
Brief History of Fountain Green, Utah

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After Albert Petty surveyed this site in 1859, pioneers came, built homes, and erected a meetinghouse of logs cut by William Gibson and Asbury Parks. In 1861, Bishop Robert L. Johnson opened first store and hotel. Polly Johnson was first Relief Society president; Catherine Oldroyd served as midwife. Bernard Snow supplied flour from his burr mill in 1867. John Green operated adobe and brickyard. Black Hawk War forced settlers to move for safety. They returned and built fort in fall of 1866.

Fountain Green was founded in 1859 by George W. Johnson, and his three sons, Amos P., Horace and Oliver. In 1860 Robert Lewis Johnson and his wife Polly Ann Guymon Johnson were sent by Brigham Young to help with the settling of the town. He was appointed the first bishop in 1861, holding the office for twenty-three years. He built a house in 1863, which not only provided living quarters for his family but also was used as the first hotel. General Authorities stayed there as well as other travelers through the area. One room was used as a store, the first established in the town.

In the spring of 1860, aspen logs were obtained from the mountains and a meetinghouse was built. It also served as the first schoolhouse.

The monument is situated on the lot where the old tithing office was built in 1907. It was used to store tithes of produce, eggs, meat, flour, etc. Twice a week these articles were hauled to Eureka and sold at the mining camps around that area. In this way the produce, which had been given for tithing, was converted into money for church use. Over the years the tithing office has served the Relief Society, been used for auxiliary meetings and a bishop's office. It was finally turned over to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, who renovated the building, landscaped the grounds and use it as a meeting place and relic hall.

The old Fountain Green school bell was placed on top of the white brick monument. As each new schoolhouse was built, the bell was transferred, tolling time, fire and curfew for a period of eighty-eight years. The marker was dedicated in 1976.