

Samuel Guy Ware

In the year of 1896, Orangeville Utah was a very quiet little town with a population of 623 people. Fifty percent of the population were farmers, thirteen percent were ranchers, with the balance made up of one of each of the following; harness maker, stone mason, lawyer, sheep herder, carpenter, and blacksmith. There were no school teachers or merchants to give the town a substantial community life.¹

It was into this setting that Samuel Guy Ware was born on September 24, 1896. Throughout his life he was known as Guy Ware but was privileged to have been given the name Samuel as it had been handed down from four generations of ancestors. His father was born in Martti, Utah but moved to Orangeville to live with a sister and brother-in-law at the age of eight. Samuel's reason for living with his sister was because their mother died when he was only six. Samuel's brother-in-law herded sheep for a living and taught this vocation to Samuel.

Guy Ware's grandfather was born in England and joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints when he was 14. He then came to Utah to be with the Church. After a period of time, he returned to England and purchased a grist mill. He brought it back to Utah and established a mill in Martti, Sanpete County. Besides running the mill, he also was one of the workers on the Martti temple. After the temple was completed, he spent much time in the temple doing ordinance work for his deceased ancestors.

¹ Emery County Reflections on Its Past and Future, Allan Kent Towell, (Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, 1979) p 4.

As a young boy, Guy Ware, spent all of the spring and summer months at Rock Canyon Flats which is 5 miles south of Orangeville. There he helped his father with the farm, taking care of the animals, chickens, cows, pigs, ect. Most everything they needed to sustain themselves was produced on the farm. When it came time for school, the whole family would pack up and move into their home in Orangeville, returning to the farm only to bring in more hay and grain to feed the animals. Come spring, their father would again return to the farm to begin planting and irrigating. The family would follow as soon as school was out for the summer. About the only time the children would go into town during the summer was when they would ride their horses to Primary.

Guy was second in a family of 3 boys and 3 girls; Ethyl, Guy, Tine, Ray, Russ, Gilbert, Lois. Even though they were busy, the children still had time for mischief. One day, Ray and Guy were herding cattle to pasture and while the cows were grazing by the roadside, the boys decided to rig up a board with a lever in the middle and dirt on one end with the opposite end where the wheel of a buggy or wagon was sure to trigger it. Along came a man and woman in a fancy carriage which rolled over the board and the dirt flew, causing the horse to jump around. The boys, hiding in the bushes, laughed until the man in the buggy came after them with the horse whip.

Guy attended one-half year of high school at the Emery Stake Academy which was a church owned school. When he was 19, he and Leland Jensen, also from Orangeville, decided to go to Greenriver and get a job with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.. World War I had just begun and the company was mining manganese which is used in the tempering of steel. Mary Fall and her husband ran the boarding

house, assisted by Mary's sister, Orllinda Nelson.

Guy worked at the mine for 2 years while he and Orllinda, Linda as she was called, courted. They had to make their own entertainment which meant playing games in the dining room most of the time. The mail car, a Studebaker, came out to camp once a day and anyone wishing to go into town could catch a ride. When a dance or show was in town, they would take off work in the afternoon, go into town and get a hotel room, go to the show or dance, spend the night, and then go back out to camp with the mail car the next morning.

The Superintendent of the mine was an old Army officer, that was so "cranky" that no one got along with him. The truck for the mine would run 4 times from the mine to the railroad station at Floyd, which is now Crescent Junction, 2 trips during the day and 2 at night. One night the men, unknown to the truckdriver, rigged up a wire from the Superintendent's bed, in his boarded-up tent, to the frame of the truck. When the truck driver pulled away, the men waiting up on the hill, could hear the Superintendent scream for about 50 yards until the bed finally broke loose.

Guy knew he would soon be drafted, so he and Linda decided that maybe it would be better if they waited to get married until after he got back -- if he came back. He was leaving to go to Kenilworth to work for a little while before being drafted so he asked Linda for her picture, Linda told Guy that if she decided that she could wait for his return from the Army to be married, he would find her picture under his plate at dinner. He could hardly wait for dinner where he was relieved to find her picture.

Guy then moved to Kenilworth in 1916 where he worked for the Independent Coal and Coke Co.. In 1917, he was drafted. He caught

a train in Price which took him to Ordan where 900 Utah men were on the train headed for Camp Lewis, now Fort Lewis, in Washington. They arrived in camp about 11:00 a.m. the next day and were instructed to wash their hands and faces. Since they had not eaten breakfast, that's where the men thought they were headed. However, the first group of men that finished washing were assigned K.F. duty. Guy learned early to just say "yes sir," or "no sir".

For the first 21 days, the men were under quarantine while they were given their shots and divided into divisions. Guy was assigned to the 13th division, 13th brigade, and 39th field artillery. Since it was a heavy field artillery unit, they had target practice from 7 miles away. One day, Guy's Captain instructed him and 4 or 5 other men to come with him. They went out to the target range where the Captain had the men ~~target~~ shoot with an automatic rifle. The clip had 20 rounds in it and the object was to see how many times they could hit a black hat painted on a 3 foot canvas at 100 yards. A couple of days later, the Captain again came and told Guy to come with him. He was instructed that he was to go to school for 3 weeks to learn about his rifle. He had to assemble and take apart the rifle blindfolded. He passed the test and was made an automatic rifleman. For each heavy artillery gun, there were 2 riflemen, each with 2 assistants to load the clips and take care of the rifleman. They were to be out in front of the heavy artillery about 100 yards. One exercise for the riflemen was to go out to the target range at night. A light would come on the target for 30 seconds and then off for 30 seconds. They had to see how many times they could hit the target in the 30 lighted seconds and how fast they could reload during the 30 other seconds.

Guy was released from the Army in March 1919 never having been in actual combat. He would have been released sooner but there was a ship yard strike in Seattle and his brigade was called there to do guard duty. He and Linda were married on June 19, 1919 in the Salt Lake Temple. They moved to Spring Canyon where Guy got a job working for the Mutual Coal Co. which was contracted to build a tramway from the mine to the tippie. After the tramway was built and the mine opened, Guy got a job at the mine. He rode a loaded coal car down to the tippie and then he would take the rope off the loaded car and put it onto an empty car where he would signal to the hoistmen to pull him and the empty car back to the mine entrance where he would change the rope to another loaded car and repeat the process. He did this for two or three months earning \$3.50 per day. After that, he was made tippie foreman and his wages went up to a huge monthly salary of \$250.00.

In 1929, Guy and Linda were asked by the Superintendent to take over the boarding house. They decided that they would, only if Guy had complete control of the rules and standards that the boarders had to follow. Guy and Linda would fix the men's meals. Mary Fall came to live with them because she and her husband were separated. Mary and her helper would take the kitchen for 2 weeks while Linda and her helper would take the dining room for 2 weeks. Then they would trade.

After awhile, there became too many boarders for them to handle, so the decided to hire a full time cook. Guy requested a cook from the Co. in Salt Lake. They sent a cook that had been a railroad cook so he knew how to be economical. He stayed for several months but was so hard to get along with that the women setting up the dishes couldn't even stand him. He was a real good cook but they decided to

let him go and have the women go back to what they were doing before he came.

Every 15 days, Guy would send in the boarder's bills to the Co. and then they would deduct it from the mer's wages and would then pay Guy. That was his only guarantee that he would get paid.

In 1933, Guy and Linda decided to leave the mining co. because their boys, Bruce who was born in 1921, Lavar in 1924, Keith in 1927, and Rue in 1930, were getting old enough that they felt it would be better to get them out of the camp. They moved to Orangeville to build a store and home. When they left the camp, they had \$4,000.00 coming in back wages, and money from the boarders which they planned on using to start their store. The Co. went broke but Guy and Linda just went ahead and started to build.

Asal Scovill and one other man helped Guy build the store and his home. Guy paid them \$7.00 a day which was considered good wages. He paid Shep Justeson \$5.00 a day for men and team to scrape out the basements and foundations. On the 3rd of July, Guy poured cement for both buildings in one day. Since he had hauled the gravel, he paid the other men \$2.00 for the day. The men were glad because they had dimes for their children for the 4th.

In order to stock the store for the opening, Guy went to Huntington, Utah where a retail store was going out of business. The only way the store would sell their inventory was in a "take-the-whole-stock" deal. Guy spent \$500.00 to \$600.00 to get the merchandise he needed to stock his shelves to open. He had a little cold meat and cheese, an ice cream fountain, a few canned goods, some shoes, shirts, slacks, and overalls, chewing tobacco, bull durham, and 22 bullets and shot gun shells. They bought their ice cream from the Carbon Ice

Cream Co.. The ice cream was shipped in insulated cartons. Cones cost \$.05, pop from the fountain \$.05, sundaes \$.10, banana splits \$.25. A loaf of bread was \$.10 but the bread man only came once every 2 weeks. Powdered sugar seemed to be a demanded luxury item at \$.10 for a 1 lb. box.

Oranfeville had another store before Guy built his, the Oranfeville Co-op. Many townspeople held stock in the company but Guy and Linda still did a pretty good business. The Co-op eventually went out of business which left Eldon Luke, who had built a store after Guy and Linda, and Ware's Store.

Guy owned 2 trucks, one a 1½ ton Ford, and the other a 3 ton Dodge, these trucks were used to haul about everything. Guy would even take the scouts to the Grand Canyon. When the church mine was opened in Oranfeville, Guy was contracted to haul 12 to 15 tons of coal from the mine to Salt Lake to the I.D.S. Hospital, six days a week. The hospital had a storage of coal that would last 6 days, at the most. After he had been hauling for about 4 years, he was taking a load of coal in by himself and when he got to the hospital, they told him to take the coal to Kaysville to a school house. After he got there and had the truck half-way unloaded, he went to get a drink from the hose. The next thing he knew, he was flat on his back and he thought someone had turned the nose on him, he was so wet. He looked at the sun and it was clear down in the sky. He felt real shakey, but he pulled himself up and managed to get the rest of the truck unloaded. He then traveled to his brother-in-law's, who was a doctor and chiropractor. The doctor told Guy that he had had a sun stroke and unless he quit driving trucks, he didn't want to see him in his office again. The doctor told Guy not even to drive home, but he had to. When he

got to Provo, he decided it wasn't worth it so he stopped and called the Salt Lake Tribune and advertised his trucks for sale. He then phoned the hospital to tell them he would bring coal for 2 or 3 more days. Two days later he had sold one truck. About then, the Japanese prison concentration camp at Delta, Utah, asked him to haul coal to them. Guy said he would only until he sold his truck. He hauled the coal one week to ten days before he sold the truck to the L.D.S. Church Welfare Office.

After the explosion at the Castle Gate Mine, carbide or open lights were prohibited in the mine by law. Edison came out with a battery operated light and Guy went to take a class taught by Edison so he could know how to run and take care of the lamps. When World War II broke out, Horse Canyon Mine was opening. Joe Buffmeyer asked Guy to come out and teach a few men to run the lamps and take care of them. He was hired for 1 month but it was such a mess when he got there that he had hardly made a dent in 1 month. The Superintendent asked Guy to stay but said if Guy refused, that the co. would just draft him to stay there. Guy decided to stay and work. The superintendent promised Guy that he would be released as soon as the war was over. The co. provided Guy with a boarded up tent, gas stamps, tires, shoes, ect. Guy was also told that he could get who he wanted to to help him. Since Bruce was married, had 2 children, and lived in Draperston, Guy asked for him and a few others that worked there at the mine. Guy and Bruce split the day into two twelve hour shifts- Bruce taking care of it in the day, and Guy taking over at night. Guy would go home for weekends and sometimes twice a week. As soon as the armistice was signed, and Japan signed the treaty, Guy was honorarily discharged, received his wages, and a \$100.00 bonus.

In March of 1952, Guy and Linda were going to Salt Lake City to pick up Mary, who was widowed and lived with Guy and Linda most of the time, who was in the hospital. It had snowed the night before and in Price Canyon, they got behind a school bus going to Scofield, which was behind a snow plow. Half-way up the canyon, they almost decided to turn around but changed their minds and went on. The snow wasn't so bad after the Scofield turn off but the roads were still pretty slick. When they got to University Avenue and 2nd or 3rd South in Provo, they were slowing for the stop light. They were estimated at going 15 M.P.H.. A truck with a load of frozen foods was heading east. Guy could tell that the truck was going to run the red light, but he thought he was going straight for the service station on Guy's right side. Guy tried to get out of his line of travel but come to find out, the truck driver had fallen asleep. He woke up just to see Guy trying to get out of his way and instead of going straight, he jerked the wheel and hit Guy's car right in the center. It pushed the car up the curb and knocked Guy and Linda from the car, leaving both unconscious.

The ambulance took Guy and Linda to the hospital. Guy was not expected to live so they stuck him out in the hall while they took Linda in and worked on her. She died and so they went back to Guy in the hall where he was still hanging in, so they took him in to work on. He was unconscious for five days. The accident was on a Sunday, Guy was released Friday with his son LaVar and a nurse. He had a broken ankle, a concussion, and his ear had been cut. Saturday was Linda's funeral. The nurse stayed 3 days.

Guy married Maree Rasmussen Peacock on August 22, 1952, in the Idaho Falls Temple. In 1964, Guy and Maree started to build a new

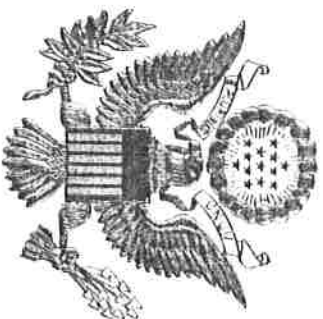
home. Guy contracted with a saw mill to cut all the lumber he needed from dry, red pine. The saw mill was to saw and size it, no planing. The cost was \$75.00 per 1000 ft. The whole house is made of the lumber. They moved in a couple days before Christmas.

The coal furnace for their new house was bought at \$1,300.00. One year later, natural gas came to Orareville and he wanted to go to gas, so he sold the coal furnace to Rex Jewkes for \$200.00 but Rex had to take it out. They still use the same gas furnace that was put in then.

Guy and Maree served as stake missionaries for the Church for two years. In 1974, the bishop, who was Guy's son Rue, came to their home and asked them to serve a full time mission. He instructed Guy not to take anymore contracting jobs and not to tell anyone for awhile. They filled out the necessary papers and had their physicals. Everything went great but Guy had a pain in his side that was eventually diagnosed as a little hernia. He was operated on for the hernia but it turned out that he had a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " tear in his side. Everything pushed ahead and they were called to the Portland Oregon Mission. They served their mission at Gandon Oregon on Highway 101, right on the coast. They were released in September of 1977.

About a year after they returned home, they received a call to work at the Manti Temple to do initiatory work for one day a week for three months. They went every Thursday. When their time was through, the temple president asked for their Bishop's address to send him a letter of thanks. Five weeks later, they were called to serve as ordinance workers for two days a week for two years. They have now fulfilled that calling.

Guy was a Sales and service man for Westinghouse Electric for many years, serving the Emery County area. He had served in two different Bishoprics, also other capacities. He was the custodian and ground keeper of the Orangeville Ward Chapel for 12 years until called to fill their mission in the Oregon Portland Mission. He was friendly, kind, industrious, accomodating, patriotic, and very loved and respected by everyone. He was in reasonably good health but one day came home for his lunch and to rest and quietly passed away in sleep, January 18, 1968.



*The United States of America
honors the memory of*

GUY S. WARE

*This certificate is awarded by a grateful
nation in recognition of devoted and
selfless consecration to the service
of our country in the Armed Forces
of the United States.*

*Ronald Reagan
President of the United States*