

A HISTORY OF THE FOUNDING OF SUGAR CITY

"Sugar City!? Where is that?"

"In Idaho." "But where?"

"Do you know where Rexburg is?" "No!"

"Well, do you know where Idaho Falls is?" "Yes."

"Sugar's about forty miles north."

This conversation is not unfamiliar to the 617 residents who now dwell in the town of Sugar City, Idaho. But it has not always been this way. Sugar, in the beginning, grew as a "boom" town due to the creation of a sugar factory of consequential size. Sugar at one time vied for the county seat with a population of between 1000 and 1500 inhabitants (1910's). Herein lies the story of the beginning of this now small town which many call home and revere highly. This paper will tell of "the development of Sugar City within two years, and how Sugar City has grown from a ranch inhabited by one family to the most prosperous city in Idaho."¹

As the Mormons (LDS) expanded and moved into the surrounding states, many of these people moved into the Snake River Valley of southeastern Idaho. These were people of good pioneer stock who worked for what they got. They were a humble people. Many made their home in the Upper Snake River Valley (Idaho, Falls, Rexburg, St. Anthony).

In the early 1900's, the farmers in the upper area began experimenting with crops to see which ones would be best. They tried

¹Sugar City Times, Volume 3, Number 14, December 25, 1906, p. 1.

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(With Appendices)

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sugar beets and found that they could survive the late spring and early fall frosts. The first crops were not too good, but in the following years they improved and for many years the sugar beet was one of the most important crops.²

On the 21st day of August in 1903, a group of men met in Salt Lake City, Utah to form the Fremont County Sugar Company. This company was organized to build a sugar factory in Fremont County, Idaho. The company was to have a value of \$750,000 with 75,000 shares of stock at ten dollars each. It was later raised to \$1 million when a cutting plant in Parker, Idaho was built with a connecting pipeline to Sugar City. Seven directors, a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and a general manager were elected. Joseph F. Smith was elected president, and H.G. Whitney was made secretary. Thomas R. Cutler was elected both vice-president and general manager with power to control all affairs for the stockholders. The main purpose of the organization was "to produce, manufacture, refine, buy, sell, and deal in sugars and syrups."³

On August 27, 1903, almost the same group of men were brought together again to form a townsite company. This, the Sugar City Townsite Company, was to have 250 shares. The object was to plan a city, to dedicate the streets and alleys for public use, and to lease, buy, sell or mortgage the necessary auxiliaries (sewage, lights, water, etc.). Joseph F. Smith was elected director. Meetings of the board would be held where the laws permitted, and the director could be removed if he showed improper conduct.

²Samuel M. Beal, The Snake River Fork Country, p. 35.

³Utah State Archives, No. 4496. Capitol Building, Salt Lake

An interesting feature of the company charter is Article 12 which says, "No intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold or otherwise disposed of, nor shall gambling or prostitution ever be permitted..."⁴ This condition shows up in all early deeds pertaining to Sugar City.

The land for the sugar factory was bought from John Dalling, and was located near the Oregon Shortline Railroad. The land for the townsite was sold to Thomas R. Cutler by Willard Ricks, Amos Jacobs, Conrad Miller, C.B. Valentine, Myrum Bell and Christian Johnson.⁵

No deed was recorded. Thomas R. Cutler, on September 24, 1903, sold "one half section of section four of townsite six north of range forty east of the Boise Meridian," to the townsite company for \$22,000.⁶ This 320 acres was adjacent to the land bought by the sugar company.

By October of 1903, a contractor known as E.H. Dyer and Company had been solicited to build the \$750,000 plant at Sugar City.⁷

The cornerstone laying of the factory took place on December 8, 1903. Thomas R. Cutler called the event to order a half hour before sunset. President Lund, chaplain of the occasion, gave the opening prayer. Governor Morrison of Idaho spoke, as did Attorney General Bagley. Bagley said there had been two great events in Idaho during the year. The first was the sugar factory in Idaho Falls and the second was the factory at Sugar City. H.G. Whitney was secretary of the occasion. Others present were W.H. Gibson, Secretary of State,

⁴Ibid., No. 4489

⁵Caddie Davis Jenkins, "The History of Sugar City," 1943, p. 2.

⁶Deed-Record Book No. 5, p. 40, No. 4663. Madison County Assessor's Office, Rexburg, Idaho.

⁷Leonard Arrington, "Launching Idaho's Sugar Beet Industry." Idaho Yesterdays, Vol. 9, No. 3 (Fall, 1965).

and May Scott, Superintendent of Schools. At 4:40 p.m., Joseph F. Smith laid the cornerstone during a breathless scene. He then encouraged the people to grow sugar beets, and he asked the Lord to bless the soil. He said the industry would help build schools, improve property, and add wealth to the people in general. Three cheers were made for both the factory and Mark Austin, the manager of the plant. Then the meeting ended. The Rexburg Brass Band provided music. Before leaving, several in the group expressed expectations that a lively town would be raised on the townsite area.⁸

In a report to the general authorities of the L.D.S. Church, Thomas Cutler asked the brethren coming to Idaho for conferences to encourage the people to grow sugar beets for the industry. This shows the major role played by the Mormons in the sugar industry.⁹

With Mark Austin acting as representative, the Sugar City Townsite Company had the area surveyed and platted by C.D. Chapin of Idaho Falls. It was called "Platt A", signed by Joseph F. Smith in November of 1903, recorded in December, and then given to the city. In 1907, another survey was made by O.E. Peterson of Rexburg. "Platt A" was all land east of the railroad and "Platt B" was the land to the west. A circular park of twelve acres was made by Mark Austin and J.B. Gaddie. Boardwalks were constructed in the main areas of town. Very little was done until the spring of 1904, when many lots were sold. The homes in Sugar were to be built thirty feet from the sidewalk line. Each deed covering the sale of lots had a clause pro-

⁸Journal History, December 9, 1903, p. 5,6. Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁹Ibid., January 28, 1904, p. 5.

hibiting liquor in the townsite. Recorded in Deed Book Six of Madison County (p. 135, 136) is the sale of property by the Townsite Company to the Improvement Company and F.L. Davis.

"...covenants, agreements, and conditions hereby made and entered into by and between the parties hereto, and their heirs, personal representatives, successors and assigns, that intoxicating liquors shall never be sold or otherwise disposed of as a beverage in any place of public resort in or upon the premises hereby granted, or any part thereof, and that no owner or tenant of said premises or any part thereof shall ever permit or suffer any game prohibited by law to be played or conducted thereon, or the same or any part thereof to be used or resorted to for the purposes of prostitution...."

In the event of a breach of any part, the land reverted back to the original owner. The houses were also to be painted within sixty days of erection. Trees were planted on all the streets and fences were built around each lot. To keep out would-be speculators, the business buildings were to be built of brick or stone.¹⁰ During the winter of 1903-1904 while the building of the factory was taking place, many of the workers lived in buildings made of rough lumber and covered by a canvas top. This area was known as "Rag Town". These buildings had been built on property owned by the sugar company and housed about fifty families. Suffering was great during the winter.

To teach the factory workers how to make sugar, the L.D.S. Church sent to Germany and had Mr. Hemmil, Mr. Stemil, and Mr. Stock, all chemists come to America. A large clubhouse was built for these men. A Japanese man was employed as cook and gardener.¹¹

The sugar factory brought many industrious people to the new

¹⁰Jenkins

¹¹Interview with Lucy Ricks Furness, Sugar City, July 8, 1971

town. Thomas R. Cutler, Jr., came as superintendent of the factory. His father was manager of the Utah, Idaho, and Western Sugar Companies. Mr. Cutler had had fourteen years of experience and was appointed superintendent at Sugar at the age of thirty.¹² Employed as foremen were David Hodge and Walter Webb, both experienced men.¹³

Of all those who came, Mark Austin was probably the most influential. Mr. Austin immigrated from England in 1868. He became interested in agriculture and later specialized in sugar. In 1903, he came to Sugar and negotiated the purchase of land for the Sugar Company. He also was a representative of the Townsite Company. He loved trees, and so he planted some 8,000 of varying species. Some were for the factory and some for the townsite. People buying lots were expected to care for the trees. Mr. Austin was a true leader. He was Assistant General Manager of the Idaho and Western Idaho Sugar Companies, resident manager of the Sugar City Townsite Company, President of the Fremont County Bank, Austin Bros. Association, Sugar City Mercantile Company, director of Sugar City Improvement Company, the Hardware and Lumber Company, the Pharmacy, Fremont Power and Light, and half owner of the Sugar City Times. He was always generous to the poor, needy, and the church. Mr. Austin was one of the best authorities in the United States on sugar beets.¹⁴

It did not take long for the business district of Sugar to grow. The first public building was built by the Townsite Company. It was

¹²Times, p. 14.

¹³Ibid., p. 3.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 2.

called the Havemeyer Building and was like the shopping centers of today. It housed the Mercantile, the pharmacy, the Furniture Company, the meat market, telephone office, Sugar City Times, and the Dance and Opera Hall. The post office opened in 1904 in this building. One of the first stores to be built was the Sugar City Cash Store. The building was a handsome affair and had Ben. R. Firman as manager. The store was opened April 18, 1904, and boasted that it was as well stocked as any store in the U.S.¹⁵ The first dance held in Sugar was held here as soon as it opened.¹⁶ The store is now called the Sugar City Mercantile and is owned by Bill and Earl Schofield. Fred Schwendiman, known as the hardware man, owned the Sugar City Hardware and Lumber Company. The business, located near the Oregon Shortline Railroad, claimed that anything wanted could be found there.¹⁷ The Davenport Hatchery now occupies the building. Another important building was the Fremont County Bank built by the Mutual Improvement Investment Company of Sugar City. The bank had a capital of \$10,000, which was one of the largest in the Upper Snake River Valley. The upper rooms of the building were occupied by the Telephone Exchange and the Commercial Club. This building is now used as the cafeteria and classrooms of Sugar-Salem High School. Other businesses begun were two construction companies, a bookstore, restaurant, livery stable, blacksmith shop, hatshop, VanTassel Bros. Merchandise Store, and the Havemeyer Hotel.¹⁸

¹⁵Ibid., p. 10.

¹⁶Jenkins.

¹⁷Times, p. 8.

¹⁸Jenkins.

The people of the town welcomed the Sugar City Times which was established in September, 1904. It was organized by James Wallace and the first editor was Oliver Christensen, who later resigned because of teaching duties at Ricks Academy. W.L. Adams succeeded Christensen. The paper was printed each Thursday.¹⁹

Amusement was provided for the men of Sugar City by the organization of a baseball team in the spring of 1904. The ballpark was located east of the Sugar City Cash Store. It was enclosed by a high board fence and the grandstand could seat 500. A keen rivalry between Sugar and Rexburg was born with the team and can still be seen today. In spite of the rivalry, a shortage of men necessitated the consolidation of the two teams. The team formed by this consolidation was known as the Red Sox. It lasted just a few short seasons.²⁰ The Sugar Factory had a team of its own known as the Sugar City Beets. This team won the Amateur Championship of Fremont County in 1906.²¹

Until July 24, 1904, the people of Sugar attended the L.D.S. Church in Salem. On that day, people from Salem, Sugar City, and the surrounding area gathered to discuss the formation of a new ward for Sugar. Bishop Hegstead presided at the meeting and President Bassett took charge. A unanimous vote in favor of the new ward was taken and then, Mark Austin was sustained as bishop. When asked to speak, he was overcome. Sustained as his counselors were James B. Gaddie and Alfred Ricks. The new ward took its name from the Post

¹⁹ Times, p. 5.

²⁰ Jenkins.

²¹ Times, p. 14.

Office--Sugar.²² The first meetings were held in the Park School Building, and then they were held in the Opeea House. The Sugar Ward Meeting House, more commonly known as the Rock Meeting House, was completed in 1905 and the new ward moved in. Although a new chapel was dedicated in 1956,²³ some meetings were still held in the old building until it was torn down in the early 1960's. By the summer of 1905, Mark Austin became a member of the Stake Presidency, and Alfred Ricks was sustained as the bishop.²⁴

Another interest of the founders of Sugar City was the education of their children. At first, Sugar was in the Salem School District and a part of Common School District Forty. On October 10, 1905, because of increased valuation in the district, Independent School District Four was created. The first superintendent was J.T. Worlton. Being built in 1904, the public school was one of the first buildings in Sugar to be completed. The Sugar (Park Brick) School had four rooms, cost \$10,000, and was built on the south side of the city park.²⁵ During the first year (1904-5) there were 120 students; the second year, 180 students; the third year, enrollment reached 245. Since it was known that the horse-drawn school vans picked students up at 8:00 and returned them at 4:00, many students came from outside the city limits. Soon, crowded rooms made it necessary to move the beginning class to the new bank building.²⁶

²²Journal History, July 24, 1904, p. 2.

²³Dedication of Sugar Ward Chapel Program, May 27, 1956.

²⁴Times, p. 3.

²⁵Jenkins.

The next year (1908), work was begun on a new school west of the railroad track. This rock building had eight classrooms, an office, and cost \$20,000.²⁷ When the building burned down in 1953, the estimated loss was \$300,000.²⁸ Also in 1908, the ninth grade was started in Sugar. By 1914 it had grown sufficiently to become a Standard High School under state requirements. The first graduating class of Sugar-Salem High had six members.²⁹ In 1916, the high school was moved to the upper floor of the townsite building. Today, the high school includes the whole townsite building and a new gymnasium. A student lounge connects the two. In 1966, a new elementary school was built, and a new seminary building is seen.

During the years of 1904 and 1905, the population in Sugar rose to between 1000 and 1200.³⁰ Among the prominent citizens at this time were Alfred Hicks, a prominent farmer and bishop of Sugar Ward for twenty-two years, and David Sanders, the town's first marshal. An interesting citizen was J.G. Williams who started work at the age of seven in England, ran away to America at fifteen, and fought in the Civil War. He also fought Indians under General Miles. He became Post Master in Sugar City. Thomas A. Austin was another prominent farmer who was elected first chairman of the Board of Trustees. J.B. Gaddie, a businessman, was president of the Sugar City Building and Manufacturing Company, director of the Power Company, the Mercantile, the Stockfeeding Company, and

²⁷Jenkins.

²⁸Rehburg Journal, February 25, 1953.

²⁹Commencement Annual, May 15, 1914.

³⁰Jenkins.

Austin Bros. A.M. Truman was the attorney, and Fred J. Heath was the accountant and judge.³¹ Dr. Shupe organized an eight room hospital and brought the first car to Sugar City in 1912.³² Names of other early citizens of Sugar can be found in Appendix Two.

Most of these men were active members of the Commercial Club which was organized in 1905 by the businessmen of Sugar City. The aims of the club were to insure better cooperation and to see that businesses were more beneficial and helpful to the town.³³ Later this organization became the Chamber of Commerce, then the Business Men's Association, and finally the Booster's Club.

The first meeting of the board of village trustees was held January 6, 1906, in the Park Building School. Present were Thomas Austin, Fred Schwendiman, Alfred Ricks, and J.J. Smith. They sustained each other as board members and Thomas Austin was elected chairman with Schwendiman becoming acting secretary. The meeting was then adjourned.³⁴ From this time on, this council began making ordinances and presenting them to the city for approval. The following are some of the first ordinances passed, and are found in Ordinance Book One, Vol. One of the village of Sugar City, Idaho.

Ordinance 1: Meetings and rules of the board.

Ordinance 2: Powers and duties of village clerk.

Ordinance 3: Duties of village treasurer.

³¹ Times, Christmas Edition, 1906.

³² Furness, July 8, 1971.

³³ Jenkins.

³⁴ Minute Book One of Board of Trustees, Sugar City, Idaho, p. 2.

- Ordinance 4: Duties and powers of village marshall.
- Ordinance 5: Disturbance of the peace (loud noises or bad language); fine---\$50 or thirty days in jail.
- Ordinance 6: Revenue and licenses. Fees for various businesses.
- Ordinance 7: Overseer of the streets.
- Ordinance 8: To prohibit drunkenness and provide penalties for the same. \$25 or thirty days or both.
- Ordinance 9: A labor tax on male residents between 21 and 50 for road purposes. Between April 1 and October 1, each man had to provide two days labor or substitute, or one day with team and wagon, or pay a delinquency tax.
- Ordinance 10: Solicitation of Fremont Power and Light Company to give service to the city.
- Ordinance 12: No sale of liquor within the city limits.
- Ordinance 13: To prohibit riding of bicycles, tricycles, or machines on the sidewalks of the city.
- Ordinance 14: Concerning dog's licenses, treatment and care.
- Ordinance 15: To provide a curfew for those under fourteen.
- Ordinance 16: Concerning the oath of office.
- Ordinance 18: Garbage removal.
- Ordinances 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27: All of these dealt with raising revenues, or places of business.
- Ordinance 28: "An ordinance prohibiting immoral dancing known as Ragging, Tango, Bunny Hug, Texas Tommy, Turkey Trot, Three Step, Grizzly Bear or any other dances performed immorally in their kindences or vulgar in their nature within the corporate limits of the village of Sugar City making the same a misdemeanor and providing penalty there-of...." (p. 63, Ordinance Book) For violation, the fine was set at not less than ten dollars, nor more than sixty dollars, or one day in jail for each twelve dollars of fine.

One humerous incident, taken from the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees, goes as follows. Murray Larsen appeared with a petition of eighty-four names in favor of the operation of a pool hall in Sugar City. D.W. Grover appeared as spokesman of the ninety-four

people, "praying that license be not given to operate a pool hall in the village limits." (P. 58, Minute Book) The license was granted. The Sidney Whitehead Incident is another case of enforcing the ordinances. This longer incident can be found in Appendix Three.

Although Sugar was a usually peaceful town, the marshall still had to work for his pay as the following report, filed on February 4, 1910, shows. "Five dog licenses issued, ten arrests made. Eighteen dogs killed and disposed of; thirty head of stock impounded; one horse sold; and one closet cleaned...." (P. 53, Minute Book) One of the marshall's most serious problems was the rowdiness of the boys in town. Several boys had been disturbing the peace. The old punishment, a severe talking-to by Judge Heath, had to be replaced by twenty-four hours in jail and warnings of an even worse consequence in the future.³⁵ Obviously, the behavior of those in town improved, for the jail was sold for twenty dollars on January 6, 1916.³⁶ The old jail, which was made of two-by-fours and covered with tin, was taken to a nearby farm where it is presently serving as a granary.

As Sugar grew and developed, talent and an interest in the "finer side of life" increased. The Sugar Ward took the lead in social and cultural activities and the school soon added its part. One exciting activity from outside the community was the annual Chatauqua program, Adults and youngsters alike awaited the

³⁵Times, p. 1. April 16, 1914.

³⁶Minute Book of the Board of Trustees, p. 166.

arrival of the company each July. There was a large circus tent that was placed in the city park for this occasion, which was the biggest event in the valley. Music and dramatic numbers were presented in a clean, wholesome manner. One year, the Chataqua Company failed to arrive as planned and the citizens of Sugar put on their own program. According to those who were there, it was as good a program as Sugar had seen.³⁷ As an old stand-by, the Opera House provided good music and dancing on a weekly basis. The atmosphere here was the best to be found, for no one under the influence of alcohol, no matter how mild, was allowed inside. Thus, rowdiness and drinking were unknown in the Opera House.

Such control lead the editor of the Sugar City Times to state, "Sugar City has been, is and forever means to be a strictly prohibition town."³⁸ This attitude was readily accepted by most of the people in Sugar. However, those who wished to participate in drinking were welcomed in Rexburg and St. Anthony. As far away as Salt Lake City, Sugar had the reputation of a town "where the saloon is unknown."³⁹ This accounts for Sugar City's distinction as the first "dry" town in Idaho.⁴⁰ Sugar was not a first in this aspect alone. "The growth and development of the town has been something phenominal, which certainly surpasses anything that has ever been known in the history of Idaho." Fame also came to the town through the sugar beet factory after which it is named. The

³⁷Margorie Romrell, Sugar City. July 6, 1971.

³⁸Times, December 25, 1906, p. 1.

³⁹Journal History, January 3, 1909, p. 10.

⁴⁰Andrew Jensen, Encyclopedic History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1941, p. 841.

factory, the largest one of its kind in the early twentieth century, raised the value of everything in the Upper Snake River Valley from twenty to fifty percent.⁴¹ It was originally founded as the Fremont Sugar Company. In 1905, it merged with the Idaho Sugar Company. In July, 1907, this company merged with the Utah Sugar Company, forming today's well-known Utah-Idaho Sugar Company.⁴²

Only a combination of factors could put a stop to the fantastic growth of this town. Sugar City was gradually overshadowed by the college town just four miles away. Further momentum was added to Rexburg when it became the county seat of newly formed Madison County in 1914.⁴³ The Great Depression affected Sugar, too. The Fremont County Bank had to close and the Sugar Factory temporarily stopped production. Many people left town in a disillusioned state and several businesses had to close.⁴⁴ Another factor was that more and more sugar beet acreage was converted to the growing of potatoes for which Idaho is now famous. Unable to secure enough beets for processing, the factory ran its last campaign in 1942.⁴⁵ Most of the factory was dismantled in 1947. The remains are now a potato warehouse.

For many years the population of Sugar City dwindled. But once again, Sugar City is growing. Many new homes are being built,

⁴¹Times, 1906.

⁴²Arrington, Idaho Yesterdays, p. 24.

⁴³Hiram T. French, History of Idaho, Vol. 1, Lewis Publishing Company, p. 225-6.

⁴⁴Lucy Ricks Furness, "Life History of Lucy Ricks Furness," p. 8.

⁴⁵Interview with John Camphouse, Sugar City, July, 1971.

a new sewer has been put in, a new city park is being planned. Why? Because today, as in 1906, it can be said that "Sugar City is an ideal place for a family residence, especially in the summer and fall. If you want a home in a good community where you can enjoy the happiness of country life, Sugar City is the place you are looking for!"⁴⁶

⁴⁶Times, p. 1.

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The owners appeared, and after evidence had been given December 17, at 1:00 p. m., the Board asked Mr. White to close his establishment by 11:00p.m. each night and to conduct a more orderly house. This incident was taken from the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees of the village of Sugar City, p. 38.

N.M. Larsen, contractor

Jacob Smith, contractor

F. Salzner, a contractor from Germany.

R.H. Row, previous bridge builder, prominent farmer.

J.M. Gaddie, a chemist for the Sugar Factory.

James Timpson, a lawyer from Utah who worked for the factory.

James E. Ross, who ran the cutting plant at Parker, Idaho.

Otis M. VanTassel, from Michigan, Manager of VanTassel Bros. Mercantile.

Appendix Three

"Sidney Whitehead appeared before the Board and made complaint against C.R. White, the owner and manager of a certain pool hall known as the Passtime Pool Hall in Sugar City, and asked the board to serve notice upon said C.R. White as provided in Ordinance No. 6 as amended directing him to show cause if any there be why his license to run said pool hall should not be revoked. Said Sidney Whitehead then and there charging C.R. White with conducting said pool hall in a disorderly manner and that he permitted therein loud and boisterous talk and conduct, the use of profanity and obscene language which could plainly be overheard by parties not within the building it being such language and conduct as would tend to shock any moral or modest person, that he permitted fighting and boxing and other boisterous conduct to be carried on in said pool hall and permitted other things against the peace and dignity of the community to be done and carried on in and about said premises to such an extent that the said pool hall has become and is a nuisance as complainant believes and therefore owners should be suppressed."

Appendix One

On December 27, 1905, for the fee of one dollar, the property known as the Sugar Ward was changed to the Sugar Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. All the surrounding wards such as Plano, Lyman, and Salem were also changed to corporations. Brother Lawrence of the Church Historians Office in Salt Lake City felt this was done to escape taxes. It is thought by many that further motivation for this move was the Reed-Smoot trials in Washington. Still others felt that it was a carryover from the Edmunds-Tucker Laws of the 1870's. No positive documentation could be found to support these opinions, however.

Appendix Two

Other early citizens of Sugar City who played important roles were the following:

A.W. Ensign, with offices of dentistry in Sugar City and Rexburg.

J.T. Worlton, who attended BYU, graduated from USU, and was superintendent of schools.

O.F. Ursenbach, who organized bands and taught music.

D.L. Enteman, came from Illinois and was manager of Fremont Power and Light Company.

Frank L. Davis, came from Battle Mountain, Nevada, and was cashier of the Idaho Sugar Company.

John Schwendiman, from Switzerland, was manager of the Sugar City Furniture Company.

John E. Pincock, A prominent farmer.

Orlando Iverson, Manager of the Sugar City Mercantile Company.

Atrie I. Komstock, cashier of the Fremont County Bank.

George F. Johnson, came from Illinois, and was stationmaster for the Oregon Shortline Railroad.