central Dairy, after 40 years of service.

He was an elder in the Hooper 2nd LDS Ward.

Ogden Standard Examiner

8. Calvin Stewart - Article from Ogden Standard Examiner, May 18, 1968. .

Tractor Tips In Hooper, Kills Driver

A 48 year old Hooper man was killed Thursday afternoon when a tractor he was operating tipped over pinning him underneath.

Calvin Stewart of 5137 South 5900 West was pronounced dead on arrival at the Dee Hospital about 5 P. M.

Two of his sons worked for over an hour to free his body from underneath the tractor, and in a shallow slough where he was working on the Lakeview Stake Farm.

Mr. Stewart and his 15 year old son, Rex, were removing some cement gates from the slough when the accident occurred. They were on the last gate and the tractor was resting on a slant. As Mr. Stewart attempted to back the tractor to level ground, it slipped and tipped, pinning him underneath with his body resting in the water.

When it became apparent to the boy that he could not release his father, he ran to a nearby barn and summoned a second son, Jerry Stewart. The two sons took another tractor and with the aid of a chain were able to free their father.

They attempted to revive the victim by applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until the ambulance arrived.

9. Gary Riley - July 9, 1970 Ogden Standard Examiner.

Woman's Quick Action Gets Credit For Saving Farm Worker

Hooper-~~P~~resence of mind and quick action by Mrs. Elaine Garner Wall of 5500 South 7100 West in

Hooper, may have saved a young Lakeview Stake Farm employee from drowning this morning.

The accident occurred on 5100 South, just a couple of blocks below 5900 West near Lakeview Stake Farm property. The site is only 50 yards from the point where a similar tractor mishap claimed the life of a hired Lakeview Stake Farm worker just last year.

Mrs. Wall was on her way to a job interview when she saw a tractor pulling a feeding trailer plunge into a deep ditch. Apparently, the driver, Gary Riley, age not available, became suddenly ill. The Hooper woman stopped her car and ran over to the ditch. Seeing Mr. Riley pinned under the tractor, and his head beneath the water, she ran down the embankment and jumped into the waist-deep water.

She was able to free an arm and a leg and got the man's head above water, but was unable to free his boot or give him artificial resuscitation. Covering Mr. Riley with a blanket, she drove to the nearby residence of Grant Arave.

Mr. Arave rushed to the ditch and cut the hired worker's boot off and freed him from the tractor. An ambulance immediately rushed the young man to the hospital.

He was reported in critical condition in the intensive care ward at the McKay Hospital.

Mrs. Wall, who is living with her parents while her husband is in the service, returned to her home. "She came 'unglued' an hour later when she started to think about the whole thing," said her father, E. Lynn Garner. "She was all right when the pressure was on, but once it was over, she got a good case of nerves."

Mr. Arave, who assisted Mrs. Wall in the rescue,

commented, "She is a very alert young woman and had a great deal of presence of mind. It took a lot of good judgment to jump in after the man; the natural impulse is to go for more help."

"If she had not jumped right in like she did," he added, "the man would have drowned for sure." He pointed out that Mrs. Wall was dressed up for a job interview, but didn't hesitate anyway.

MISSING PERSONS

John Homer Miles went into the U. S. Army Service in 1917. He was drafted at Montpelier, Idaho, where he was working on the railroad. He was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington.

While in training, his knee-cap was injured, which was a hinderance to his training and the damp weather aggravated the knee injury. He was assigned to the "Dry House" but was not discharged. He wished to train and go over-seas, but because of his knee was not assigned to over-seas duty.

Finally, it was decided to release him. He signed his discharge papers and was to return the next morning to pick them up. For some unknown and mystifying reason, he did not show up the next morning for his discharge papers.

After this time, a young man from Taylor called the author at his home and asked, "Is John Miles home now?" I told him he was not. So the mystery enlarged.

At the time of these later events, a mystery and an unaccountable incident occurred on his brother's farm. Lewis Miles, his brother, was mowing hay on the west end of his forty acre field. When he reached a certain point, he heard a voice which said "Lew, I need help." This occurred three times as he came around to the same point in the field. It was so loud

at last that he stopped the mower and got off to look, but he saw no one. The voice said, "Lew, I'm in trouble and need help now." At that time, they knew nothing of what had happened at Fort Lewis. John Homer Miles was discharged November 1918. Army Records Center, St. Louis, Mo.

Another missing person was Sophus Olsen. After 1916, when Lorenzo Olsen moved to Idaho, this event happened. Sophus Olsen was on the old farm. He was a keeper of bees. As a hobby, he also did some painting and painted several pictures sometime after the death of Lorenzo Olsen.

Sophus loaded his old truck and concealed and unseen, left the town for parts unknown. To this day, no one knows of his end.

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AT HOOPER

Hooper has had its own Post Office since 1870, when John Hooper, grandfather of John D. Hooper, was made postmaster and operated it in his home, which was located one fourth mile east of Russell's corner. Shortly afterward, a store was built, and the post office was moved into this building. (See picture of Hooper City Coop Store.)

The next postmaster was Henry W. Manning, followed by Robert Simpson, Fredrick King, and David C. Lowe.

When C. G. Parker was postmaster, the post office was located in his store. (See picture of C. G. Parker Store.) Thomas M. Jones, Jr., was next to take the position.

The oft moved post office was finally established in a small building north of where it is now located. Thomas W. Read was the next postmaster and after him, Leo J. Lambert held the position for a short time.

Florence M. Manning became Hooper's first lady postmaster in 1942 and served in that capacity until Mrs. Grace H. Parker was appointed in 1961.

Hooper's early R. F. D. Route mail carriers were James G. Widdison, Sr., R. F. D. #1; Willard Widdison, R. F. D. #2. The automobile was not considered dependable enough for the first R. F. D. Routes in the United States.

The Hooper mail route includes Kanesville, and parts of West Point, and Syracuse. Melvin Widdison is mailman, and he drives over fifty miles a day delivering mail.

National Archives and Record Service
Washington D. C. show Hooper Post Office
established on June 13, 1870.

Postmasters	Dates of Appointment
John Hooper	June 13 1870
Henry W. Manning	April 15, 1875
Robert Simpson	May 15, 1882
Fredrick A. King	July 5, 1893
Henry W. Manning	January 4, 1897
David C. Lowe	January 5, 1898
Thomas M. Jones, Jr.	June 23, 1909
Charles G. Parker	April 2, 1915
Thomas W. Read	May 6, 1920
Leo J. Lambert	March 1, 1942
Mrs. Florence M. Manning	September 8, 1942
Mrs. Grace H. Parker	April 30, 1961
Vernon Lamar Cook	March 20, 1970
(Officer in charge - August 1, 1970 to March 20, 1971.)	

Post Office and Richins market at same location as present post office.



Hooper Post Office opened for use March 12, 1961.

HOOPER CEMETERY

Originally, the cemetery was plotted on land which James Johnston took up from the United States Government.

When Hooper's first Cemetery was laid out, it was surveyed and plotted into lots and blocks with roadways between each of the blocks. There were also cross roadways at the south and north end, and some east and west through the middle. Graves had head stones or markers of headboards. Many lots were protected by a picket fence. This was on the higher ground. There were low spaces on the east and west sides of the cemetery. The low area was planted to alfalfa, which was cut (3 cuttings a season) for feed to render a little income. (The east low part is now all waste. The Northwest low part has lawn.)

During the diptheria epidemic, many persons were buried in wooden caskets in the northwest section in unmarked graves.

To give the cemetery a better appearance, it was decided to plant lawn. Picket fences were removed, and a pumping plant was put in the waste ditch at the west end of the cemetery. Some leveling and fertilizing was done and grass planted. Many headboards and markers were changed and roadways removed. This made it easy to mow the lawn and keep it beautified.

The following article shows the economic and earnest struggle of the pioneers to secure a livelihood in early Utah.

Memories of Early Pioneer Life at Hooper
by Fern B. Fowers

"The house we lived in was a two-story building with two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. The ceiling so low upstairs that an adult could almost touch it with his head, and the sides sloped to about four ft. high on the sides. A summer kitchen was on the north, back of the house. This was built with boards nailed straight up and down with a compo-board type material in between the boards, also a board floor covered only with a braided rug. This kitchen contained a cook stove and kitchen table and chairs; a cupboard covered with screen wire doors at the bottom and curtained at the top; a bench covered with oil cloth; a wash basin and a bucket of water. This was just for summer alone.

It was always a thrill to move out to the summer kitchen. There was one big summer project to get and keep the flies out twice or more each day. We would all get a cloth and shoo the flies out the door, while one stayed at the screen door to open and shut it as we would get the flies to the door.

The big thrill was when in the fall we moved back into the house. The carpet was a rag, home-made carpet. The rags were all torn out of worn out clothing into strips about three-fourths inches wide and sewn together end-to-end, mostly by hand, and wound into balls which were supposed to weigh about a pound each. If it weighed a full pound, it would make a yard of carpet. Sometimes, my mother would have a sewing bee and would invite several women to come in and help her sew the rags which were previously washed and torn. She would empty the sack of torn rags in

the middle of the floor, and it was sometimes Laverne's and my job to mix all the rags so there would not be all of one color in one place, and the colors would be uniform all over the carpet. After the rags were sewn and wound into balls, they were taken to the weaver, and there on a hand loom were woven into yards and yards of carpet.

When the carpet was brought home, it was all in one roll about a yard wide. It was cut into strips and sewed together with double thread which always had to be waxed with home-made bee's wax. The ends were always bound with heavy denim from old overalls. I thought it made a beautiful carpet. The old carpet was taken up, having been tacked down all next to the wall with carpet tacks. It would be my job to pull the tacks out and put them in a dish to save for the new carpet. Then the old carpet would be folded up and taken outside. Underneath the carpet they would lay straw, so by the time it had been down six months or a year, the straw was almost pulverized, and the dirt had sifted through, for the carpet had only been swept with a broom. It was a task for all of us to clean the room out. The pictures had to be taken down from the walls and cleaned and put in the bedroom. The furniture had to be all taken out, too. Mother would open all the doors and windows, and then sweep the straw into piles, and we would put it into a tin tub and carry it out to be burned. Then father would dig down in the ground where he had a lime pit, put the lime into a bucket, pour water on it, and it was called slacked. The water would boil furiously. It was then poured into another container, more water added to make it a bluish white. The walls and ceiling were all dusted down with a cloth on a broom; then it was ready to have a reconditioned job. Then father took the bucket of water and lime mixture which they called "white-wash", and a long-handled white brush and the walls and ceiling were painted with it. When it was dry,

they were the most beautiful walls in the world. The windows were all washed and shined, and the woodwork scrubbed and left to dry while father went out north (to the farm) to get a load of straw to put under the new carpet. It was carefully put down into the room and spread evenly over the floor. Then that beautiful new carpet was unfolded and placed over the top of the straw. It seemed a wonderful accomplishment to me to see how my father could stretch and tack that carpet as we watched from the doorway, as we were never allowed in the room until it was finished. But when it was all finished, the pictures re-hung; the cookstove all polished so shiny black had been brought back from the summer kitchen, and all those beautiful clean starched curtains hanging at the windows; it was the most beautiful place on earth. The straw crushing under our feet, the fire glowing on the hearth, and the smell of frying fresh pork, hot biscuits, and milk gravy (mother could make the best gravy) will be one of my most treasured memories."

From its pioneer population of a few cattlemen, Hooper has grown to a flourishing community with a population exceeding 2,250.

Hooper is noteworthy for producing a people characterized by loyalty to their community, determination to conquer the elements, and acquire an education and culture. Her young men and women have gone forth to play a significant part in the building up of their community, their church, their state, and their nation. Out of a simple pioneer beginning, has grown a progressive community of fine homes, productive farms, and businesses of the type which are the pride of the nation and the heart of the American way.