



Ralph  
Barks  
Boyack

these was in Scofield, in Carbon County. When Springville merchant Milan Packard built a narrow-gauge railroad from the Union Pacific tracks in Springville to the Scofield coal fields, railroad workers were paid in large part with goods from Packard's store. One of the major items the men received in lieu of cash was calico fabric, hence the line was dubbed the "Calico Railroad."

Springville was a very important, thriving railroad community for many years. However, with the increased use of automobiles, better roads, and the construction of I-15 to the west, it became a quiet, suburban Utah community, dependent on the larger towns in the county for employment.

### Spanish Fork

In 1776 the Dominguez-Escalante expedition passed through Spanish Fork Canyon and named the river El Rio de Aguas Calientes for the hot springs that enter the river in the canyon.

The first people to live on the banks of the Spanish Fork River were men who herded cattle. They planted some fields, and by 1852 enough additional settlers had arrived to form a town.

Between 1855 and 1860 fifteen Mormon converts from Iceland made Spanish Fork their home. It is thought to have been the first permanent Icelandic settlement in the United States.

In 1858 about 400 families fleeing General Johnston's invasion of the Salt Lake Valley took refuge in Spanish Fork. Many stayed on after the call came to return to their Salt Lake City homes.

Though this was primarily an agricultural area, such industries as ironworks, milling, and canning have been important sources of revenue. The city currently has a number of different manufacturing concerns as well as a healthy tourist trade promoted by its position at the junction of I-15 and US 6/89.

### Payson

The next pioneer town along the old Mormon Corridor is Payson. Payson was first called Peteetneet after the creek that fed the little town. Brigham Young selected this site as a good spot for settlement in 1850. James Pace was an early settler, and the town was called Pacen until 1853, when the spelling was changed to Payson.

With the outbreak of the Walker War in 1853, the Pacen settlers constructed a fort for safety. One guard was shot to death early in the conflict. The Nebo Stake Tabernacle now stands where the center square

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