



A Treasure in Ben Lomond's Shadow



The History of Pleasant View Utah

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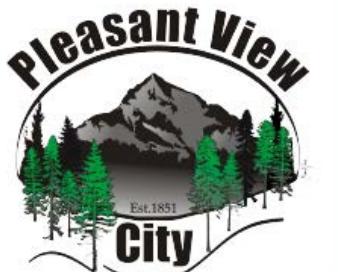


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The Pleasant View Heritage Committee

- This slide show is provided by the Pleasant View Heritage Committee to display the history of the Pleasant View area and to acknowledge the sacrifice of the early pioneer families who settled here. The histories, stories, and photographs shown herein were provided by ancestors of those early settlers.
- Thanks to the following for providing time, talents, and financial support to this project: Jerry Burns (Chair); Jeff Hill, Lynn Humphries, Kara Liston, Lynn Maycock, Robert Palmer, Wynn Phillips, Alan Rhees, Melissa Spelts, Cheri Stuart, Larry Wadman, Maree Wadman.
- DO YOU HAVE SOMETHING CONCERNING PLEASANT VIEW HISTORY?
 - If you would like to submit a photo with descriptions, a family story or history, or general historical information about Pleasant View please email Mr. Jerry Burns, Committee Chair, at burnsjeb@gmail.com. The committee will consider your submission for inclusion into our history show.

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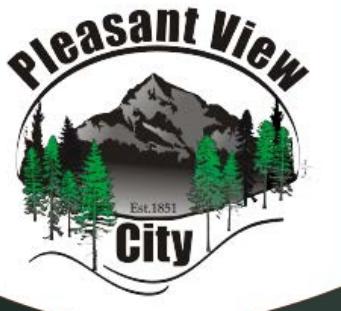


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An Overview of Pleasant View History

As early as 11,000 B.C., Native Americans traveled through and lived in much of Northern Utah including what is now Pleasant View. Locally discovered relics indicate that some may have lived here for extended periods of time. The area was dotted with wigwams, long before the first trappers, explorers, and pioneers arrived in Pleasant View. In 1824/25, trappers from the Ashley-Henry Fur Company spent time trapping the Weber River and its tributaries and it is likely they spent some time trapping around Pleasant View and North Ogden. The Ashley-Henry Company included such legendary trappers as John Henry Weber, Jim Bridger and Johnson Gardner. In September of 1843, John C. Fremont stopped at the hot springs in Pleasant View as part of his exploration of the Great Salt Lake Valley even taking time to analyze and describe them.

From all available written accounts, it appears that the Simeon Cragun family was the first to settle in Pleasant View. Among the early settlers were Daniel Campbell, John Mower, James Maycock, Dr. Ezra G. Williams, Charles H. Rhee, Samuel Ferrin, John Johns, and Edward Davis Wade. Their first homes were built out of logs, years later settlers would build their houses of adobe, and eventually William Godfrey would erect the first brick house in Pleasant View. A splendid patch of trees, tall and straight, suitable for building purposes, stood at the foot of Mount Ben Lomond on the upper edge of Pleasant View town site, and was often called "Pole Patch" by the pioneers.

The most frequent tribe that visited the area was the Ute tribe, led by their chieftain, Tobe. Indian trails crossed Pleasant View from the Willard area and for 50 years after the first settlers arrived the Indians would continue to make their southeast trek, now through town, at least yearly.

While camped here they visited every house in the community to trade for supplies before moving up the North Ogden Canyon for the summer to fish and hunt. In the fall, they again returned to the Pleasant View area, camping and drying fruit and meat. Indian inhabitants settled along the small creeks in this area, commonly camping in the fields belonging to the Humphreys and Rhee. Food for their ponies, which they occasionally traded to area residents, was plentiful, hunting in the Pole Patch area and nearby hills was alluring, and the Utah Hot Springs were well known for their medicinal purposes.

The first settlers were not concerned with community boundaries. Being west of North Ogden, they were identified as the West End, the West District, Stringtown and finally became known as Pleasant View. The town was named by Wilford Cragun, the first of the pioneer's children born in the settlement. It is said that Wilford looked over the community and remarked that it had a "pleasant view". The city would go on to be one of the first rural communities in the state to have a local railroad or streetcar service.

Although the Pleasant View area was first settled in 1851, the city did not become officially known as Pleasant View until 1882. Pleasant View City became incorporated on August 27, 1945. Odell Kirk was the first town president. Other town presidents and mayors were: Paul B. Cragun, Eldred H. Erickson, Leon B. Jones, Peary B. Barker, Timothy W. Healy, Richard G. Diamond, Ron Horton, and D. Brent Hales, James Fisher, Michael Wright, and Timothy M. Wheelwright, Douglas Clifford, Toby Mileski and currently serving as mayor is Leonard Call.

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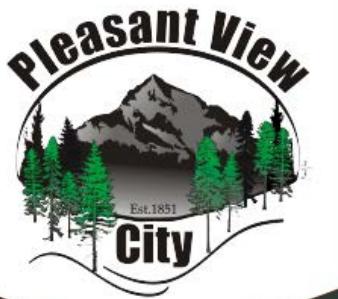
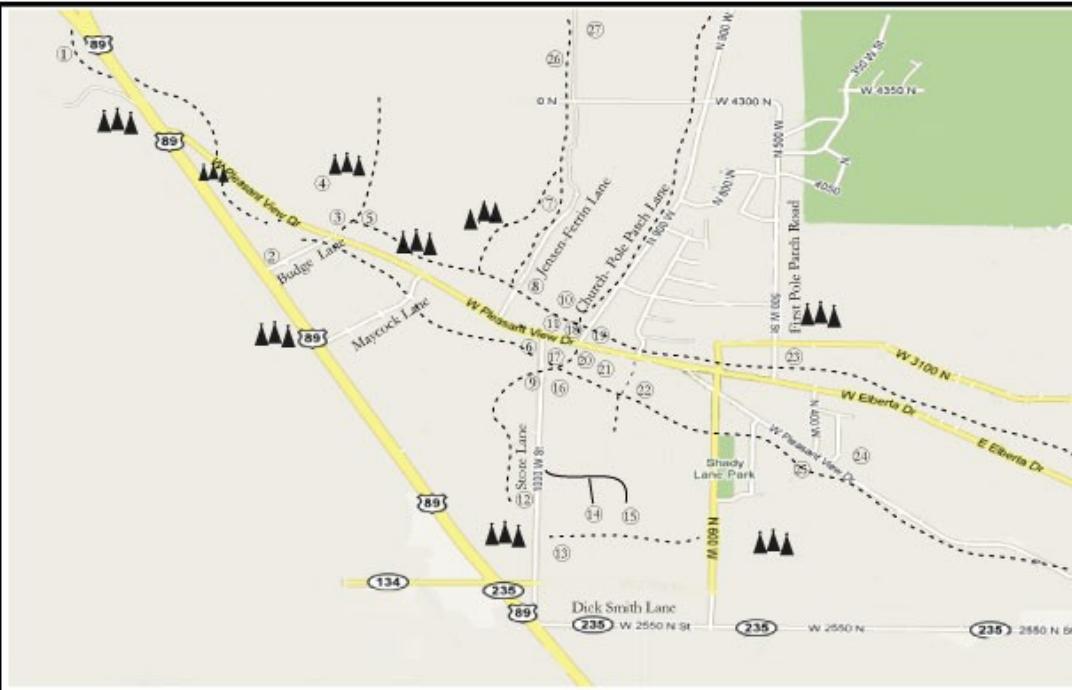


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Map of Early Pleasant View

Map of Early Pleasant View



Old Pioneer Roads
Present Day Roads
Symbol for Indian Settler

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

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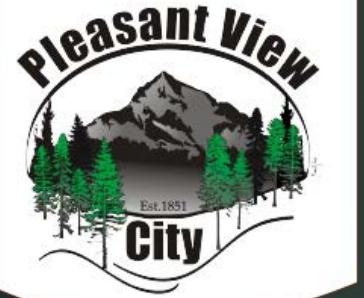


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Deseret News Oct 26, 1900

Pleasant View "Dirty" Politics in 1900

PEACE DISTURBERS REPRIMANDED.

The case of disturbing the peace against David Spackman, Alma Bailey, George Rollins, George Jones, Edmund Shaw, Henry Storey, Albert Storey and Simeon Cragun, came on before Justice Hall. These were the young men and boys who were charged with disturbing the meeting of Hon. William Glasmann at Pleasant View last Saturday night and covering the vehicles of the Republican gentlemen with mud. Each of the young men were placed on the witness stand and closely examined, but it was impossible to get any evidence out of them. The judge gave each of them a severe curtain lecture and dismissed the case upon their promise to behave in the future.

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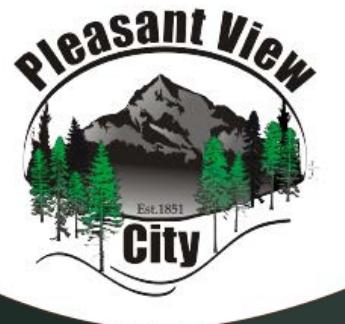


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Things from Long Ago: The Prehistory of Pleasant View, Utah

By Mark E Stuart

Utah Statewide Archaeological Society

Pleasant View, Utah has always been a beautiful place to live with its magnificent views of Weber Valley and the Great Salt Lake to the south and southwest and the rugged back drop of Ben Lomond Peak. But did you know the Pleasant View area has been occupied for ca. 10,000 years? In many areas of Pleasant View City, things from long ago occasionally come to light.

The main attraction to the Pleasant View area was not only its beautiful views but the fact that a major travel corridor passed through the area. The main trail from the Bear Lake and Cache Valley passed south over Liberty/Avon Divide to Ogden Valley then over North Ogden Pass entering Weber Valley on what is called Long Bench. Long Bench is a relatively flat gravel and sand beach remnant of the huge Pleistocene Lake Bonneville which covered much of the Eastern Great Basin during the Ice Age ca.14,000 years ago. This trail extended from Rice Creek Spring in what is now North Ogden west to Frog Rock above Weber High School. From Frog Rock it traveled west to Hunts Rock and then to Rocky Point on the west end of Pleasant View. At the base of Rocky Point was Utah Hot Springs which was a major attraction for Native Americans with its healing medical waters.

From Utah Hot Springs the main trail branched into three. One trail went south skirting the wet lands that flowed south from springs at the base of Long Bench to the junction of the Weber and Ogden Rivers at modern Ogden City. Another trail headed west towards the extensive marshes of Bear River Bay of the Great Salt Lake which was a major food source for Native Americans. The other trail headed north approximately following modern US 89 to the large Willard sites and then to the prized obsidian sources near Malad, Idaho.

The first Native American group to pass through Pleasant View are called Paleo Indians (10,000 to 7600 BC.). These people were using atlatls (spear thrower) and darts tipped with lanceolate shaped projectile points to hunt large game and also did some foraging of wild plants. The evidence for Paleo Indians in Pleasant View is scant consisting of a couple of dart projectile points and a distinctive Paleo Indian tool known as a crescent ([Figure 1](#)). These people were highly nomadic and were probably following wild game who were the first creators of the trails across Long Bench.

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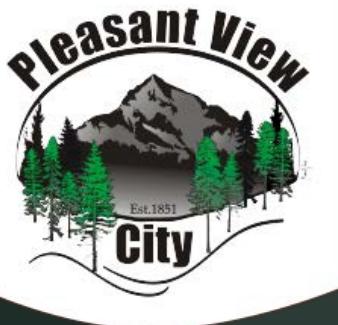


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As the huge fresh water lake began to shrink into the Great Salt Lake of today, the climate also changed to the present conditions we know. Native Americans changed their lifeways to adapt to the changing conditions. Much of the larger game animals had disappeared so smaller game such as rabbits and ground squirrels were hunted. Projectile points change from lanceolate form to side and corner notched dart points. The use of wild plants, roots and seeds for food becomes common being collected in baskets and processed on flat stones called metates and hand stones called manos. Still being nomadic these people wandered about from resource patch to resource patch seeking food. These people are known as the Archaic (7600 BC to 200 AD.) This way of life persisted in the Great Salt Lake region for thousands of years. Long Bench with its well -watered sandy soil would have an ideal habitat for Indian Rice Grass, Great Basin Rye Grass, Sego Lillies, Prickly Pear Cactus and other wild plants. Evidence of Archaic peoples in Pleasant View are commonly found in the presence of oval one hand grinding stones ([Figure 2](#)) and large corner and side notched dart points ([Figure 3](#)).

Also marking their presence was a large boulder on Rocky Point which was covered with pecked petroglyphs distinctive of Archaic style ([Figure 4](#)). This beautiful rock art panel has disappeared and its present whereabouts is unknown.

Things from Long Ago (Page 2)

a growing Late Archaic population. That new way of life was the introduction horticulture spreading north out of Mexico growing corn, squash and beans. No longer did people have to wander from food source to food source foraging and hunting. They could now become more sedentary with a dependable food supply. With the introduction of horticulture, we see the beginnings of the Fremont Culture/Complex (300 to 1400 AD.) which occupied the northern 2/3 of the State of Utah (The southern 1/3 was occupied by the Anasazi or Ancestral Puebloans). Settling down to farm, the Fremont formed small hamlets of pit houses near good arable land. With horticulture also came the introduction of the bow and arrow and the use of pottery vessels and containers which revolutionized Native American way of life ([Figure 5](#)). Some Fremont people although they adopted the bow and arrow and the use of ceramics preferred to continue a hunter/gathering way of life and didn't adopt horticulture. Other Fremont people opted to switch between farming and foraging depending on the local circumstances.

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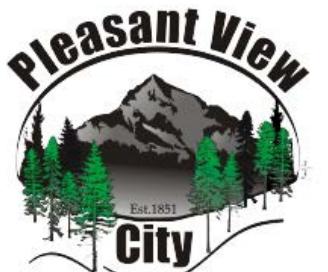


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No matter what lifestyle the Fremont are identified by small corner and side notched arrow points, grayware pottery, a distinctive style of moccasins and rock art. Some Fremont hamlets grew into sizable villages such as Willard Mounds (where Willard Bay North Marina is), the Warren Mounds west of Plain City and the Ogden Mounds (under central Ogden City). From Brigham City on the north (south along the present I-15 corridor) to Cedar City, every modern pioneer settlement is built on top of a Fremont village site. The reason for this is these sites were good places to farm.

A new group of people entered the Great Salt Lake region about 1200 AD. These people were dependent on big game hunting primarily buffalo. Recent archaeological work in caves located on Promontory Point have identified distinctive artifacts that seem to indicate an Athabascan people (ancestors of the modern Apache and Navaho) from the Arctic Canada paused in the Great Salt Lake region for a number of years on their migration to the Southwest.

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These people were contemporary with and interacted with the Fremont peoples already here. Both the Fremont and the Promontory peoples greatly influenced each other. By 1450 AD. both the Fremont and Promontory cultures are no longer recognizable in the Great Salt Lake area. What happened to these people is not known for certain. One theory, is that climate change (the beginning of the Little Ice Age) made farming no longer possible and buffalo became scarce, so the Fremont/Promontory peoples followed the buffalo herds out onto the Great Plains to become the Kiowa and Kiowa Apache of modern times.

It is believed that the Numic speaking Shoshoni moved into the Great Salt Lake area ca 1300 AD. from the southern Great Basin. Some scholars believe the Shoshoni may have helped push the Fremont/Promontory out of the area by out competing them for local food resources. Whatever the case, the Shoshoni were the Native Americans in the area when the first Anglo Europeans arrived in the 1820's.

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- Two bands of Shoshoni were the residents of the Pleasant View area. The first are known as the Cummumbahs or Weber Utes, under the leadership of Little Soldier and the second was the Promontory Band under Sagahwitz. Eastern Shoshoni lead by Washakie from the Green River/Wind River region of Wyoming were frequent visitors to the area also. At first, the Shoshoni were much like the earlier Archaic peoples being nomadic hunters and gathers and living a Great Basin lifestyle. Walking and using dogs for transportation these people wandered the area in the quest for food. After 1680 AD. the Pueblo Revolt which drove the Spanish out of New Mexico, suddenly released hundreds of horses into Native American hands. The Comanche, close relatives of the Shoshoni were some of the first to adopt the horse and soon passed horses to their northern cousins. With the horse the Shoshoni changed from a walking Great Basin lifestyle to a mounted big game Plains Indian lifestyle ([Figure 6](#)). One of the draw backs to acquiring the horse though was the coming of Anglo European disease such as smallpox, whooping cough and others for which Native Americans had no immunity. It is believed that 80 to 90 percent of Native Americans in the area died years before they saw their first White Men.

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The Native Americans the first Pleasant View pioneers met when they settled the area were the remnants of a once more numerous people.

- Many pioneer stories have been told of interactions with Native Americans passing through the Pleasant View area down the Long Bench trail ([Figure 7](#)). Much evidence of their presence has been located with the finding of small side notched arrowheads and grinding stones in the area ([Figure 8](#)). Gradually the local Shoshoni were pushed off their land by growing pioneer settlement. Unfortunately, many of these people were massacred in the winter of 1863 by US soldiers at the Battle of the Bear River near Franklin, Idaho. Many of the survivors of this massacre eventually joined the LDS Church and settled at Washakie in Malad Valley. These people were faithful members and were instrumental in building the Logan Temple in Cache Valley donating many hours of labor and their resources to its construction. The descendants of these people still live in the Pleasant View/Ogden area and contribute much to our present- day way of life.

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Things from Long Ago: The Prehistory of Pleasant View, Utah (Figures)



Figure 1: Pale Indian Crescent tools

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Figure 2: Archaic Grinding Stones

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Things from Long Ago: The Prehistory of Pleasant View, Utah (Figures)



Figure 3: Archaic Projectile Points



Figure 4: Alma Ellis with archaic petroglyphs, Pleasant View

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Figure 5: Fremont Artifacts

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Figure 6: Fremont Red Pictographs [next](#)



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Figure 7: Shoshoni Camp 1860's

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PV Connection – Honoring Original Families of Pleasant View

by Melissa Spelts, June 2020 - northogdenconnection.com

Did you know that 13 original Pleasant View Families (that we know of) still live in the local area?

Some of the stories and photographs in this slide show come from those interviews.

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- [The Ellis Family](#)
- [The Maycock Family](#)
- [The Rhees Family](#)

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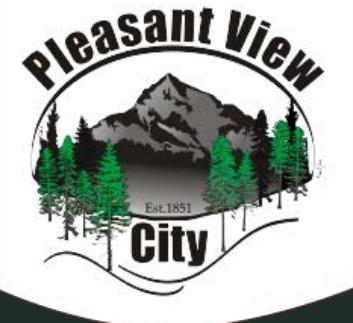


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The Budge Family

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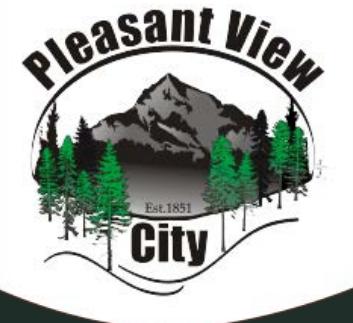


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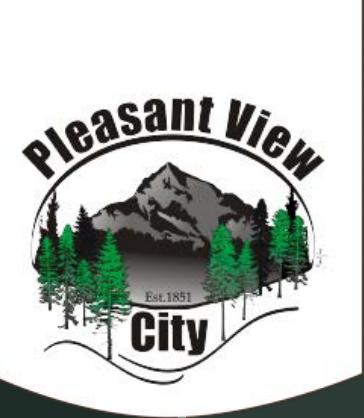


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PV Connection – The Cragun Family

by Melissa Spelts - northogdenconnection.com

Molly Ann Cragun was born in the McKay Dee Hospital on January 15, 1933 to Earl Budge and Mildred Rhee Cragun. She was the first of seven children. The young family lived in a small shop, or honey house, behind the Rhee's home for the first three years of Mildred's life before her dad could build them a home. He first built the basement and they lived in there for a time until 1948, when they added the top part of the house.

Norma Rae Cragun Liston was born on March 4, 1939. She was the middle child and her sisters and brothers consisted of Molly, Janet, Helen, Norma, Brent, David, and Connie. Molly and Norma described growing up in Pleasant View as a very special time in their life. It was very rural; 1000 West was a cow trail, and where the LDS Stake Center is now was an Indian camp. The air, water, and soil were clean and pure. They were surrounded by family that supported each other through the good and bad times.

They never got paid for their chores. When Molly was 7 years old, she hauled water with her dad to the little fruit trees, to what they called the Little Good Earth (out at the Utah Hot Springs). They worked in the house cooking, cleaning, and doing laundry, on the farm in the cherry and peach orchards, in the garden, and with the animals. Their mother worked at the Cragun Store House for .50 cents a day. When Molly started to work away from the farm, she made .60 cents an hour.

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One year, the grasshoppers were so thick that Molly and her sister Janet would have to go let the chickens out in the morning and return them to the coop at night. In those days, boys' bicycles were very difficult to ride for a little girl because there was a bar from the seat to the handle. Molly and Janet would work together, one peddling under the bar and the other steering. They rode their bike like this in the morning and night to take care of the chickens. They would complete their chores in the orchard and then come home on certain days, ready to start the laundry. They did their wash with a ringer washer and then had to carry the clean clothes and hang them out on the line. Everyone helped make the meals: preparing, cooking, and cleaning. They worked so hard in those days, but Norma said they were the good ole' days. They didn't have any distraction with cell phones, televisions, emails, etc.

Molly and Norma remember taking family vacations. They went to Seattle in their green car and to Yellowstone in a truck. Imagine a family of 9 riding in a car or truck. They remember that on their trip to Seattle, their little sister Connie had to lay in the back window so everyone could fit. Back in those days, there weren't seatbelts in cars. After a long day of driving and no motel, the family pulled over to sleep in a field. Helen, one of their sisters, was not happy about this and stayed in the car. In the morning when the family woke up, they found a bull in that same field; luckily it didn't hurt them.

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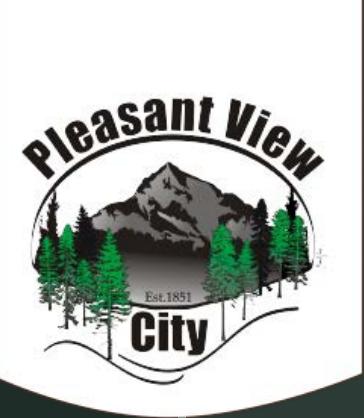


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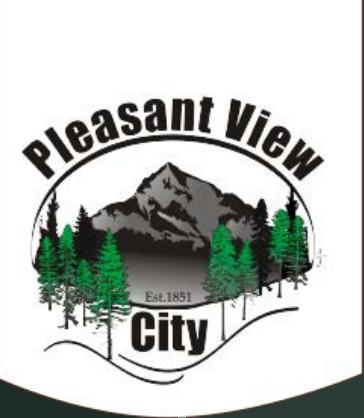
PV Connection – The Cragun Family (Page 3)

In unison, Molly and Norma recalled that they would play softball with their sisters after all the chores were done. They were good, too. They played on a team and won region. They were tough. No one wanted to play the Pleasant View team. Norma played second base, Janet was catcher, Helen was pitcher, and Molly played center field. Molly remembers catching the ball for the championship game. They played at the same ball field we play on today at Pleasant View Park.

The Cragun family is known for being hard workers, strong in their religious beliefs, honest, kind, happy, and a loving family.

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PV Connection – The Cragun Family

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Mildred was known for her yummy pies, especially her Lemon Pie. Here is her recipe. Enjoy!

Mother's Good Ole' Lemon Pie - Mildred Cragun

1 ½ boiling water
1 c. sugar
2 Tbsp. cornstarch (heaping)
1 Tbsp. butter
3 egg yolks
juice and rind of 1 lemon

Mix well - sugar, cornstarch and rind of lemon. Add to the boiling water, stirring constantly. Add juice of lemon and well-beaten egg yolks. Let cook slowly until mixture is thickened and transparent.

Place mixture in a cooked pie shell. Cover with meringue made with 3 stiffly beaded egg whites, 2 Tbsp. sugar, 1 tsp. cornstarch. Place in oven and brown meringue in a quick oven.

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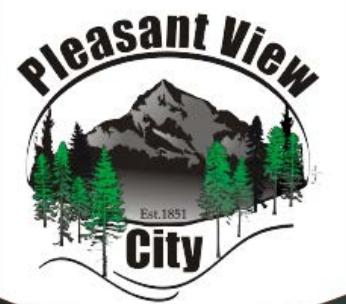


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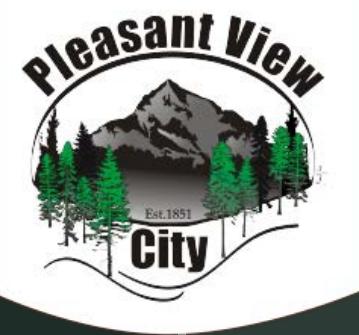


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The Cragun Family



Top Row: Molly, Norma Rae, Connie, Helen, Janet
Bottom Row: Brent, Mildred, Earl, David

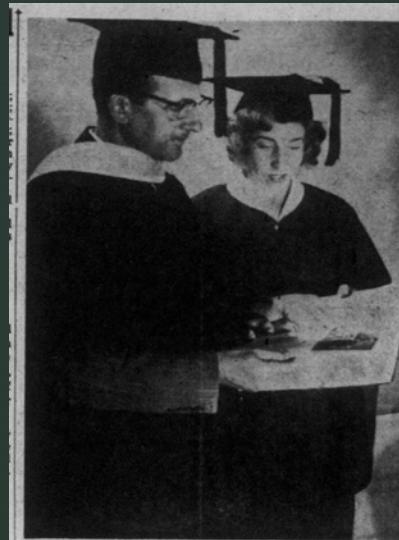
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Earl and Molly Ann Cragun earn their degrees together 1953



HONOR STUDENTS — Earl Budge Cragun, of Pleasant View, graduated this month from USAC with a masters degree in education, and his daughter, Molly Ann Cragun, also graduated this month, with an associate of science degree, from Weber college.

Father and Daughter Win Graduation Honors

PLEASANT VIEW — A father and daughter team set something of a record this month when both graduate from college with high scholastic honors.

Earl Budge Cragun received his masters degree in education from the USAC, and Molly Ann Cragun got her associate of science degree from Weber College.

Mr. Cragun, principal of Plain City School, also was elected to Phi Kappa Phi, national fraternity, requiring average grades of between 94 and 96 in all studies.

Miss Cragun received a scholarship to the BYU, where she plans to major in physical education.

Mr. Cragun combined business with pleasure and wrote for his masters degree a thesis on the history of Pleasant View and its settlers. He spent three years to gather the material for the thesis. He put in a good 1,000 hours himself and his wife, Mildred, and daughters, Molly Ann and Janet, contributed many more.

Includes Aerial Map

Around 300 pictures were collected and 22 of the best of them used in the book. Church, county and state history was checked for data and numerous human interest stories are included. Of special interest is a aerial map of the town which shows every building that ever stood in

the city. Even dugouts by pioneers and old Indian camping grounds are shown.

Also included are roads, trails, railroad beds, business firms and springs and wells. Making of the map delayed completion of the book a year, Mr. Cragun said.

To utilize surplus material gathered and too valuable to discard, a supplementary volume was issued. This contains personal happenings of townspeople, their experiences, business dealings and various settlements.

Mr. Cragun credited encouragement and advice of Prof. E. A. Jacobson, dean of education at the USAC, with helping him to complete the work.

Dean Jacobson said the thesis is one of the biggest works ever done by a master student during his time at the college. "Its chief value," he said, "was unearthing many valuable documents and sources that in time would be lost."

At present there are two copies in the USAC and one at Weber College. A copy also will be presented to the Pleasant View town board.

Meeting Scheduled

LAYTON — Layton Stake monthly priesthood meeting will be held on Sunday at 2 p.m. at the Layton Second Ward under direction of I. Haven Barlow, president of Layton Stake.

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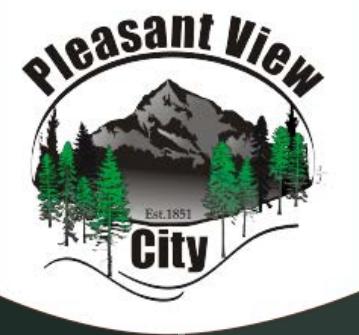


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Earl Cragun Wahlquist Principal 1972



Dear Patrons of Wahlquist:

Our school year at Wahlquist has in general been a good one.

The new student government class has provided the opportunity for students to accept responsibilities. Decision making, budgeting and planning have been real challenges. The School Administrators, faculty advisors and student leaders have joined hands to facilitate a smooth overall school operation.

With the opening of a new vista into the World Of Work our curriculum has been enhanced and an added dimension of meaningful experiences has truly been evident through the new Assisted Careers Exploration Laboratory. More than 300 of our students and their parents have been actively involved.

Special Interest Activities have added spice and variety to student elective learning experiences. Students could select from more than seventy different experience offerings. These additions to the curriculum have been popular and in demand. Best of all high interest and wide participation have insured success in these challenging areas of learning.

It is the sincere wish of all Wahlquist Personnel that through careful planning, dedication and humility our future efforts may continue to merit your approval and support.

Respectfully

Earl S. Cragun
Principal 1972

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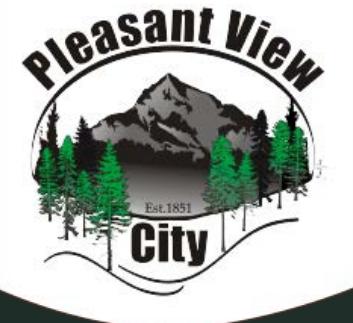


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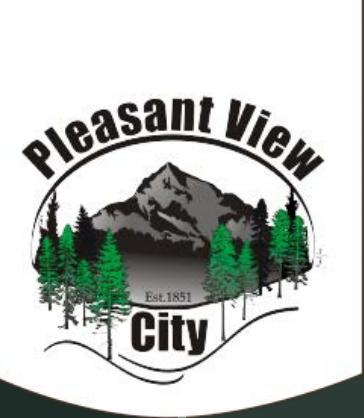


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PV Connection - The Ellis Family

by Melissa Spelts, June 2020 - northogdenconnection.com

Maree Ellis as a girl and grown with her own family (below). She has fond memories of growing up in Pleasant View and working on the family cherry farm.



Maree could drive down Pleasant View Dr. and list off every person who lived along the road. She loved growing up there. The community felt so much like family that Maree thought every older woman was her grandma. There was Grandma Ferrin, Grandma Budge, Grandma Bailey, Grandma Cragun, etc.

Maree was born at the old Dee Hospital to A. Glen and Adella Ellis on January 26, 1952.



Growing up, Maree worked on the family cherry farm where they picked cherries and collected them in buckets. Her dad knew that if Maree ever went home for breakfast or lunch, she wouldn't want to return to the orchard. He made sure to get breakfast or lunch to her while she was working. His go-to meal was a sandwich with a piece of baloney, a dollop of cottage cheese, and potato chips between the bread. She thought having chips in a sandwich was normal until a friend at school asked her about it. It was delicious, and Maree still puts potato chips in her sandwich today.

The Ellis family made many friends while working the cherry orchards. Many migrant workers came every year, and the Ellis family appreciated the needed help. There came a time when Maree's mom sold an acre of land and made more money from that land than she did in 40 years of farming cherries. This was very sad to her.

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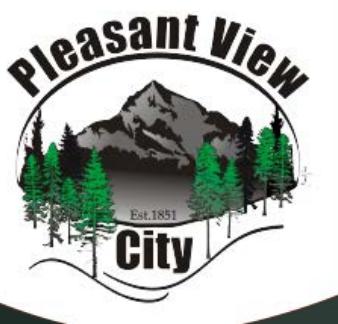


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PV Connection – The Ellis Family (Page 2)

Everyone looked forward to the softball and baseball games at the Pleasant View Park. The teams were made up of boys and girls from the wards (or church groups) in the area, and it was said the competition was GREAT! The Pleasant View 1st Ward had the Tuckers, the Craguns, and the Rheeases, and they were good. The Pleasant View 2nd Ward had the Fackrells, the Wadmans, and the Olsens. All of these families were friends unless they were playing baseball. It got very competitive. Maree struck out all the time while playing softball. Her dad sat behind the fence and catcher and hollered if it was a ball or not so she would know when to swing.

Maree had known her husband, Larry, since he was 12 years old, which was when the Wadman family moved to Pleasant View. After Larry returned from his mission, he was driving down 500 W., also known as “the mile hill”, and was hit by a cherry truck backing out of the Ellis’s orchard. The truck hit Larry’s car, turning it over in a ditch that lined the road. As they waited for the ambulance, Larry laid against his car with a hurt shoulder. Maree asked him if he would like some cherries and handed him some. This was the day when Larry noticed Maree. He later told her he had thought, “Ooh, she’s cute.” Things progressed from there.

Both Maree’s parents were raised during the Great Depression; they lived off the land. Her mother, Adella, was from South Weber, and her Grandpa, John Kendell, lost land because he couldn’t pay the taxes. He always said, “Get an education, because no one can ever take that away from you.” Maree’s mom made sure she and her three girls went to college. They all became teachers. There was also an education fund set up for the grandchildren, and they all went to college as well.

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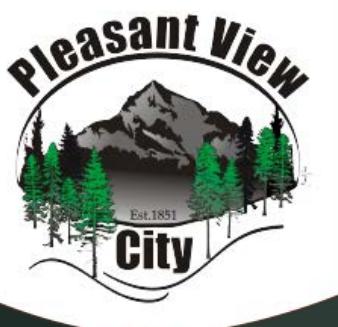


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Maree's Dad, Glen, was born in Pleasant View and lived here until he was six years old, when his family moved to Riverdale. After he married his wife, Adella, they moved back to Pleasant View and lived in the original Ellis family house off of Elberta and 500 W. After Maree was married to Larry, they lived in the house for three years while they built their home. Six generations of Ellis's have lived in that home.

Glen worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad. One year, Glen was so sick that he couldn't work, so his wife, Adella, worked in his place until he was well enough to go back. Maree has two sisters, Charleen Ellis Cook and Kathleen Ellis Anderson. Maree's mom started including double "ee"s in their names, and this has continued with the grandchildren's names.

One day, Glen found an Indian arrowhead while he was working in the fields on his tractor. It was the color of an apricot pit, and it was amazing he had spotted it. Arrowheads were found all over their property, and Adella brought her 4th grade classes on field trips to run through all the rocks and search for them just above Weber High School.

Glen used to say, "He'd sooner do 100 things once, than do one thing a hundred times". He was a whittler, rock collector, and hiker. He was a very active man. He loved to take pictures and he took pictures of all the houses on Pleasant View Drive. Most of them are gone now, so they are of great worth to the family.

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The original Ellis family house off Elberta

Maree's Grandfather, Alma Ellis, was born and raised in the Ellis home off of 500 W and Elberta drive. After he was married, he bought the home from his father and raised his family there. His wife, Mabel Cottom Ellis, told stories to her grandchildren about the Indians that would come to her house for food. One time, she was concerned about her safety, so she gave them food at the front door, grabbed her children, and ran out the back door to the root cellar to hide. They lived at that house until Glen was 6 years old and moved to Riverdale but kept the farm. Alma raised sweet and sour cherries, apples, and grew hay. Later, Glen added apricots, peaches, pears, and plums.



Alma was also a local "water witch", and he helped find much of the water in Pleasant View, including the water for his home. He helped people from Promontory Point all the way down to Delta find water. He used a peach twig to help himself find the water and could even tell how far to dig. He was taught by an 84-year-old man named Mr. Taylor.



Frederick Ellis' son Alma and wife Mabel with baby Glen and sister Leona

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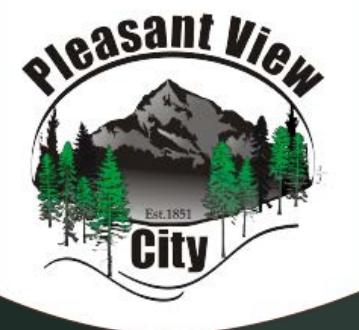
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- Fredrick Ellis was the first of the Ellis family to come to Pleasant View from England. He lived in Salt Lake City for two years and borrowed money while there. He found work in Corrine Utah with the railroad. He earned enough money in two years to pay his debts and help his Dad, Edmond Ellis, stepmom, and their children come from England to Pleasant View. They dug a hole in the mountain at the foot of Ben Lomond and lived in a dugout for two years until Edmond could build a home. After the railroad was finished, Fredrick settled in Pleasant View. The grasshoppers came and destroyed everything, so Edmond left Pleasant View and moved to North Ogden. Fredrick built the little home in Pleasant View in 1886 for his second wife, Sarah Jane Barker Ellis, and their three children. Three more children were born after they moved in. He was a polygamist, and his first wife, Susan, lived in North Ogden with their children. Between the two wives, Fredrick had 16 children.

Fredrick homesteaded 150 acres in North Ogden and Pleasant View, which included the land on which Weber High School and the church below it is built. Sarah passed away from an ovarian cyst and left six little children on their own. The six children stayed in the home without a parent and raised each other. When Martha, the oldest of the children, got married, she took the youngest daughter, Polly, and moved to California with her husband. This left the four boys to be bachelors in the house. They worked hard on the cherry and hay farms and watched out for each other.

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The Frederick Ellis Home

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The Ellis Home is located just off 500 West and Elberta Drive.

(Property of Maree (Ellis) Wadman & Larry Wadman)



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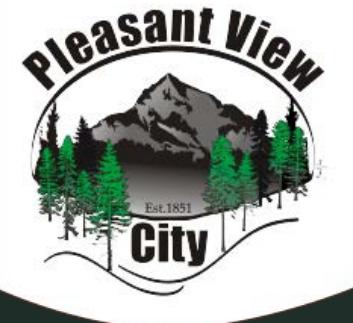


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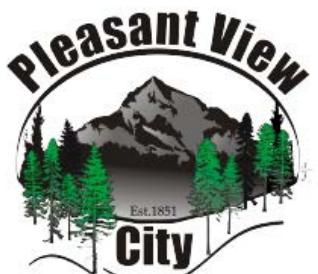
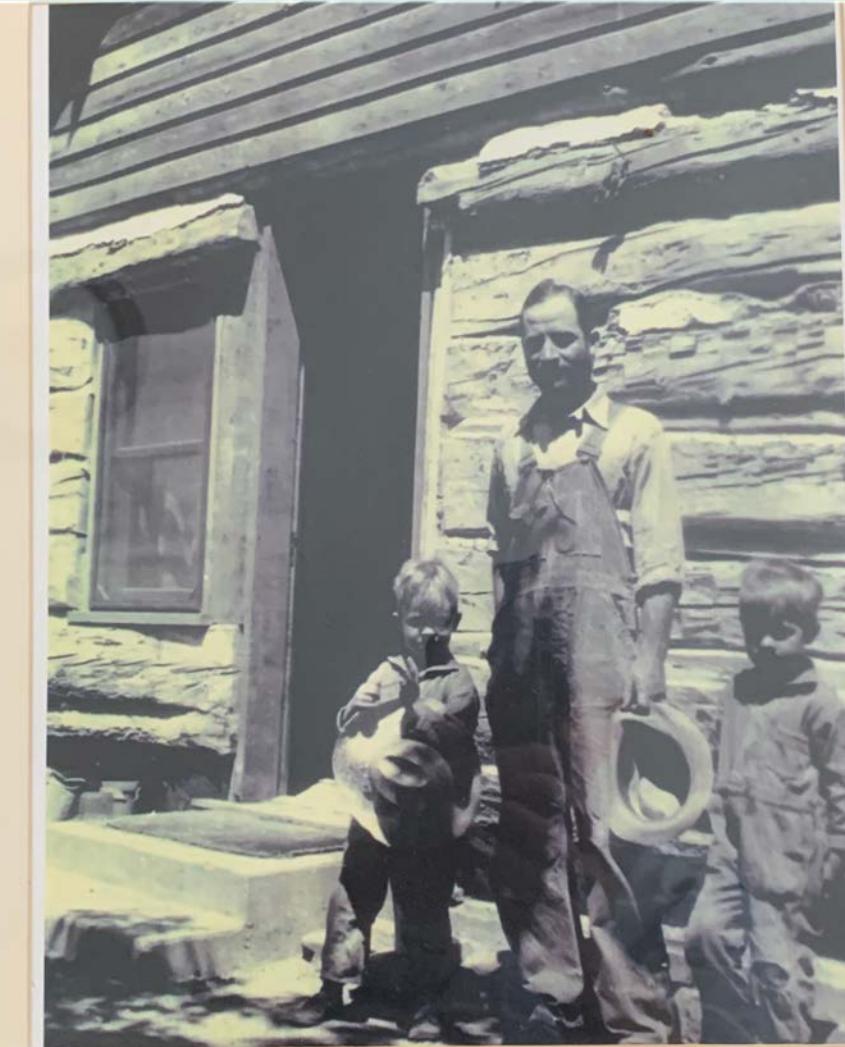


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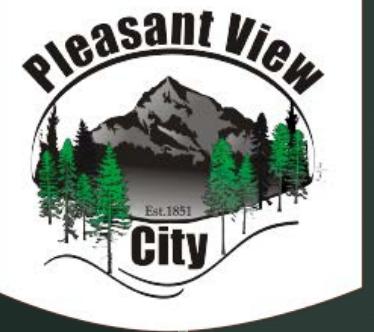
Hugh Leslie McLane with his sons Keith and Dale standing outside the original Hickenlooper-McLane cabin that was their home.



Hugh Leslie McLane with sons Keith and Dale

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The Hickenlooper - McLane Cabin Today

The cabin was restored in 2020 and relocated to Wadman Nature Park at 300 West and 4300 North in Pleasant View.



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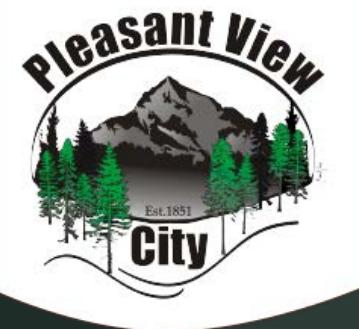


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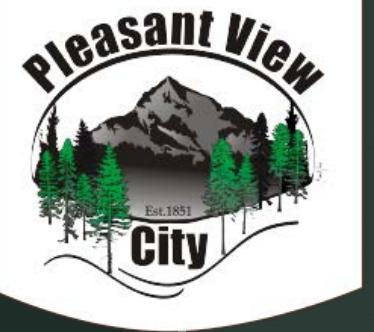
The Hickenlooper - McLane Cabin Today

An interior photograph of the restored Hickenlooper Cabin.



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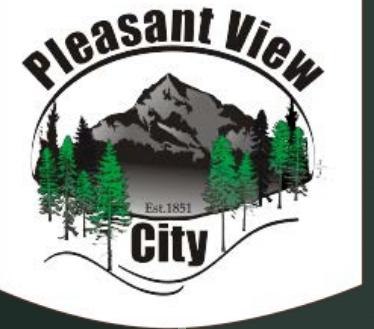
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An interior photograph of the restored Hickenlooper Cabin.



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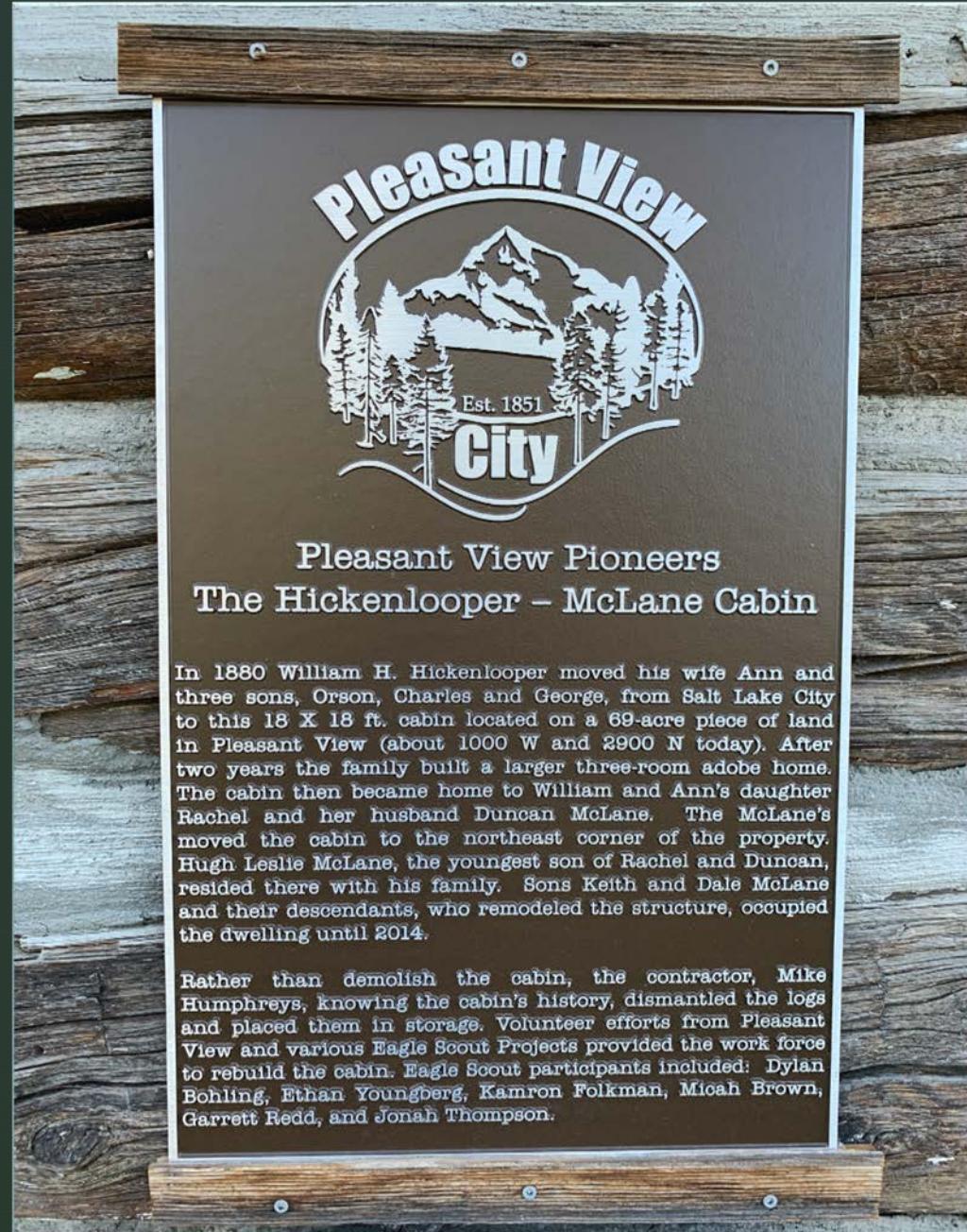
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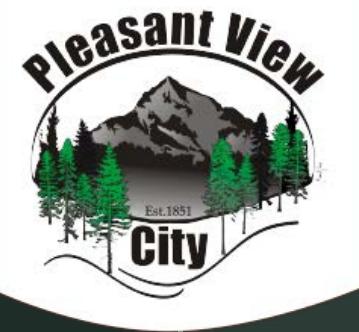


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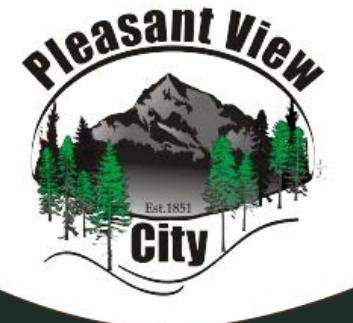


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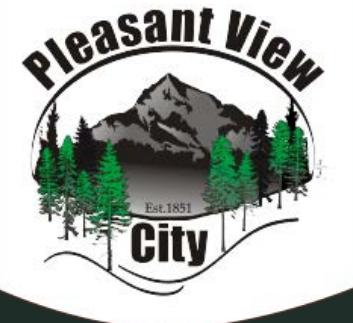


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Life on 900 West in Old Pleasant View

by Cheryl Kowallis Humphreys

- On either side of the south end of 1100 West, once known as the Jensen-Ferrin lane, are the homes of my Great Grandparents, James Jensen and Sophia Jensen, and my Grandparents, Joseph Jensen and Ethel Jensen. James came to Pleasant View in 1878 and opened the first Pleasant View store in an adobe home owned by Willard Cragun. He partnered with Edward Wade and did very well until the store was burned down by an arsonist. Discouraged with merchandising after the loss of his store, he turned to growing and shipping fruit. My grandfather, Joseph, continued the tradition of growing fruit. Some of my earliest memories are of his farm and home, where I lived during the first couple years of my life. Like many other men, my father, Reinhart Kowallis, had enlisted in the Second World War. He wasn't around for my birth but returned to celebrate my second Christmas at the Grandparents home. He put me in his army knapsack and walked the hills above Pleasant View with me and Mom (Norma Jensen Kowallis). The view, even for an 18-month-old child, was breathtaking, and the hills above PV became my favorite hangout the rest of my young life.

Shortly afterward, Dad bought property from Lawrence Harris just above the Church on 900 west, and there he built a little cinderblock home with a red roof. He added rooms and barns as we needed them. He raised fruit trees, strawberries, raspberries, a tall black walnut tree, vegetables, pigs, an occasional steer, horses, and little Maltese dogs, which he sold for extra money. Lawrence Harris gave me a kitten, which began many generations of cats.

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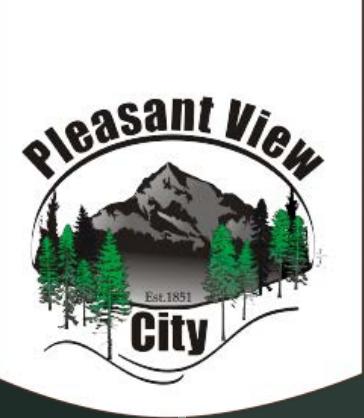


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- On our two acres, I and my four siblings – Kent, Jill, Bart, and Kim could find summer food in the yard for snacks and plenty of places to play hide and seek, tag, or hold contests of who could jump the highest or balance successfully on the thin board around the pig pen. There were plenty of chores to teach us work responsibility. This was a great place to grow up and to watch life in the town develop.
- One of the earliest significant things that happened in my life was the visit of the Prophet of the Church, George Albert Smith. Mom led a class of 19 Gleaners who had all earned their Golden Gleaner award. This was the highest award a young woman could earn back then. She wrote to President Smith, explaining that in the 50 years since the Pleasant View ward was organized it had never been visited by an Apostle or Prophet, and that her Gleaner girls would be very honored to have him come to their Binding of the Sheaf ceremony. Mom could be very determined when she got an idea, and in this case, Heaven was on her side because President Smith accepted the invitation. Along with the Gleaner award ceremony, President Smith would speak to all members of the ward in the old Pleasant View church on February 29, 1948. I was 3 years old and Mom taught me a poem to say for the Prophet. Even though I was young, I remember seeing his car pull into Grandpa Jensen's driveway and the excitement of my Mother and Grandparents and all the girls as he entered for the planned reception in Grandma's tiny living room. A picture was taken which has been shared many times since that occasion. One of my Aunts, Glena Jensen Marriott, and one of my husband Lynn's Aunts, Helen Humphreys Pettingill, were among the Gleaner girls.

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- Shortly after that, the old church building was torn down. All the town came to the demolition site to clean mortar off bricks, pull nails, and carry lumber-- including me at about six years old. The new building was to be financed by members of the ward, which is why it was important to save used building materials. All the PV ward met in the packing houses of Mormon and Paul Cragun while the new church was built. Everyone donated what they could to the building fund and patiently dealt with having meetings in crowded sheds. We finally began meeting in the basement of the unfinished building in the fall of 1951. I had a small part on the dedication program in 1952, and was quite impressed to meet Apostle Matthew Cowley, who came to perform the dedicatory prayer.
- Behind the Church was a wonderful grove of large trees. During the summer, a recreation program from the county used the grove to provide entertainment for us kids. A zip line was put up between the trees. What a ride! None of us had seen anything like that before! A storyteller was also provided, Fern Taylor from North Ogden. I will never forget the thrill of listening to her stories.
- There were only two homes on 900 West when we moved onto our property: Lettie Ferrin lived in a home across from the Church. She had an amazing saltshaker collection that I loved to look over. At the top of the hill was the home of Mack and Faye Wade. Mack, the county sheriff, owned a ranch up near the mountains. He was a big, tall cowboy with a booming voice that many people remember as our local John Wayne, a great fellow!

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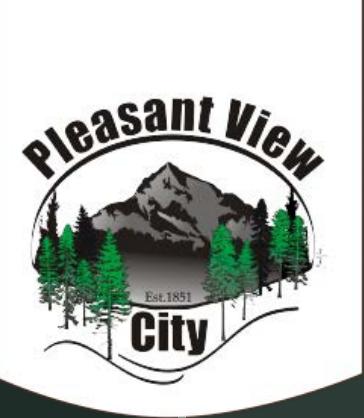


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- Before long, other folks began to move in above and below us. Lettie Ferrin's son, Clarence, moved in above her home. His wife, Lillian, became a friend to my Mom, and their three girls, Carolyn, Rosalie, and Coleen were friends to me and my sister Jill. The Fackrells, moved into the former Loyal Gooch home on the road connecting 900 W. with 500 W. at the top of the hill. There were several children in the Fackrell family, with the oldest girl being a year older than me. One Sunday during my teen years I remember standing outside in our yard and hearing screaming as a covered jeep sped out of control down the road. It was the Fackrell kids who had started out for Church, and as they began down the steep hill, the brakes failed. The jeep hit a barrier pole at the bottom of the lane, flipped over, and landed upside down on the ball diamond. Miraculously, none of the kids were seriously hurt in that wild ride. My dad, Reinhart, who was trained in first aid, was one of the first to reach the scene and give help to the shaken young people. The oldest girl, [*Myrna?] who had been driving, had put out her arm as the car crashed in the hope of somehow catching or protecting, the others. Her arm was broken, but it later mended.

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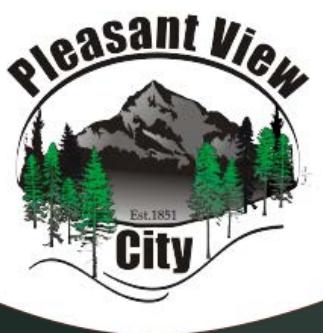


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- One of my favorite places to go with my two adventure buddies, cousin Karla Garner [Jensen] and my friend Bethie Rhees [Maughan], was the Hollow, running along at the top of 900 West. We could walk from my house, up the road and into the “secret” trail that ran in the bottom of the Hollow. There, a canopy of trees hid all the world from view. We would sit on a grassy bank and eat a picnic lunch and listen to the little stream and the calls of scores of birds that were never heard anywhere else. Often, we tried to find the grave marker of the Indian who was supposedly buried somewhere in the Hollow. We never found it but found our share of stinging nettle. If we washed the nettle scratches promptly in the stream, they didn’t cause much harm. Along with our “Nancy Drew Club” which we held in the attic of Grampa Jensen’s original one room house (used in my time for grain storage), and trips to the great rock on the hill known as Hunt’s Rock, we found plenty of adventure and opportunities to use our imagination. From the top of Hunt’s Rock, we could see the wide world, and imagine what Indian might have camped in the nearly inaccessible cave on its west side.
- The grove at the Church is gone now, and homes crowd around the Hollow. Hunt’s Rock is blocked off by housing development and gravel excavation, and Grandpa’s little original home where grain was stored is boarded up, but the memories will never be forgotten.

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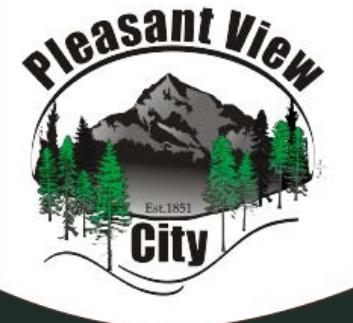


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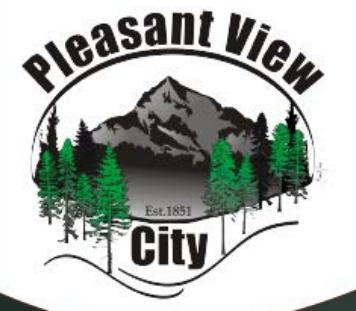


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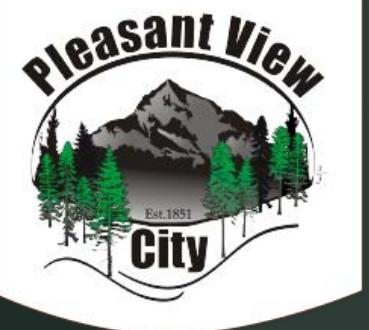


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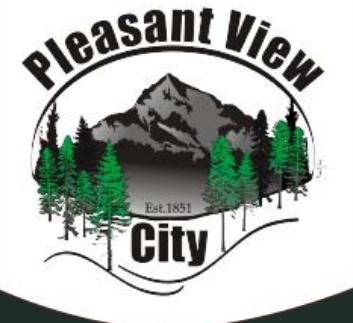


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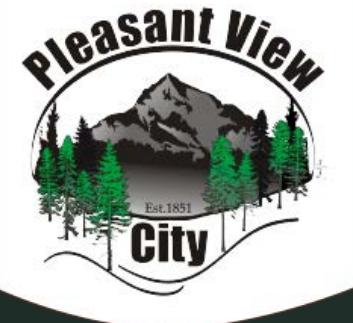


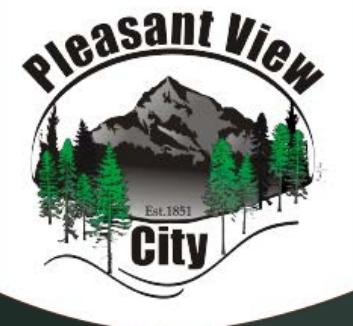
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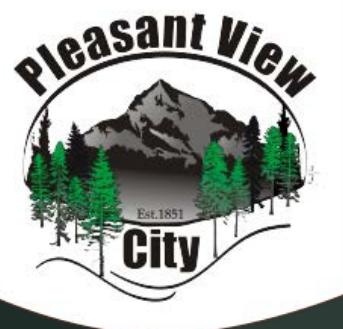
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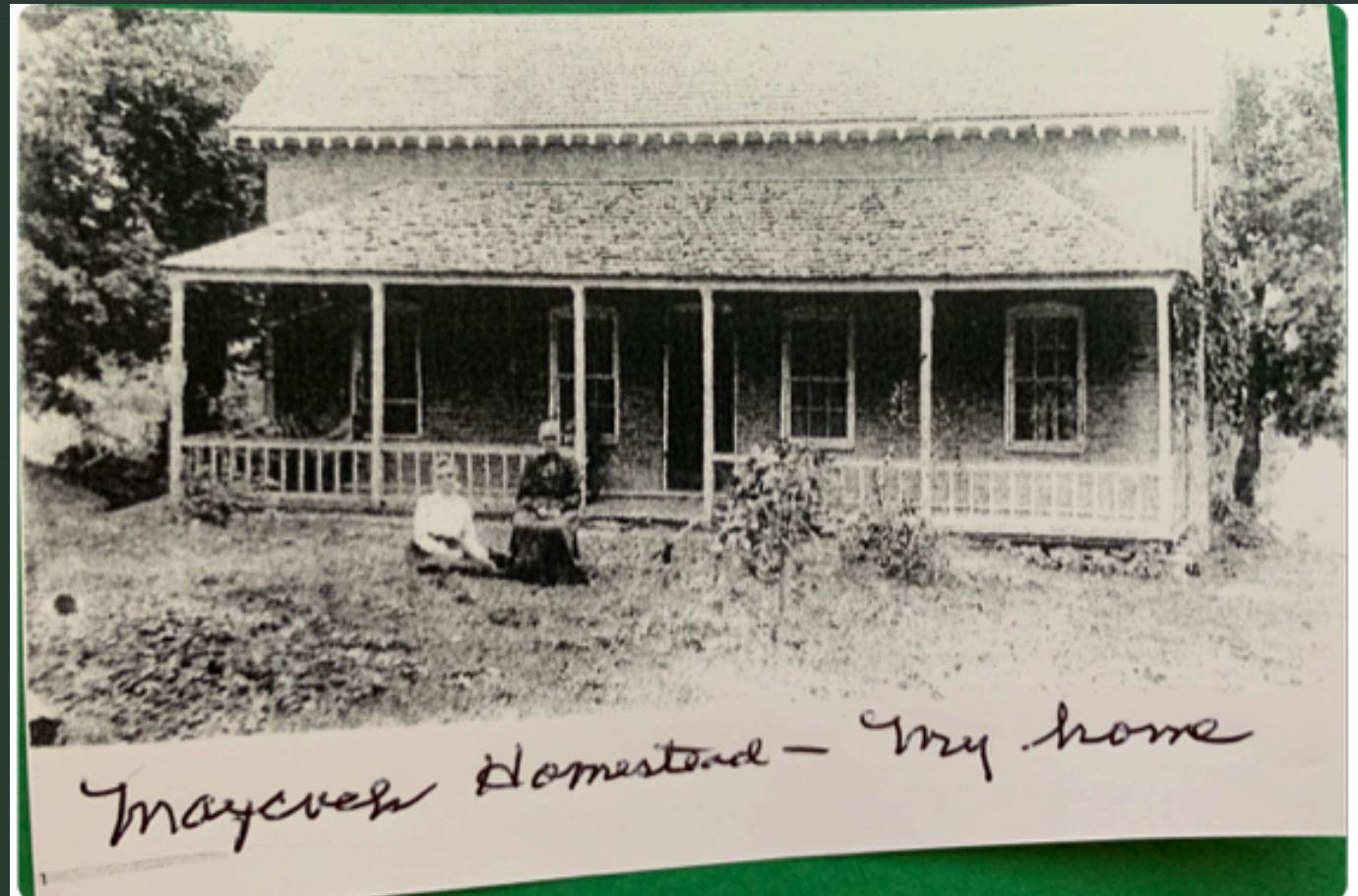
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The Maycock- Jones Homestead



MR. AND MRS. XURY L. JONES observed their golden wedding anniversary this week.



Barbara Jones Anderson Christensen, daughter of X.L. and Elizabeth (Maycock) Jones grew up in this house.

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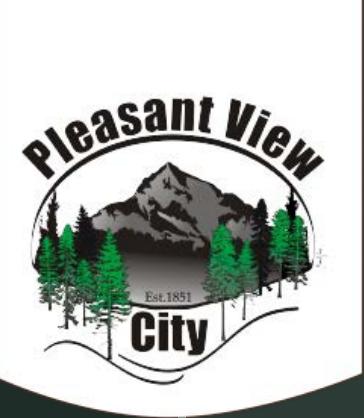


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- Barbara Jones Anderson Christensen was born September 14, 1929, the fourth child of X.L. and Elizabeth Maycock Jones, at the old Dee Hospital located at 24th Street and Harrison Blvd. in Ogden, Utah. Two other Pleasant View children were born at the hospital the same week: Glenna Jensen and Donna Barker.
- Barbara's father was a dairy/fruit farmer and raised purebred Jersey cattle and various fruit crops: peaches, cherries, pears, apricots and apples. Fruit season was very busy at the home as the crops were harvested and sold, which required effort from all of the family.
- When Barbara was very young, she accompanied her father and brothers, Bernard (Bill) and Raymond, as they displayed their cattle at various State and National livestock events. In 1939, her father took the Utah State Jersey Herd to the World's Fair in San Francisco. X.L. and Lizzie attended the fair while Barbara was left at home with her brothers, a sister Ruth Mary, and a goldfish for company.
- Pleasant View was a very small town and mostly centered on ward activities. Barbara was always active in the Pleasant View Ward. Her first official calling was that of the ward chorister at the age of 15. Various callings followed over the years. Barbara's early years were filled with all kinds of activities with many friends, which included the Humphreys, Jensen, Rhee, Harris, and Cragun families. Swimming at the Utah Hot Springs in Willard and Patio Springs in Eden was a favorite pastime. They enjoyed ice skating on Brown's Pond, sleigh riding on the "Hill", and playing softball and other childhood games. One of Barbara's greatest joys was riding her horse, Old Dan. She learned to ride at an early age and rode in the Ogden Pioneer Days Parade when she was only six years old and then for many years after that.

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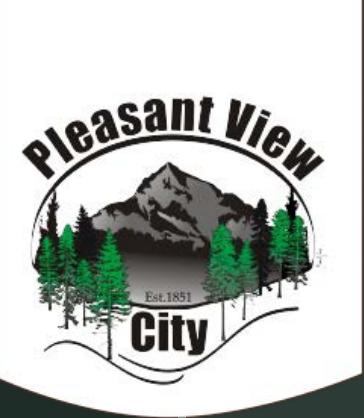


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- When Barbara was eleven years old, she began her musical career and studied piano with Norma Maycock. Norma was a very strict teacher and expected serious effort and performance. She entered Barbara in annual recitals, which were graded and evaluated by national music judges. Barbara performed in these recitals for many years. She has shared this talent with others her entire life, including volunteering at the McKay-Dee Hospital in Ogden.
- Pleasant View had one very small grocery store, Barkers, so most shopping was done at Spackman's in North Ogden when a significant amount of groceries were needed. At that time, most families were quite self-sufficient and trips to the grocery store were a rare occasion. During World War II, essential items were rationed, i.e., meat, sugar, gasoline, tires, etc., so families were issued ration books, which limited the amount of these items they could purchase.
- World War II was a difficult time for Pleasant View. The families worked together to help each other while the young men were away from home. When the war ended in 1945, all the young men returned home, with the exception of Jack Runsted, who was killed on Iwo Jima.
- In the late 1930's, the family converted from dairy to range cattle and opened up a whole new world to Barbara. Each spring, she participated in the old-fashioned cattle drives through Pleasant View, North Ogden, and up through the North Ogden Canyon to the summer pasture in Eden on the Ben Lomond Mountain. In the fall, the process was reversed when the cattle were gathered from the summer range and returned to the "Hill" for the winter pasture. Father would make daily trips on a horse-drawn bobsled to ensure the cattle were well fed during the winter.

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- Barbara attended the old Pleasant View School up until the fourth grade. At that time, a new Junior High School was built in North Ogden, and the elementary grades attended there as well. The Pleasant View children rode the bus to school. Barbara loved school and attended until the tenth grade, at which time, she began attending Weber High School located at 12th Street and Washington Blvd. in Ogden. She was active in speech, drama, and sports. She was awarded a dramatic scholarship, which allowed her to attend Weber College.
- After college, Barbara joined the Federal workforce at the Army Depot in Ogden, Utah. Over the years, her federal career led her to positions in several agencies and locations, including Portland, Seattle, and Boise. She then returned home to Ogden and retired from the Internal Revenue Service with 40 years of distinguished service.
- Barbara is very proud of her pioneer heritage, both those who settled in Pleasant View and those who settled in North Ogden. Her mother's family were members of the Willie Handcart Company, which arrived in the Valley in November 1856. Her father's family entered the Valley in September 1848, with the Lorenzo Snow second wagon train. She enjoys sharing memories and learning new information about her heritage.
- Barbara has immense gratitude for her pioneer heritage. Those settlers created a wonderful place to live and raise a family, and they accomplished so much in nearly impossible conditions. They truly made the desert "blossom like a rose."

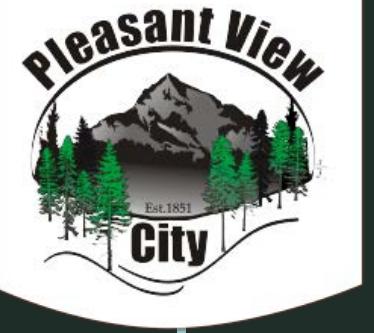


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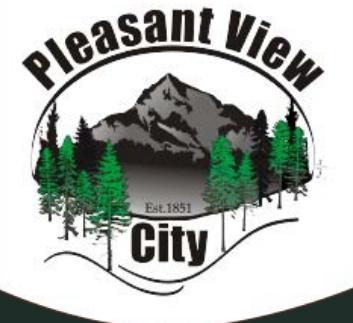


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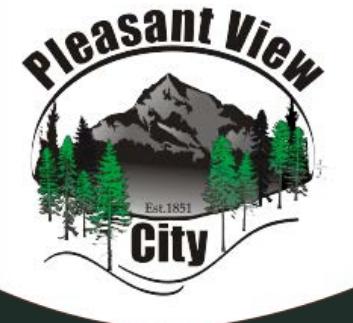


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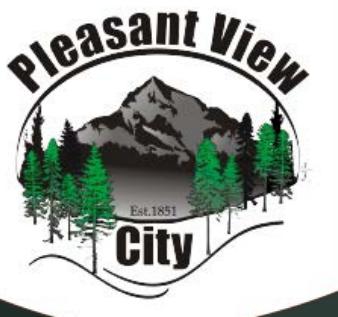


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The Rhees Family History

- Marilyn Rhees Woodbury was born in Ogden, Utah, in May of 1935, to Leland and Leona Rhees. She had three siblings: Jay Rhees, Alta Rhees who died when she was eight years old from pneumonia, and Roland (Budd) Rhees. Marilyn's mother had hemophilia, which means that a person's blood does not clot normally. This condition made the process of giving birth at that time in history very dangerous. Doctors at that time didn't know what to do to stop the bleeding after her babies were born. After Leona had her third child, her physician recommended that she not have any more because he did not want her to die. After Leona's eight-year-old daughter Alta died, Leona had received a priesthood blessing in which she was promised that she would survive one more pregnancy. She later had baby Marilyn.

Marilyn's father, Leland, was an educator and was paid by property tax at that time. During the depression, times were especially hard. Leona recounted that there were times when Leland didn't get paid. He continued to work as a teacher because he loved it. He provided for his family by working other jobs and living on a farm. When Marilyn was a little girl, there were fewer than one hundred families living in Pleasant View. As she has grown up, she has seen Pleasant View change over the years. Marilyn remembers the community being very attentive to each other's needs. Her dad's really good friends were Herold Ferrin, Wallace Budge, and Walt Chamberlain. She was still very little when the country came out of those hard years. Marilyn remembers when the Pineview water line came through town and how much it helped our farmers.

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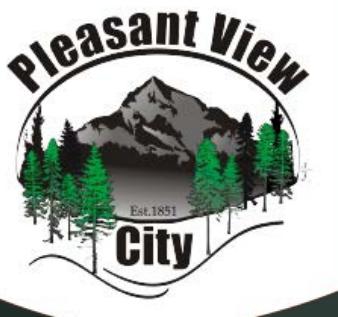


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The Rhees Family History

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- Marilyn Rhees is a direct descendent of Charles Horatio Rhees and Eliza Parratt, who are Marilyn's great-grandparents. Charles Horatio Rhees, Marilyn's great-grandfather, immigrated to Utah in 1854. He struggled with his health and purportedly died twice, but it wasn't his time. He had a reputation for being a very hard worker; it was said that he even sent rent money to his mother in England. When Charles came to Salt Lake City on October 1, 1854, he listened to Brigham Young talk and told others that he was grateful that he made the efforts and sacrifices that were required of him to come to Utah. He served in Johnson's Army and also served three missions in England. Charles was married to two amazing women. Elizabeth Budd was his first wife, and he later married Eliza Parratt, who was born in England in (Marilyn's great-grandmother). These women lived in the same house for over 20 years. Elizabeth Budd was in charge of the outside responsibilities, including the gardening, milking cows, taking care of animals, harvesting foods, and preparing for winter months. The second wife, Eliza, took on the inside chores of washing clothes, cleaning house, cooking, sewing, etc. They worked extremely hard, and most of the time, without their husband. They were known to be friends, and it was said that they never fought with each other. After Charles returned home from his third mission, he was arrested for being a polygamist. While he was out of the country, a law had been made that outlawed polygamy. He was released because he had been out of the country for the previous three years. The family built a second home, and Charles had to make a decision as to which wife he would live with. Elizabeth Budd remained in the first home with their children, and Charles moved to a new home on Pleasant View Drive with Eliza Parratt and their children.

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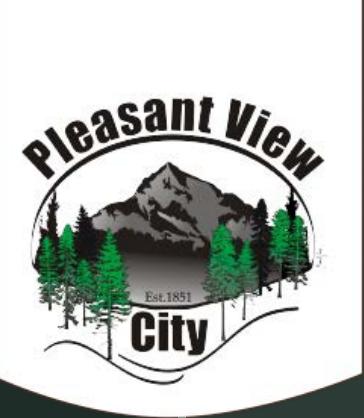


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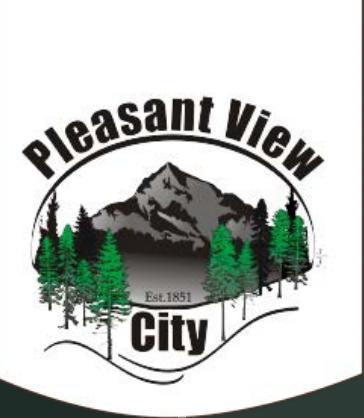
The Rhees Family History

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- It is interesting to note that Marilyn's grandmother was also named Eliza Parratt and was a cousin to Charles Horatio's second wife, Eliza Parratt. Marilyn's Grandma, Eliza Parratt, was born in England in 1874 and had a lot of determination at a young age. Eliza's family had planned on moving to America from England, but at the last minute, her parents decided not to leave. Eliza, at age 13, decided to go anyway. She boarded the ship without knowing any-one. (It must have been hard for her parents to let their 13-year-old travel by herself.) While on the boat, Eliza made a friend who was also traveling alone, and they helped each other during the journey. Eliza had a sister who had already traveled to Utah and married a Maycock (an-other original Pleasant View family name). The girls' travel time would have been a couple of months. Eliza never saw her family again; even communicating via mail was difficult. As a little girl, Marilyn remembers her grandma reading letters from her family in England during the hard times of WWII. The family wrote about how they would take their needle work to the bomb shelters to have something to do while the bombing was going on. Needles were very hard to find because all of the metal had to be used for the war efforts. They all lived through a lot of hardship. Eliza eventually married Charles Herbert Rhees, who died in his mid-50s from a heart attack.

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The Rhee Family History

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- Marilyn grew up in a house her father and mother had purchased from her grandmother, Eliza Parrat Rhee, and they all lived together until Grandma Eliza passed away years later. Marilyn felt very privileged to grow up with her grandmother so close. She remembers her being very smart. Marilyn's mom and dad went to lots of social events because of her father's employment, and Marilyn was often left at home with Grandma Eliza. Marilyn's favorite thing was to pull out the dictionary and try to stump her grandma with big words. (She never succeeded.) By the time Marilyn's parents returned home, they were still playing the dictionary game. She enjoyed her time with her grandma.
- Marilyn married her sweetheart, Harry Woodbury, on November 19, 1953. That next month, on December 2, 1953, her husband left to serve a mission. It was during the Korean War, and all young men had to be registered for the draft, which affected the missionary efforts for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Stephen L. Richards and Gordon B. Hinckley (Stephen's secretary) went back to Washington and lobbied for the right of every congregation (ward) of 500 members to call one missionary a year. For every ward over 500, they could send two missionaries a year. They received approval, and those called to serve a mission were exempt from the draft for a period of time, depending on where they were sent and what language they had to learn. All of this took place in September of 1953, and her husband knew that if he didn't marry Marilyn, she wouldn't be there when he returned from his mission. His plea to marry before his mission went all the way to a General Authority named Milton R. Hunter. Brother Hunter's response was that the general authorities left those decisions up to the individual couples. Harry and Marilyn were married, and he left to serve his mission. She stayed at home and worked to help support him.

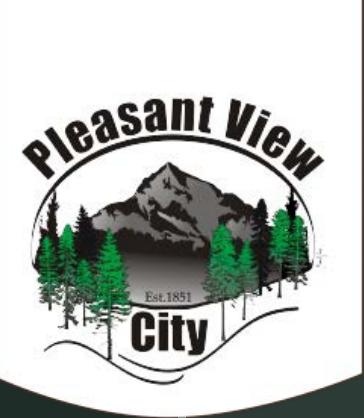


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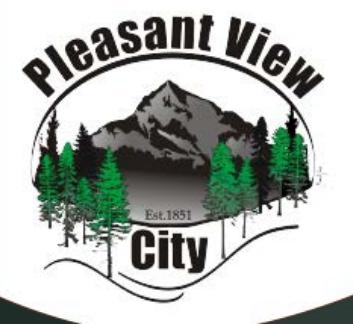
The Rhee Family History

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- Marilyn went to work at the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) when it first opened in Ogden. She was only going to work for three months, until she saw how great the opportunity was for her and her growing family. At that time, Marilyn had one baby. Over time, she found herself in a management position with three babies at home and decided to quit. Harry had a really good job, and he was finishing his education; however, Harry came home one day and said he felt that his contracts were dwindling at work. In order for Harry to help another man he worked with have six more weeks of work, Harry would offer to quit. He felt this was what he was supposed to do. Marilyn called the IRS and asked if she could work for them again and was given a temporary job. She continued to grow in this career and, ultimately, held a position in upper management at the IRS. She was the first woman to hold this position in Ogden.
- What a great legacy Charles Horatio Rhee and his wives created here in Pleasant View. They were hard workers and loved God and family. Those same qualities are seen in the Rhee family today, many of whom still live in Pleasant View.

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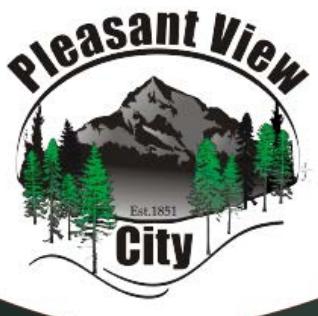
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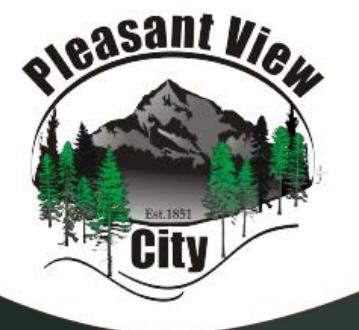
The Reuben Rhees Home

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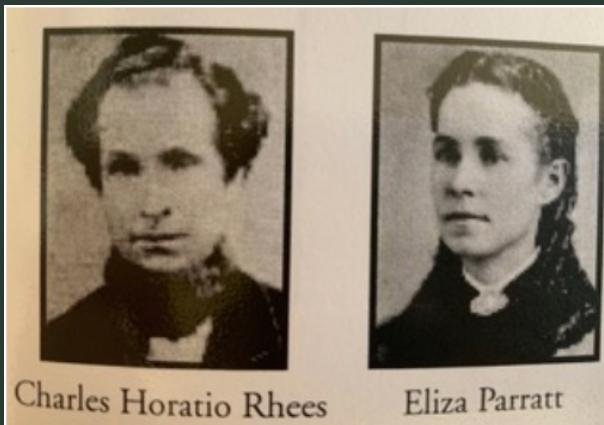
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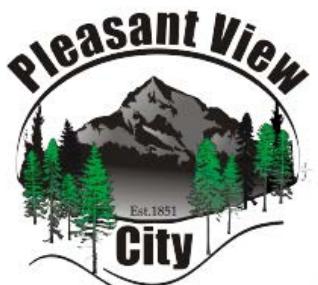
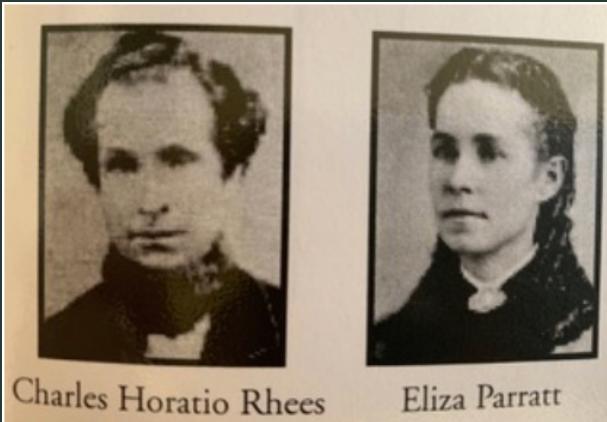


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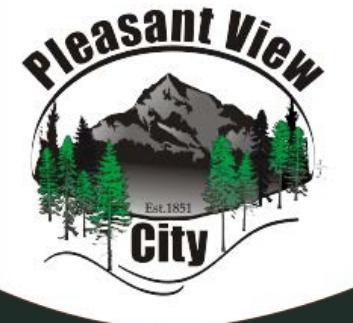


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