

# MAP OF HARRISVILLE CITY HISTORIC SITES

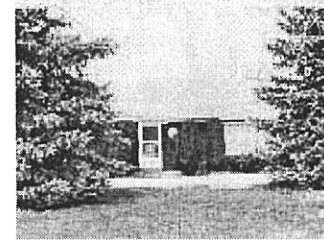


## SITE LEGEND

1. Highway 89 junction, Stephen Ordway Grave.
2. 814 North Harrisville Road, home 1890.
3. 795 North Harrisville Road, home 1886 (has been replaced).
4. Southwest of North Harrisville Road, Indian camps.
5. South side of city, Dixon Creek.
6. 875 North Harrisville Road, Dixon Well.
7. 906 North Harrisville Road, home.
8. 1025 N. Harrisville Road, home 1890.
9. North Harrisville Road, A Dummy train tracks.
10. 1136 North Harrisville Road, home 1875.
11. 1174 North Harrisville Road, home 1871.
12. 1264 North Harrisville Road, home 1875.
13. 1225 North Harrisville Road, home 1890 (removed in 1962).
14. Behind 1265 North Harrisville Road, Chief Terikee killed.
15. 1300 North Harrisville Road, Four-room yellow brick school.
16. 1300 North Harrisville Road, first LDS meeting house 1890.
17. 1300 North Harrisville Road, Pleasant Green Taylor monument.
18. North of first LDS church (1300 North Harrisville Road) along Four-mile Creek, saw mill/molasses mill 1875.
19. 1350 North Highway 89, first city hall.
20. 604 West Harrisville Road, Gamble Oak tree.
21. 565 West Harrisville Road, home 1884.
22. Two blocks west of 1300 North Harrisville Road, first log school.
23. 725 West Harrisville Road, Martin Henderson Harris monument.
24. Intersection of West Harrisville Road and 750 West, Utah.

25. 736 West Harrisville Road, Interpace Brickyard.
26. Soccer field (fairgrounds), founder Martin Henderson Harris home.
27. East of 750 West, canal swimming hole.
28. Weber County Fairgrounds, POW camps in Defense Depot Ogden.
29. Across from 890 West Harrisville Road, Keller Slaughter house.
30. 1086 North Harrisville Road, home.
31. Weber County Fairgrounds, Transcontinental Railroad.

1. James Lake Jr.'s daughter, Jane, and her husband Stephen Ordway were building a home next to her parents (Highway 89 junction) when an accident killed Ordway. Relatives buried him in the area. During road construction for Highway 89, workers uncovered a body; supposedly the grave of Stephen Ordway.



2. George and Lurinda Bess Yearsley lived in a little log house on this property. In 1890, they built two rooms of red sand-rolled brick. In 1947, the owners built a new red brick house around the original old home. (814 North Harrisville Road)



3. Daniel and Mariam Whetton Costley moved into this two-story red brick home in 1886. It had two long front porches on both stories. (About 795 North Harrisville Road)

4. Native Americans camped in Harrisville's meadows along the streams at different times of the year. Early residents recall Indian camps in the meadows by the Dixon Creek.



5. The Dixon Creek wanders through the pasture lands of Harrisville. The pioneers named the creek after an early resident, William Wilkinson Dixon.

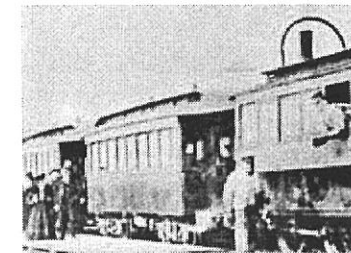
6. William Wilkinson Dixon dug a deep rock-lined well in 1856 near the Dixon Creek. Travelers throughout the valley would stop to get a drink and visit with A Father Dixon. (875 North Harrisville Road)



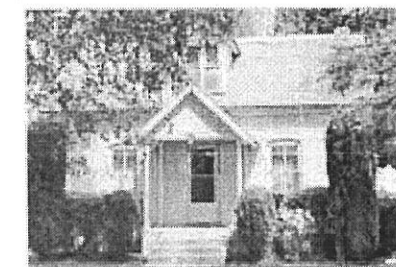
7. Noah and Samantha Cornelia Hancock Shurtleff built a two-room adobe house. They later added two rooms, then two stories of hand-fired pink brick. Son Horace and his family moved into the home in 1910. In 1916 a fire destroyed it, except for the two-room adobe where they lived until they completed rebuilding it in 1928. (906 North Harrisville Rd.)



8. Fredrick and Generva Miller built this solid red brick home in 1890. Later owners painted the brick. (1025 North Harrisville Road)



9. In August 1909, residents helped the Ogden Rapid Transit Co. lay rails along North Harrisville Road for a little steam engine and car called the A Dummy, which extended to Farr West and Plain City. On 4 June 1916, railroad employees pulled the tracks up through the southeast part of the city because the train was not profitable.



10. In 1875, Levi J. Taylor built this two-room adobe home for his wife, Josephine. He added two more rooms, constructed of lumber, to the back of the house and the stuccoed the home. (1136 North Harrisville Road)

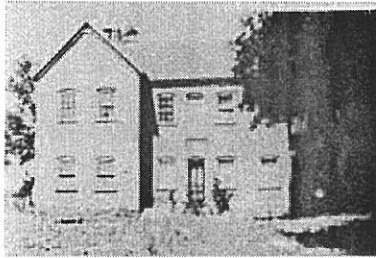


11. This home started as a two-room adobe with walls eighteen inches thick. Levi J. Taylor built it in 1871 for his wife Flora. In 1891, he constructed a two story addition from red brick. In 1989, the original two room adobe was replaced with new construction. (1174 North Harrisville Road)

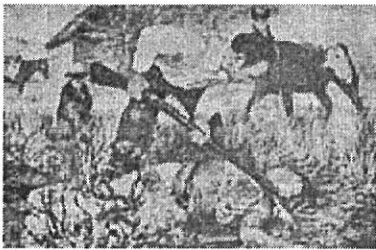


12. Pleasant Green and Clarissa Lake Taylor built a two-room adobe house with eighteen inch thick walls. In 1875, after marrying Mary Shurtleff, he added two rooms. In 1923-24, grandson Fred Green Taylor remodeled the home. He added an upstairs and stuccoed the outside. (1264 North Harrisville Road)

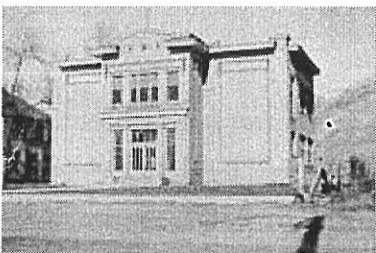




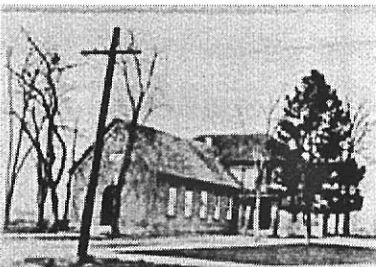
13. Across the street from 1264 North Harrisville Road, Pleasant Green Taylor built a home for his wives Jane N. Shurtleff and Sara Jane Marler Lake.



14. On 16 September 1850, Urban Stewart accidentally killed Shoshone Chief Terikee. The Shoshones threatened to destroy the settlement in Weber County. One hundred and fifty men from Salt Lake City came to the rescue. (Field behind 1265 North Harrisville Road)



15. In 1913, residents built a four-room yellow brick school house. Each room held two or three grades. (1300 North Harrisville Road.)



16. With the 1890 division of Harrisville and Farr West, residents built the first Harrisville LDS chapel. In 1914 they added a two story addition. In 1926, they made additional improvements. In 1954, they replaced the old chapel, and in 1980 extended the southern end over a portion of the area where the old yellow brick school house once stood. (1300 North Harrisville Road)



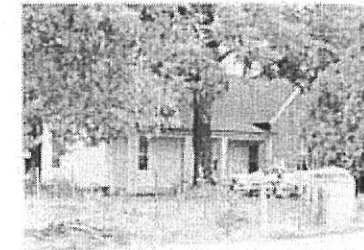
17. Descendants of Pleasant Green Taylor, an early settler and first LDS bishop in Harrisville, erected a monument in his honor. It stands on land he donated for the first LDS chapel. Apostle David O. McKay and 600 members of the Taylor family attended the unveiling of the monument. (1300 North Harrisville Road)

18. In 1875, early residents established a saw mill on the banks of the Four Mile Creek. They used the flowing water to turn the wheels of the mill. They established a molasses mill nearby that ran from 1875 to 1899. They made the molasses from sorghum which they raised on their farms. (North of first LDS church)



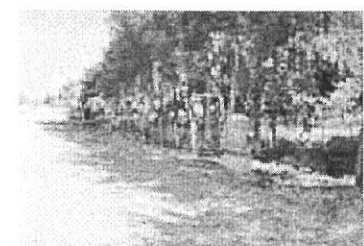
19. Residents built the first Harrisville City Hall in 1965. It served the community until 1989 when officials moved into the new city hall located at 363 West Independence Blvd. (1350 North Highway 89)

20. Residents consider this Gamble oak (*Quercus gambolii*) as a perfect oak tree. On Arbor Day 1997, the Harrisville Shade Tree Committee named it the tree of the year. Citizens consider it a favorite land mark. (604 West Harrisville Road)



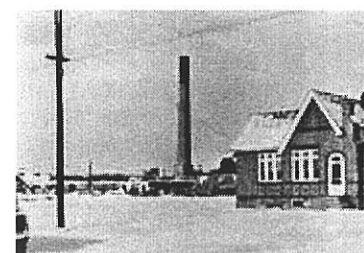
21. Josiah and Abigail Arrilla Smith Taylor built the original brick portion of this home in 1884. Owners added a frame addition later. (565 West Harrisville Road)

22. In 1863 residents built the first log school house (16 by 18 feet). It had a dirt floor and large open fireplace. They replaced it with an adobe school in 1867, which they used until 1892 when it burned down. (Two blocks west of 1300 North Harrisville Road)

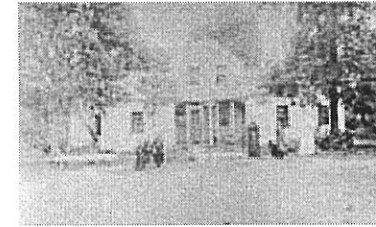


23. Martin Henderson Harris planted 100 trees to commemorate the 1876 centennial year. Harrisville City used the same grove as a bicentennial project in 1976. They built a log cabin on the west area of the property. A monument to Harris stands in front of the cabin. (725 West Harrisville Road)

24. LDS church leaders organized the Utah Northern Railroad in 1871. Union Pacific purchased the company in 1898. The tracks cross 750 West and West Harrisville Road.



25. The brickyard has been in continuous operation since 1887. It started as an adobe yard. The clay level is over 600 feet deep. The company removed the large smoke stack in 1975 because of damage caused during an earthquake. (736 West Harrisville Road)



26. Martin Henderson and Louisa Sargent Harris built this home in 1876. It was a frame house lined with adobes and built around the original log home. The government removed it when they bought the property for the Defense Depot (1941). (Fairgrounds soccer field)



27. The Western Irrigation Canal has changed very little since Harrisville residents established it in 1856 to bring water from the Ogden River to their farms. Residents have also used it for swimming and floating.



28. The U.S. Government held Italian prisoners of war at the Defense Depot Ogden during World War II. German POW=s also occupied the base throughout the duration of the war.

29. The Keller family operated a slaughter house in their big barn in about 1909. They also used the barn for their cattle and to store ice they brought home from Bear Lake. (Across the street from 890 West Harrisville Road)



30. This home was constructed of brick that has since been painted. George Webster and his family were the earliest known residents. (1086 West Harrisville Road)

31. The Transcontinental Railroad ran northwest through Harrisville=s farmland, which became the Defense Depot in the 1940s, and Weber County Fairgrounds in the 1990s. Workers removed the tracks in the 1940s and used them in the war effort.

For more information, a history of Harrisville, *Harrisville Horizons*, is available at the city building for \$20.00. (363 West Independence Blvd.)

Brochure prepared by the Harrisville City history committee

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PROPERTY WITHOUT PERMISSION

## HARRISVILLE CITY HISTORIC SITES



## A SELF-GUIDED TOUR