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Foreword

The history of Washington County should rightly be the work of years, and its scope that of at least a volume. This sketch, of necessity brief, is little better than an outline and can only list outstanding facts and hint at social conditions. The attached supplement will supply some little detail which did not seem justifiable in the limits of the essay itself, and perhaps throw some light on the unique character of the history of this section.

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

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THE HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

Early Explorations

The first white man to enter the territory which now comprises Washington County was undoubtedly the Spanish priest, Father Escalante, for although Father Francisco Garces had explored much of the western country the year before, 1775, he had passed to the east of this section on his way from Santa Fe to Utah Lake. (1) The next year, 1776, Father Escalante and his party set out from the Great Salt Lake in a south-westerly direction, charting their route, and keeping a careful record of their travels. Deserted by his Indian guide and overtaken by winter, he decided to return to Santa Fe instead of trying to reach Southern California. They came as far south as the valley where the town Hurricane now stands (2) when they turned east and after twenty three days of wandering over rugged country reached the ford of the Colorado and crossed. (3)

For fifty years the country knew only the Indian, except perhaps an occasional trapper who left no record of his wanderings. On Aug. 22, 1826 the intrepid frontiersman, Jedediah Strong Smith, with a party of seventeen men set out from the Salt Lake Valley with the avowed purpose of exploring the southwest. From his account it would seem that he spent some time in Washington County and passed through the narrows of the Virgin about 15 miles below the present town of St. George. (4) Smith's return

1- Bancroft, H. H. History of Utah. p. 8-11

2- Reid, H. L. Personal Interview. Account of his trip with Dr. Bolton in following Escalante Trail.

3- Young, Levi Edgar. The Founding of Utah. p. 51-52

4- Leavitt, Francis H. The Influence of the Mormon People in the Settlement of Clark County, Nev. p. 10-11

trip from Los Angeles was by a different route, going up the coast to Sacramento and across the mountains to Salt Lake Valley, but in July of the next year, 1827, he again set out by the southern route to Los Angeles. It was on this trip that the Virgin River probably received its name in honor of one of his men, Thomas Virgen, who had been killed by the Indians. (5)

In 1829 Ewing Young, who is generally given credit for opening up the "Old Spanish Trail," passed through this section on his way from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. The route was followed by trappers for years, expeditions from the trading firm of Jackson, Waldo, and Young passing here in 1831 and 1833 so that the route was now clearly defined. (6) At any rate, when Fremont's company returned from California in 1844 "A general shout announced that we had struck the object of our search - the Spanish Trail..... a good road to travel on and the right course to go." (7)

In Washington County this main artery of travel is easy to follow. From Iron County where it came through the mountains at Fremont's pass east of Parowan, near the Little Salt Lake, thence west to Iron Springs and Newcastle, skirting the mountains south to Pinto and to the Mountain Meadows, a well known resting and recruiting ground. From here it followed the Mogatsu past where the town of Gunlock now stands, down the Santa Clara Creek to the present site of the Shevits Indian Reservation across to Camp Spring Flat and over the mountain west through the same pass over which Highway 91 now goes. In later years a branch of the Old Spanish Trail developed which came by way of Cedar City and approximated the present course of Highway 91, joining the earlier trail where it left the Santa Clara.

5- Fletcher, F. W. Early Nevada. p. 31

6- Reid, H. L. History of Utah's Dixie. p. 29

7- Fletcher, F. W. Early Nevada p. 131 - 132

Mormon Explorations and first Settlers.

The first Mormon to traverse Washington was undoubtedly Porter Rockwell, who was sent in December of 1847, to California to secure livestock, seeds, and provisions. Accompanying him were fifteen men. They passed over the Spanish Trail, and returned by the same route in the Spring. (8) The following April 1848 twenty-five members of the Mormon Battalion, under the direction of Henry Boyle, returned from California over this route.

In October of 1849, Henry W. Bigler went with a party to the gold mines, having been "called" by the authority of the church and fitted out by Father John Smith, to whom he was to send at least a part of his findings. Directing the company were Charles Coulson Rich, Captain (Jefferson) Hunt, and Brother Flake. Bigler's account, kept daily as they traveled, is most vivid and genuine, especially of their wanderings through the desert and mountains after they had left the Spanish Trail, hoping to reach their destination more quickly by taking a direct westerly route. (9) Hunt was guiding a company of "packers" from the East and persisted in trying to go due west after Rich and his following had turned south to the Spanish Trail.

About a month later, another company of Mormons left Salt Lake City, also bound for the gold fields. The history of this journey is recorded in detail by Howard Egan "with the Distance, Water, Feed, and Suitable camp Grounds, Numbered from 1 to 89 etc. Kept for a future traveling guide." (10) Up to this time the rush to California

8- Jensen, Andrew History of the Las Vegas Mission p. 1.

9- Bigler, Henry W. Handbook Diary of Trip from Salt Lake City to Sacramento, Calif. 1849.

10- Egan, Major Howard Diary-Pioneering the West. 1846-76. p. 169

had not yet reached its full volume and the Mormon colonization of distant outlying territory had not begun. But Brigham Young's dream of a western empire was ambitious and in December 1849 the General Assembly of Deseret commissioned Parley P. Pratt to raise a company of fifty men with the necessary teams and equipment to explore Southern Utah. (11) One of this party was Isaac C. Haight, who kept a diary of the trip, with fairly good account of their travels and some of the difficulties they encountered. They came as far south as the Junction of the Santa Clara Creek and the Virgin River, (12) two miles south of the site afterward selected for the city of St. George, mapping out the route, and selecting the site of the town of Parowan for a settlement.

The first town in Washington County was founded in 1852 by John D. Lee, of Mountain Meadows notoriety. This was Fort Harmony on Ash Creek, about thirty-five miles south west of Parowan. Lee had come to Parowan the year before as one of the first company of volunteer settlers, being listed on the roll as a "seventy" and 39 years old, (13) but had moved on to a new frontier.

There is a legend that Lee was indirectly responsible for the settlement of Santa Clara. According to the story, Lee had ordered Jacob Hamblin to dig a well. Hamblin began in good faith, but soon tiring of the labor and Lee's dictatorial attitude threw down his tools and said he was called to preach to the Indians and not to dig

11- The Deseret News, July 24, 1897. A Southern Utah Sketch.

12- Haight, Isaac C. Diary p. 58-60

13- Lunt, Henry Journal of the Journey of the Pioneers from Salt Lake Valley Dec. 7, 1850, to Little Salt Lake Valley.

wells. Accordingly he left Fort Harmony and moved on down to the Santa Clara Creek. (14) Little's account does not mention such an incident, but says only that Hamblin was first called as an Indian Missionary to Harmony in 1854. He helped to build the fort there and put in the crops, and then moved on to Santa Clara during the winter of that year with Ira Hatch, Samuel Knight, Thales Haskell, and A. P. Hardy. (15) They built a log cabin and put a dam in the creek by which they irrigated a small piece of land.

A few families joined them the next year, 1855, and a fort was built. Zadok Judd, one of these first settlers, relates their experiments in raising cotton. According to his story, "We began to hunt for cotton seed. All we could find was a dozen or so which we procured from a family who had come from South Carolina. We planted them one in a place. We raised enough cotton to give us a sad experience picking the seed out. It was slow business and made our fingers sore..... We procured enough seed to plant quite a respectable cotton patch the second year." He goes on to describe in some detail the home-made gin which he devised to remove the seed from this crop. (16) Of this, his wife says, "I manufactured enough yarn from raw cotton, by 1857 to make about 30 yards of cloth - - - Brother Dudley Leavitt brought his mother from the north- Being an experienced weaver she was a great help to us. Mother Leavitt wove my first piece of cloth and instructed me in the art." The accepted story of the beginning of cotton culture in Utah is that the first seed was obtained from a Mrs. Anderson from South Carolina, then living

14- Morris, D. H. From an Interview with A. P. Hardy.

15- Little, James A. Jacob Hamblin. p. 37

16- Judd, Zadok Autobiography p. 35.

in Parowan, (18) and that out of the first thirty yards some samples were sent to Brigham Young which he sent on to experts in cotton manufacture.

In order to be sure that this crop might be raised successfully on a larger scale, Brigham Young established an experiment farm at Tonaquint, the point where the Santa Clara empties into the Virgin. These experiments begun in Jan. 1858 were to have a far-reaching effect on the future of the entire section. (19)

In the meantime, 1856, Washington County was organized with the county seat at Harmony. The first record of a probate court held in Washington Co. is dated Feb. 7, 1856, (20) but the fly-leaf of Book A. Land Certificates states that "said county was organized Feb. 16, A. D. 1856 by J. D. Lee, Probate Judge." (See Appendix I.) This sounds as if J. D. Lee had organized the County alone and single-handed all in a day; the records indicate that for a few years he ran it almost that way. For some years, in addition to being acting-Bishop, he was Probate Judge, Clerk, Assessor, and Collector. The territory over which his jurisdiction extended embraced entire width of the State of Utah, according to early maps. (21) His actual authority, however, seemed to have been exercised only over the people of New Harmony.

He seemed to have an idea of legal procedure, for even tho it was an Indian who was being tried, and the court held in a carpenter shop, things were carried on with due formality. The first divorce issued

18- Bleak, James G. Journal Book A. 30-31

19- Reid, H. L. Early History of Utah's Dixie. p. 98-99.

20- Record of Probate Court of Washington County Book A. p. 1

is also so interesting that it is included in full. (See Appendix II and III.) These records are most illuminating as to social conditions and particularly as to the religious attitude of the people. Here are numerous cases of where men and women "for and in behalf of the goodwill we hold toward the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints" (22) proceed to deed over to Brigham Young all their earthly possessions, including their household effects and clothing. (See Appendix IV.)

Whether due to John D. Lee's responsibility at the unfortunate affair at Mountain Meadows or to the fact that the town of Washington had become larger and more important, the county seat was moved there in 1859. Although the book on Land Certificates has no entries between 1858 when G. Morse made a transfer of property in New Harmony to J. D. Lee and 1862 when Isreal Ivins, County Surveyor, began issuing "Land Certificates," the Probate record books gives the transfer in detail. (See Appendix V.)

Early Settlement of St. George.

Up to 1860 the towns of Southern Utah had grown very slowly. In 1859 Postmasters were appointed as follows: Toquerville, John M. McFarlane; Pine Valley, Samuel Hambleton; Harmony, Elisha H. Groves; Washington, Harrison Pearce; Heberville, George Pectol; and Santa Clara, William Crosby. (23)

"The population of Washington County in May 1861, some seven months prior to the settlement of St. George was as follows:

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- 22- Washington County, Record Book A. Land Certificates, Deeds, etc.
23- Deseret News, July 24, 1897. A Southern Utah Sketch.
p. 25.

Washington (County Seat).....	20 families,
Fort Clara (Santa Clara).....	20 families,
Virgen City.....	11 families,
Toquerville.....	10 families,
Grafton.....	6 families,
Adventure (Rockville).....	6 families,
Gunlock.....	4 families,
Harrisburg.....	2 families,
Total	<u>79 families</u>

If we assume that within each family there were an average of five then the population of Washington County in May, 1861 was approximately 395. (24)

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Brigham Young became more interested than ever in the development of the cotton industry. It was always his ambition that his people should be self sustaining, that they might be entirely independent. Accordingly, in May 1861, he made a trip to Southern Utah, accompanied by Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, and others. After passing through Parowan and Cedar City, they visited Pinto, Santa Clara, Tonaquint, Washington, Harrisburg, and Toquerville. The result was that at the General Conference of the Church the following October 1861 some two hundred and fifty families were "called" to colonize Southern Utah.

This was done with little ceremony and without consulting in any way the person called. Usually the names were read in church; occasionally it was given the dignity of a written note. Following is one typical:

Salt Lake City
Oct. 12, 1862

Brother James Cragun.

I am pleased to notify you that you have been selected to go on a mission to Washington County, accompanied by your sons who are also selected for the same mission.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) George A. Smith. (25)

Even at the time, Southern Utah was known as a hard place in which to live, and the "call" was received with anything but joy. But still they responded, their loyalty to their leadership being more important to them than anything else. One story tells how the father came home weary from a hard day in the fields and on being told that he had been "called" to St. George, dropped into a chair with the expression, "Damned if I'll go." After sitting a few minutes with his head in his hands he stood up and said, "Well, if we are going to Dixie, we had better be getting ready." And in less than two weeks the family were on the way. (26) Robert Gardner says that when word came that he was selected and expected to go right away, "I looked and spat, took off my hat, scratched my head, thought, and said, "All right!" (27) Others wrote at some length of their feelings on the matter. (See Appendix VI.) One said, "I saw the importance of the mission. To sustain Israel in the mountains we had need of a possession in a warmer climate, and I thought I might as well go as anybody." (28) Still another, "This is the hardest trial I ever had and had it not been for the gospel and those

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- 25- Cox, Martha Cragun. Autobiography. Taken from an actual "call" pasted on the inside cover.
26- Averett, Elijah. Personal Interview.
27 - Gardner, Robert. Autobiography. P. 38.
28- Pulsipher, John. Journal & Diary. 139.

placed over us, I should never have moved a foot to go on such a trip." (29)

The Church leaders evidently selected their men with care for "Presumably the Church leaders made a pretty careful survey of the entire church in making the selection. Families were called from over fifty different wards and branches. From each of fifteen different wards only one family was chosen, from other wards two were chosen, and still others, three, four, five, and six. From several of the Salt Lake wards as many as fourteen and fifteen families were selected, the Thirteenth Ward of Salt Lake supplying the greatest number--twenty-four families. Fifty-seven per-cent of those called came from nineteen wards within Salt Lake City, while the remaining forty-three per-cent came from thirty-three settlements scattered through-out the territory.

Evidently some care was taken to secure men skilled in various occupations, as those called included four masons, three chairmakers, three carpenters, nine blacksmiths, two weavers, one painter, five shoemakers, three school teachers, six musicians, one shingle-maker, one tanner, three millers, two wheelwrights, one millright, one surveyor, and six coopers." (3)

The call was effective, for by November colonists began to arrive in the valley where St. George was later builded. Mrs. Hannah Isabell Fawcett has recorded her experience as the first of this group to enter the valley. Though brief, the account is vivid and illuminating. (see Appendix VII.) Robert Gardner's picture of conditions was far from encouraging, for as he passed through Washington he called on some friends and found, "Their clothes and their faces were all of a color, being blue with the chills. This tried me harder than anything I had seen in all my Mormon experiences. Thinking my wives and children from the nature of the climate would look as sickly as these surrounding me, but I said, "We will trust in God and go ahead.'" (31)

By Dec. 3, 1862, over two hundred wagons had arrived. The town

29- Walker, Charles L. Journal & Diary. Vol. 3. Oct. 14, 1862.

30- Reid, H. L. Early History of Utah's Dixie. p. 116-117.

31- Gardner, Robert. Autobiography. p. 40

then consisted of two long rows of wagons facing each other with a small ditch between. But community activities were begun at once. The first public meeting was held on Dec. 4, at which it was decided to proceed to survey and build the town. Committees were appointed to select a townsite, a dam and canal site, and to arrange for establishing a school. Sunday services were held regularly a series of lectures on cultural subjects was conducted, and a choir organized, "Here I may be allowed with some degree of modest pride to state that in the large tent furnished by Bro. Asa Calkin I was the first to give a lecture on English Grammar and had the honor of being one of the First group to take part in singing as a public choir while encamped." (32) Numerous records tell of the first dance on Christmas Eve, the hall being the open ground between two camp fires until it began to rain, when it was transferred to Bro. Calkin's large tent. (33) Music for this was furnished by William McIntyre on the violin and Harrison Pierce on the clarinet. (34)

The people lived at this camp from their arrival in December 1861 until March 1862. In the meantime the city had been surveyed by Isreal Ivins, and marked off in uniform blocks thirty-two rods square each containing eight one-acre lots. A bill incorporating the city was approved Jan. 17, 1862. (35) A strange city this, a city transplanted intact, a city with full government of mayor, alderman, and other officers, a city whose charter was legally accepted, but without a single house built. People moved through

32- Orton, Joseph. Autobiography. p. 13

33- Nixon, Hannah Isabell Fawcett. Autobiography.

34- Snow, Hannah Nelson. Music and Musicals in Dixie. p. 192-3

35- Laws of Utah. Civil.

the sand and sage and cactus to the places where the stakes said their lots were to be, in February and early in March.

"On March 12, the cornerstone of the first public building was laid with appropriate ceremonies." (26) Subscriptions for this had been taken up while the group was still at the Old Camp, the largest donor, Solon Foster, giving \$30." (37)

So community enterprises were begun, a liberty pole raised, (38) meetings held, entertainment provided. From this point, these must be traced briefly as separate activities.

Industry.

Sent here to establish permanent homes, the people naturally turned to agriculture to sustain themselves. While cotton was to be the chief crop, they must also raise wheat, vegetables, and fruit. The first few years were very discouraging; the big flood of January 1862 ruined the experiment farm at Tonaquint (39) and washed away the fort and grist mill at Santa Clara. (40) Tonaquint was abandoned, and Santa Clara rebuilt on its present site. Then there were repeated crop failures and heat and sand and wind. Writing under date of July 10, 1870, Orson W. Huntsman says, "My wife and I go to St. George. . . I believe we were close to hell, for Dixie is the hottest place I ever was in. I don't want to go down any lower." (41) The poet of Southern Utah gave these versions of conditions - which, by the way, were set to music and sung:

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- 36- Morris, David H. Paper prepared for the Fifty Year Homecoming Anniversary, Sept. 1921.
 - 37- Ibid.
 - 38- Cannon, Angus M. Handbook of first Mayor of St. George, 1862.
 - 39- Deseret News. July 24, 1897. Southern Utah Sketch.
 - 40- Judd, Mary Minerva Dart. Autobiography. p. 28-29. Note: Mrs. Judd gives a very graphic description of this flood.
 - 41- Huntsman, Orson W. Journal. M.S. p. 116

"Our fare has been scanty while in this land toiling
Corn-dodger and cane seed, with a little deer meat
That could not be fried, but got tougher with boiling
Whilst bread and molasses was thought quite a treat."

And another:

"The wind like fury here does blow that when we plant or sow, sir,
We place one foot upon the seed and hold it till it grows, sir."

Under such conditions it took persistence to almost the point of
stolidity to remain. A fair had been held at the town of Washington in
1860, before St. George was settled at which, "A splendid collection
of fruits and other products were brought in. Among other things being
a cotton stalk containing 307 bolls and forms, and a sunflower head
which measured three feet in circumference." (43) Orchards at Santa
Clara were beginning to bear (44), but this was all before the flood.

The people managed to live, however, and to build up and
improve the town. In 1865 a Gardner's Club was organized for the purpose
of stimulating agriculture. This group was instrumental in introducing
various plants, trees, vines, etc. into this section. They also experimented
with different crops in different types of soils, held annual exhibits
and fairs, and for nearly ten years were an active organization. (45)

For some years the cotton crop was one of the most important
agricultural activities. The report of the Stake shows that in 1863
one hundred thousand pounds of cotton were raised. (46) Brigham Young,
especially interested in this project, conceived the idea of a factory in
this section for manufacturing cloth. The building was begun in 1865.

43- Deseret News, July 24, 1867. Southern Utah Sketch. (See also account
by Mary Minerva Bart Judd. p. 26.)

44- Bleak, James G. Journal Book A. p. 84

45- Record of St. George Horticultural Club.

46- Bleak, James G. Journal Book A. p. 83

from 1869 to 1900 it ran, a part of the time intermittently, but for some time continuously, employing from sixty-five to seventy-five hands. Trading was done almost entirely by barter, raw cotton, flour, molasses, potatoes, cheese, beef, and many other articles being accepted in exchange for cloth, and paid in turn to the employees for their services. (47) The improved transportation and cheaper cotton cloth from the east, together with the difficulty of raising and handling the crop here successfully, resulted at last in the closing of the factory and the entire abandonment of the industry so that today a cotton plant in Southern Utah is a curiosity to be displayed.

In 1875 the silk industry was introduced into St. George when Caroline Jackson secured some silk worms. This activity was also much encouraged by the Church Authorities, reels were purchased and teachers hired to instruct the people in silk manufacture. Some silk was produced and sent back to St. Louis as a part of the Utah exhibit at the fair, but the industry never gained any commercial importance. (48)

Perhaps the Canaan cattle herd should be listed as among the early industries of Southern Utah. This was owned jointly, the Church being the largest stockholder. But stock in the Canaan herd was accepted for many years as currency for paying debts, taxes, and fines in court, as all the early records of the county give ample proof. In 1846 James Andrus, who had been in charge of the herd for years, purchased it (49) and the cattle industry has been in private hands ever since.

47- Morris, D. H. The Washington Factory a paper written in 1923.

48- Carter, Lottie. Silk Raising in Dixie. Paper written for Daughters of Pioneers.

49- Andrus, A. B. Life Sketch of James Andrus.

Other agricultural pursuits included the production of molasses, an industry which continues to the present time and seems likely to be permanent.

Although Church Leaders constantly advised and warned their people against leaving the farm for the mine, it was the opening of Silver Reef that brought the first real prosperity to the "Southern Mission." These mines are picturesque because of the unique geological formation, being the first time silver was ever found deposited in sandstone, and the legends which cling about the now deserted spot. Between 1876 and 1903, this camp yielded \$10,500,000.00 worth of silver. (50) Silver Reef furnished a market for agricultural products, for rock salt hauled from St. Thomas, Nevada, (51) for wood with which to run the furnaces. The population of Silver Reef has been estimated at 3,000, but probably never exceeded 1500. (52) There was some agitation during the boom years to make this the county seat, and as a result the towns up the river from Toquerville, then in Kane County, were transferred to Washington County in order to place the Mormon voting population in the majority. (53) Silver declined in price and the veins "ran out", so that at the present time only one house and a few rock foundations and ruins mark the place of this once thriving town.

Since the people lived so far from any center, it was imperative that they produce the necessities, hence other important industries were the making of flour and of leather. The first grist mill was established

50- Pendleton, Mark A. Memories of Silver Reef. Utah Historical Quarterly Oct. 1930. p. 99.

51- Abbott, Myron. Diary Vol. 2.

52- Pendleton, Mark A. Memories of Silver Reef. Utah Historical Quarterly Oct. 1930. p. 109.

53- Spilsbury, Rone (Moroni) Interview. June 1934.

at Santa Clara in 1858 but washed away by the flood in Jan. 1862. (54) Later, 1866, one was built at Washington, but it too was destroyed by a flood in 1870. One was immediately established in St. George. In 1862 Lorenzo Clark made leather in St. George (55) and as late as 1898 records show that the St. George Tanning and Manufacturing Company was an active institution. (56)

Public Buildings.

Much of the activity of Washington County was connected with the erection of its public buildings especially stone-cutting and lumbering. As has been said, the first was conceived and a subscription taken for it before the city was surveyed. This was called the Social Hall and was built of red sandstone. It consisted of one large room with a stage for theatrical performances and a full basement room. It was finished in 1865 and was the center of all social activities for years. In connection with the activities of the dramatic club, the St. George Opera House was built in 1884. This club was organized in 1865 and continued active until 1895. The players received no recompense for their work, but all proceeds were turned to a common fund and used for various public enterprises. (57) The records kept are most interesting as they give names of plays produced, cast of characters, criticisms of the rendition, and accounts. In one, the total proceeds were \$51.45, of which \$1.70 was cash, the rest in fruit, molasses, script, labor, potatoes, flour, grain, etc. Most of the others were similar: 75¢ cash out of receipts of \$41.75; 50¢ cash out of \$41.00 etc. (58)

54- Little, James A. Jacob Hamblin. p. 83.

55- Deseret News July 24, 1897 Southern Utah Sketch.

56- Cottam, Thomas P. Record Books of St. George Tanning and Manufacturing Company 1895-1896.

57- St. George Dramatic Club. Records. 1865-1895.

58- Ibid.

The first public building of great importance was the St. George Stake Tabernacle. The ground was dedicated June 8, 1863 and work was begun at once, but it was eight years before it was finally completed, 1871. The first public meetings were held in the Old Bowery. "The walls were made of willows interwoven between cottonwood poles set in the ground, which in the fall after its erection were plastered with mud. The roof, too was of willows. Tallow candles on wooden chandeliers furnished the light." (59) Later services were held in the Social Hall. The tabernacle is built of red sandstone in the style of the New England churches - a square, gabled building with a steeple. It measures 108 feet long by 50 feet wide and is 134 feet to the gold ball on the steeple. (60) This building finished at a cost of \$110,000.00, and built during the early years of privation is a monument of the hardihood of the pioneers. (61)

Perhaps the most striking sight along all of Highway 91 is the St. George Temple, especially at night when it is illumined and appears almost startling in its whiteness. Work on this building was begun immediately upon the completion of the tabernacle. The corner stone was laid March 10, 1872. "The foundation was dug ten feet below the present grade. In digging the greater part was found to be very wet and soft, as much so that it was necessary to dig a drain around the outside, within twelve feet of building a little below the bottom of foundation, connecting with main drain fifty feet east of square tower. It was so soft in places that a fence pole could be pressed in from twelve to fifteen feet with ease. This caused considerable anxiety as to the best way of making it substantial enough to sustain the enormous weight of the building. Pres. B. Young concluded to have the foundations dug twelve feet wide and to put in the bottom a thick layer of small colcanic rock and drive them down with a pile driver of 900 lbs. weight. On top of these, flat black rock were laid from seven to twelve ft. long and 3 to 4 ft. wide from 12 to 14 inches thick

59- Jarvis, Mabel. Some facts on the St. George Tabernacle a paper written 1936.

60- Ibid.

61- Deseret News July 24, 1897. A Southern Utah Sketch

weighing from forty to seventy-five hundred lbs. each. Each load was weighed on the scales. The walls were gradually diminished in width to the bottom of window sills in basement; from there to top of basement they were 3 ft. 8 inches thick under water table, gradually diminishing until roof timbers being two feet eight inches. The quarry was found by Pres. B. Young. There were no other rock as suitable to resist the action of the mineral which causes limestone and particularly sandstone to decay. The rock was brought from the west side of the Black Ridge west of St. George. About two-thirds of the east end of the building is on what is called bad rock and a portion of the north east side. This rock is like limestone in a decayed condition. The amount of rock in building is about 1900 cords or 17,000 tons. The lumber was brought from Mt. Trumbull 65 or 70 miles distant. The scaffolding poles came from the Pine Valley mountains." (62) The cost of the building was \$800,000.00, practically all of which was donation and subscription. John Lyman Smith and Charles Pulsipher were "called" especially to travel throughout the church and make collections of money and produce for this purpose. (63) Since there were only 210 tax-payers in St. George in 1872 (64) it would have been impossible for the people here to have undertaken this task alone, so workmen were "called" from all parts of the Church to assist with the building. It was dedicated April 6, 1877, at a general conference of the Church, Education.

Characteristic of the Utah pioneers was their desire for education. The first room to be finished in New Harmony was to be used as a school room, according to a letter from George A. Smith. At Harrisburg a unique building was the cedar post school house, made of cedar posts set upright in the ground, close together. The roof was

62- Parry, Edward L. Chief mason. St. George Temple paper written

63- Smith, John L. Diary. (Note: This gives in detail their travels, and amount and kind of contribution of each town.)

64- Washington County Tax Record. 1872-1875.

also cedar posts laid from a center gable and covered with bark and sod. "We used it for years and were quite comfortable. We chinked the cracks and plastered it with mud, and had a big rock fireplace at one end to heat it with." (65)

In St. George a school was established immediately after the arrival of the first settlers. "In Jan. 1862 I attended school two weeks in a large tent belonging to Brother Asa Calkins, taught by Jabez Woodward, on the old camp ground. The school was discontinued when the big flood came, and the tent was taken down to Tonaquint for the people to take shelter in whose homes had been flooded. . . . After we moved onto the townsite (March 1862) Sister Orpha Everett opened a school in her tent, which I attended. After the willow school house was built, she taught there. (66)

The first adobe building erected for a school in St. George was put up in 1864, and was paid for by donation and taxation. Later, in 1857, three others were built in different sections of town, corresponding with the four ecclesiastical wards. (67) These were all of adobe, three of them one-room and one two-roomed, all with a seating capacity of about seventy.

Quite early the people became ambitious for some seat of learning wherein the older students might continue with their education, for it was almost impossible for them to go to the northern colleges. Accordingly 1869 the services of Richard Horne were secured, and advanced classes organized. Some night classes were also held for adults. In 1872 Mr. Horne obtained employment in Beaver (68) and the school was left without a teacher.

65- Leany, Hyrum. Personal Interview.

66- Jarvis, Elanor C. W. Diary and Journal. Appendix. Teachers and Schools.

67- Woodbury, John T. Sr. County Supt. of Schools. Report in Relation to School Property of Washington Co. Oct. 1, 1887.

68- Horne, Richard. M.S. Letter to Aiden A. M. Jackson, Aug. 1872.

Early in 1874 Henry Schultz was employed, Solon Foster being authorized to bring him and his family from Salt Lake City. (60) But his term was short-lived as he could not put up with the privations of this country. (See Appendix VIII.) Professor Lucius M. Peck became the next principal of the St. George Normal School, 1875. This was held in the newly finished court house. The next year the teacher was appointed to collect all bills at a commission of 5%, and circular letters were sent to all bishops that they might encourage attendance. (70)

In 1888 Nephi Savage was appointed head of the school, then held in the tabernacle basement. The history of his work from that year to 1893 is fully preserved in the old courses of study which are now filed in the L. D. S. Temple vaults. These are worked out for a five-year period, scheduling texts and anticipated term progress. (71)

"The opening of the free schools in Utah during the nineties made it difficult to carry on the St. George Stake Academy, and it was abandoned as a church school, and a district school was held in the Tabernacle where the Academy had been." (72)

"I led out for a central school building and an abandonment of the little old school houses, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, ward. Mass meetings were called. We had no money. Lets build with tax script. For three successive years the people regularly voted the limit about \$7500 beginning in 1897 and the 4th. year 1900 voted \$6000 in bonds to complete the building. I was Secretary of the Board and I issued thousands of warrants for tax script. The building was up to the second story when I left for the Eastern States on a mission. Jos. Orton took my place and pushed the work along. Besides he enlisted the aid of George Woodward who gave over \$3000 in money towards its finishing and for a heating plant. The school was named in his honor.. ..It was finished in the summer and fall of 1900 and as President of the Stake, I was invited to select the first principal of St. George. After conferring with George H. Brimhall of B. Y. U.

69- Letters. (All letters in connection with Mr. Schultz work are preserved.)

70- M. S. Minutes of Meeting of Board of Trustees, St. George Normal School, March 27, 1876.

71- Savage, Nephi. M.S. Records of St. George Stake Academy.

72- Savage, Nephi. M.S. Records of St. George Stake Academy.

I asked the First Presidency to call A. B. Christianson from a B. Y. U. leave of absence for the position." (73)

In the meantime, school conditions throughout the county were poor. Of the 24 buildings, all but two consisted of only one room, with an average seating capacity of fifty. In every case the building was used both for church and school purpose. (74) School terms averaged five months, and teachers' salaries were as low as \$35.00 per month.

Largely through the efforts of Edward H. Snow the state adopted the State School Equalization of Utah (75) Since that time new and modern school buildings have been built in nearly every town in the county.

At the June Conference in 1908, President Francis M. Lyman encouraged the people to apply for a church school, and steps were immediately taken to begin. By September of 1911 the building was nearly enough completed for occupancy, with Hugh M. Woodward as the first principal. It had been built at a total cost of \$55,000.00 of which \$35,000.00 was by local contribution and \$20,000.00 by church appropriation. The Board of Education directing it were Edward H. Snow, President; Thomas P. Cottam, George F. Whitehead, David H. Cannon, James G. Bleak, David H. Morris, John T. Woodbury, Sr. Secretary, and Arthur P. Miles, Treasurer. (76)

73- Snow, Edward H. Autobiography. p. 6

74- Woodbury, John T. Sr. County Supt. of Schools. Report in Relation to School Property of Wash. Co. Oct. 1, 1887.

75- Snow, Edward H. Autobiography. p. 7

76- Plaque inside College door.

Later, in 1916, the Gymnasium was built at a cost of \$38,582, and in 1927-8 a Science building was added costing \$37,277. A shop building is now in process of construction. Until 1933 the school was maintained by the L. D. S. Church when it was accepted as a state institution. First known as the "Dixie Normal College", it later became "The Dixie College", and upon acceptance by the state, the "Dixie Junior College". The men who have acted as presidents are: Hugh M. Woodward 1911-1918; Erastus Romney 1918-1920; Joseph K. Nicholes 1920-1923; Edgar M. Jensen 1923-1926; Joseph K. Nicholes 1926-1933; B. Glen Smith from 1933 to the present time.

Newspapers

The desire for culture of the founders of St. George found one expression in the early newspaper. Without even the most primitive of printing presses, four young men; Orson Pratt, Jr., George A. Burgon, C. L. Walker, and Joseph Orton, got together and decided to publish a newspaper. The result was a hand-written, double sheet, "The Vepricoula, or Little Bramble". This most unique of publications began in May 1864 and continued until May 1865, with two issues per month. Each sheet was ruled into three columns, and each contributor wrote his part in his own hand with a pen-name signature. The elaborately drawn and decorated title, and the nature of the items written, as well as the general appearance combine to make this a most unusual newspaper. (77)

On Jan. 22, 1868, the first printed newspaper "Our Dixie Times" was issued by Joseph E. Johnson. This continued only one year. "The Cactus" edited by G. G. R. Sangiovanni appeared in Feb. 1868 and ran through two volumes. In 1878 Joseph Carpenter began the publication of

77- Walker, Charles L. Filing Copies of the Vepricoula May 1864 to May 1865 now owned by Mrs. Zaidee H. Miles

"The Union". (78) After that date papers were continued more or less continuously until 1908 when the plant was purchased by John R. Wallis (79) and the weekly paper called "The Washington County News" begun. It has continued under the same name and general policy to the present, though the ownership has changed several times.

Library

The library in Washington County had an interesting beginning. Sensing the need of books, a group of citizens, Sunday School Officers, fostered a series of entertainments at which molasses was accepted for admission. The price was one quart per person, each one emptying his into an open-headed fifty gallon barrel near the door. When eight barrels were filled they were freighted to Salt Lake City and exchanged for books. (60) Later, a reading room was established by the Young Men and Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church. The Dixie College also accumulated a library, to which these were temporarily added until the establishment of the Carnegie Library in 1916. This library contains approximately 14,000 volumes and has a yearly circulation of between 45,000 and 46,000. (81) From it books are sent to all parts of the county.

Communication

One of the disadvantages of early life in Southern Utah was the distance in time from Salt Lake City and other points. The fastest method

78- Carpenter, Joseph. Honor to Whom Honor is Due. Dixie Newspapers.

79- Wallis, John R. Interview.

80- Morris, David H. Personal Interview.

81- Romney, Roxey. Librarian's Report. 1936

of carrying news was the horseback express, the fastest trip recorded was Haslam's ride to Salt Lake City and return to acquaint President Young with conditions at the Mountain Meadows just before the massacre. (82) He covered the distance in six days, riding day and night. The ordinary time of a trip to Salt Lake from St. George was from two to three weeks, depending on the load and the condition of roads. The year 1865 was one of Indian troubles and uprisings; as a matter of safety to the scattered colonies of the south it was decided that a telegraph line should be built to connect St. George with Salt Lake City with branch lines running to other villages. Erastus Snow was the man to plan definitely and carry the plans to execution. His letters to the various Bishops, instructing each as to his part in the enterprise and specifying the size of the poles, distance they should be placed apart, etc. (83) are very interesting. The line was completed to St. George in Jan. 1867. R. C. Lund was "called" to Salt Lake City to learn telegraphy and (84) became the first operator in St. George. This telegraph line was known as the Deseret Telegraph Company and continued in operation until (85) 1904, when Edward H. Snow organized the Southern Utah Telephone Company which purchased the lines and equipment.

Telegraph service was discontinued entirely in the county and replaced by telephones. In April 1930 when the system was purchased by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company there were 345 telephones in the system. (86) It is now under the management of this company.

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- 82- Higbee, John M. M.S. The Mountain Meadows Massacre. 1897.
83- Snow, Erastus. Letters. A volume filed in the L. D. S. Temple.
84- The Deseret News. July 24, 1897. A Southern Utah Sketch.
85- Snow, Edward H. Autobiography. p. 8.
86- Report of Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1936.

Legal Procedure - Courts.

For many years the center of authority in Southern Utah lay in the church. Problems and difficulties of any importance were taken before the "Bishop's Court" for settlement. Rules for conducting these courts were quite definite. (See Appendix IX.) Decisions from them were not based on points of legality but upon the leader's ideas of right and wrong and upon proper human relationships. If the persons tried should feel that the decision was not right he might appeal to the Stake High Council. Their decision was final, and much more binding than that of legal courts, for failure to comply meant forfeiture of church membership. Journals and diaries of the period contain numerous cases where difficulties are settled, usually to the satisfaction of all concerned. Though a man might feel that he had not been given justice, he accepted with as good grace as possible rather than loose his standing in the church. Levi Savage gives an excellent example of this in his diary. (87)

Types of cases tried in the Bishop's courts included all kinds, from trivial offenses to serious moral lapses. There are records of men being brought in for refusing to stand when asked to do so by the Bishop during the closing prayer at a dance, of men refusing to accept the Ward teachers, of quarrels over fences and ditches, and of family difficulties under polygamy. (88) The procedure was dignified and orderly; written notices were served to those who should attend, and each was given a chance to express himself freely and fully. (89)

87- Savage, Levi - Diary. Vol. 4, p. 27.

88- Minutes of Stake High Council.

89- Cottam, Thomas P. Minutes of Bishop's Court.

Especially in the outlying wards and settlements did this rule by ecclesiastical authority have full sway. In St. George, a city court called an Alderman's court was established in 1864. This handled such offenses as disturbing the peace, drunkenness, profanity, taking the irrigation water out of turn, driving a team through the streets at too high a rate of speed, etc. The Records of this Court show that these offenses were punished by fines ranging from three to thirty dollars, or by hard labor. Fines were usually paid in Canaan stock, or script.

The two courts did not interfere with each other, but rather each was a supplement to the other, for the Bishop's Court dealt largely with adjustments to be made between individuals.

As was explained earlier, the first county court was held at New Harmony, Feb. 7, 1856 with John D. Lee as judge, and was transferred in 1859 to the town of Washington. The Record Book shows James D. McCullough as judge from this time until 1867, with other officers listed as: William Fream, Probate Clerk; David H. Cannon, Sheriff; Seth A. Pym, Baliff; Harrison Pearce, County Recorder; Isreal Ivins, County Surveyor; and Jacob Gates, Selectman. There were undoubtedly other county officers, but there is no list compiled and these names are the only ones mentioned in the first record.

Under the territorial government, a federal court was established at Beaver. With the coming of Statehood the District Court was established, the County Court became the County Commissioners, and the Bishop's Court and Stake High Council handled only moral and Church cases.

The Mountain Meadows

The tragedy at Mountain Meadows will not be treated at any length in this paper for two reasons: First, while the location is in Washington County, the massacre occurred before the emigration to this county really began, white participants being from Cedar City largely; second, such volumes of material have already been written, and with such widely varied interpretations that to accept any one of them would be controversial, and to try to establish a new one would require more time and space than is permissible in the scope of this paper. The story is told briefly and impersonally on the monument erected there:

NO. 17.
ERECTED 1932
MOUNTAIN MEADOWS

A FAVORITE RECRUITING PLACE ON THE OLD
SPANISH TRAIL.

IN THIS VICINITY SEPTEMBER 7TH., 1857, OCCURRED ONE OF THE MOST LAMENTABLE TRAGEDIES IN THE HISTORY ANNALS OF THE WEST. A COMPANY OF ABOUT 140 EMIGRANTS FROM ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI LED BY CAPTAIN CHARLES FANCHER, ENROUTE TO CALIFORNIA, WAS ATTACKED BY WHITE MEN AND INDIANS. ALL BUT 17 SMALL CHILDREN WERE KILLED. JOHN D. LEE, WHO CONFESSED PARTICIPATION AS LEADER, WAS LEGALLY EXECUTED HERE MARCH 23RD, 1877. MOST OF THE EMIGRANTS WERE BURIED IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE PIT. THIS MONUMENT WAS REVERENTLY DEDICATED SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1932, BY THE UTAH PIONEER TRAILS AND LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION AND THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN UTAH.

Among the more recent interpretations are two which are quite complete and generally accepted. (90)

90- Birney and Kelly - Zealots of Zion.

Roberts, B. H. - Comprehensive History of the Church.

Customs and Practices peculiar to early Utah.

Although polygamy was practiced throughout the church, Washington county became a haven for polygamists during the years when the Federal officers were active in trying to arrest all offenders. St. George was far removed from the larger centers and accessible by only one road. This passed through Silver Reef, then a booming mining town, where travelers always stopped to feed their teams and rest before beginning the twenty-three miles stretch to St. George. McGeary and Armstrong, the two in charge of the prosecutions in the Southern counties, soon became so well known that as soon as they drove into Silver Reef the telegraph operator, a young Mormon, would wire to St. George, "Send up two chairs." (91) The St. George office was located in a furniture store, and the owner understanding the code, at once sent warning throughout the town that the officers were on their way. In this way the polygamists would have a full half day to arrange their affairs and go into hiding.

There are many stories of this game of hide-and-seek between officers and men, when the entire public was against the officers, and many unusual methods of evasion. "Swiss Block", in St. George, on which lived the plural wives of the brethren from Santa Clara, was one, just as Freedonia in Arizona was another. There is a legend of how Old Brother Terry built a home at the Beaver Dam Wash on the Utah-Arizona line, two separate rooms connected by a cotton-wood shed. When the officers came for him, he merely went into the other room. Most eloquent are the diaries of the periods; not able to say what they wished to the officers, they would give full vent to their feelings on paper. One says: "the hounds of hell were laying in wait for me" and again, "How long will

the Lord allow these wicked riches to gain power over us." (92) Typical excerpts from one diary are included in the Appendix X. (93) Men who were imprisoned were considered somewhat like martyrs in the cause of truth. When they returned the band came out to meet them and town parties were held. But with the issuance of the Manifesto in 1890, the formal announcement by President Wilford Woodruff that while men might support the wives they had, they should marry no new ones, the heroism was taken from the practice. Public opinion has since changed until now the church members are first to condemn polygamy.

United Order.

The United Order in Washington County was short lived. Established in St. George in 1874, it never did include all the people of the town. (94) A group of the more faithful who subscribed to it, but it lasted only two years. The organizations at Santa Clara, Hebron, and Toquerville all came to the same end the second year. Records of the activities under this social experiment are quite complete, and are found in the L. D. S. Temple vault. Personal diaries give interesting reactions to the practical workings of the undertaking. (95) The fact the people did not enter into it wholly as they did at Orderville, Utah, (96) or Sunset, Arizona, (97) or Bunkerville, Nevada, (98) and that not all the people were connected with it, made for complications. As a result it died by common consent the second season.

92- Lake, George - Diary p. 98.

93- Walker, Charles L. Diary.

94- Gardner, Robert. Autobiography 50-52.

95- Huntsman, Orson A. Diary 143-147

96- Higbee, Emma S. Voices From Within. A Study of the United Order at Orderville, Utah.

97- Lake, George. Diary 106-108

98- Leavitt, Francis. The Influence of the Mormon People in the Settlement of Clark County Nev. p. 130-141.

Present Conditions in Washington County

Washington County is located in the extreme South-western corner of the State of Utah. It embraces an area of 2,465 square miles (99) and has an altitude ranging from 2800 feet above sea level at St. George to over 12,000 on the top of Pine Valley Mountain. The average annual precipitation for St. George is 7.96 inches, (100) but that for the entire county averages a little higher, or about 9 inches. (101)

There is quite a wide range of climate, that of St. George permitting the growth of pomegranates, figs, and other semitropical fruits, the temperature averages at St. George being 35.80 in Jan. and 83.1 in July. (102)

According to the last Federal census, the population of Washington County is 7,504 which is distributed among the various towns as follows:

Springdale.....	351
Rockville & Grafton.....	274
Virgin.....	202
La Verkin.....	236
Toquerville & Pintura.....	339
New Harmony.....	169
Leeds.....	220
Washington & Middleton.....	490
Hurricane.....	1,209
St. George & Bloomington.....	2,509
Santa Clara & Ivins.....	378
Enterprise.....	548
Gunlock.....	139
Central.....	74
Veyo.....	167
Pine Valley.....	49

99- Widtsoe and Peterson. Dodges Geography of Utah p. 39.

100- McFarlane, Urie Weather Statistician.

101- U.E.R.A. Project S-F2-71 and S-F2-180-Survey of the Agricultural Resources of Washington County. p. 3.

102- Same as 99 p. 16.

There are 824 farms in the county with an average of 139.2 acres per farm, but of this the irrigated crop land averages only 15.9 acres per farm. (103) This shows that most of the land listed as farm land is not under cultivation, but is only hilly pasture land or desert entries.

The acreage of farm land is divided as follows:

Hay	5924.1	
Small grain	3879.0	
Corn & cane	1607.6	
Fruits & nuts	1186.5	
Truck crops	333.5	(104)
Total	13,930.7	

This does not make any listing for the new agricultural industry of the section, the raising of beet seed. Last year 800 acres were devoted to this crop, with an average yield of 2,350 pounds. The price paid for this was 9¢ per lb. and the cost of production \$100.00 per acre. (105) This would seem a possible solution to the economic problems of Southern Utah.

Another profitable industry is the tourist trade. The half-way point between Salt Lake and Los Angeles, St. George offers a natural stopping place. As a result, it ranks third in gas sales in the State of Utah, only Salt Lake and Ogden exceeding it. Zion Park located in the county attracted almost 120,000 tourists last season, most of whom passed through St. George. (106)

103- Same as 101 - - - p. 15.

104- Ibid. p. 22.

105- Call, Anson Jr. Annual Report of Extension Service 1936. p. 26.

106 - Reid, H. L. Naturalist Ranger Zion Park. Personal Interview.

The present county officers for Washington County and their annual salaries are as follows:

County Commissioners.

George H. Lytle	.\$275.00
Morris Wilson Jr.	275.00
Rex Gardner.	275.00

County Clerk

Laron S. Andrus	.\$1080.00
---------------------------	------------

County Treasurer

Mrs. Nettie Morris.	.\$840.00
-----------------------------	-----------

County Recorder

Mrs. Elma Woodbury	\$800.00
------------------------------	----------

Assessor

Henry Graff	\$720.00
-----------------------	----------

Attorney

Orval Hafen	\$720.00
-----------------------	----------

Surveyor

Woodruff Cannon. \$5.00 per day for each day worked.

Sheriff

Antone B. Prince	\$1080.00
----------------------------	-----------

Hospitalization	\$81.25 monthly.
---------------------------	------------------

County Records

The current records of Washington County seem to be very well kept. State auditors have spent some time going over the accounts during the past year, and a newly appointed County Auditor will assume office on Jan. 1, 1937. The matter of storing old records has presented a real problem. The vault was so over-crowded that nothing could be placed in order. As a result of the work done under the Historical Records Survey, an attic room was plastered and fitted with shelves, and some of the earlier records transferred there.

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Sheriff

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Hospitalization	\$61.25 monthly.
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Some of the more valuable of the books were almost entirely destroyed by termites, the whole inside having been eaten out of a number of them. Others were tucked away in corners or beneath rubbish; practically none were placed in order.

At first the county officers seemed rather to resent the presence of the workers on the Historic Records Survey, but soon they began to see the value of the project and became very cordial and helpful. Much remains to be done, for many city books are filed among the county records and some county records are now in private homes. The project has awakened a sense of the importance of preserving and filing these where they may be accessible.

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Appendix I

A Book containing

the

Records of

the

Probate Courts

of

Washington County T. U.

Feb. 1st. A. D. 1856

Record' Book A.

Appendix I - cont.

Washington County Record Book A. Land Certificates, Transfers, Deeds, etc.,
etc., etc.

Book A.

Containing the Records,

of

all transfer or conveyances of Land
or Tenements

&

all other instruments

or

Writing or documents

Hereunto Pertaining

which is

necessary & proper

to

be recorded

in

Said Book,

Known &

Styled by the

Name of

the

Records of

Washington Co. U. t.

Said co. was organized

Feb., 16th. A D
1856

by

J. D. Lee

Probate Judge

Records of Probate Court Washington County U. T. page 1.

Upon complaint of Robert M. Dickson against one Enos, an Indian for Larceny. A call session of the Probate Court was held at Harmony, Washington Co. U. T. on Thursday the 7th day of Feby. A. D. 1856, at 10 A. M. in a carpenter shop belonging to A. S. Hadden and William Young.

The venire was filled by causing C. W. Dalton Sheriff in & for the County & Territory above mentioned. To Summons Twelve Judicious Men residents of Said Co. to Serve as Petit Jurors in the case pending wherein Robert M. Dickson is plaintiff and behalf of the People of the Territory of Utah.

Feb. 7th. 9 am Summons returned duly Served by notifying E. W. Groves L. W. Roundy A. S. Hadden R. Carter W. Littlefield R. C. Allen Wm. Young Henry Barney Gilbert Morse John Blackburn John Carter and Darias Shirts. 10. o'clock A. M. Met agreeable to appointment. The Crier (C. W. Dalton) announced the court in session & ready for business, in due form according to Law. The Plaintiff on the part of the prosecuting presented a case of Larceny in the following Manner.

The People of the Territory
Of Utah in Washington Co.

V. S.

Against Enos an Indian
Native Native Topeets

for larceny - committed about
the 25th. of Dec. 1855 & 1st. inst.

Parties present & ready for Trial. The defendant claimed a Jury. Roll called Jury present and Empaneled. The Prisoner objects to R. C. Allen G. Jurgresin (Gregorsen?) summoned & took his place in the venire. The Jury Sworn according to Law. the court employed A. G. Thornton council for the Prisoner. G. Shirts and Lemuel Lee Interpreters for the Court. Trial came on the defendant acknowledged Guilty of killing and carrying away two sheep and stealing some flour. A witness by the name of Thomas - Indian name Yeaunquich - deposeth and saith that the Prisoner was guilty of stealing the sheep and flour. A second witness was examined (Terapt, Indian Name) David English who upon his oath saith that the Statement of the proceeding witnesses was true. The Prosecuting Attorney & council both in their terms Endeavored to urge their views according to law and Testimony relative to the duty of the Jury in rendering their verdict.

The Jury was then delivered over in charge of the Baliff (W. Carter) with instructions to see that they were provided with a Private Room &

Appendix II - Cont.

suitable accommodations & not to suffer them to have conversation with any other Person than a fellow Jurior or through their Foreman to the Court.

The Prisoner was ordered in charge of the Supt. Marchal Isaac Riddle. At 4 P. M. inst. a verdict was rendered that the Prisoner be punished by wearing a heavy chain on his leg and hard labor 3 months. The Court on receiving the above verdict, announced the same audibly, & ordered the officer in charge of the Prisoner to enforce the penalty by inflicting the punishment according to the decision of the Court.

5. P. M. Court adjourned - Sine die-

(Signed) J. D. Lee

Probate Judge.

Records of Probate Court Washington County page 3.

Harmony, Washington County U. T. Feb. 12 th. 1856. Personally appeared before me the county and Territory afore said, This the 12th. day of Feb. A. D. 1856 John Wardall and Sarah his wife who Mutually Petitioned the Court, for a bill of divorce and division of the Children & Property. The Court after having examined the Matter considered it for the best, to grant the request of the applicant, on the following conditions (SS) The Said John Wardle takes the two oldest Boys Namely Sollomon & Enoch and Sarah his wife takes the Daughter Sara & the youngest (a boy) called John, which is the Names & etc. of children belonging to them. The property was also divided equally between them, which consisted of the following articles. Namely: two Beds 15 lbs Feathers each, 4 Pillows & Bolsters, 8 Blankets, 2 sheets, 2 bed quilts, 6 Boxes 2 large Pri Pans, 2 Tea Pots, 2 stone Jars, 1 skillet, 1 oven, 2 boilers 2 kitles, 2 stone crocks, 2 stone Jugs, 6 Sacks, 2 wash Tubs, 2 churns 4 Tin Plates, 4 Queens ware do., 2 Bedsteads, 2 Tin Buckets, 4 spoons 1 clothes Line & 24 Pins, 1 Pair sugar Tongues, 1 cream Mug, 1 Pitcher, 1 Tin cullinder, 1 Sive & 2 Baskets. The division of the children & Property having been attended, the following Bill was granted by the court.

(SS) Know all men by these Presents that I John D. Lee Judge of Probates in and for the county of Washington and Territory of Utah do by these presents release and liberate J. Wardall & Sarah his wife from each other & from all Marriage contracts made & entered into by them & ratified by the bounds of Matrimony according to the Laws & institutions of this Territory regulating Marriage contracts. And by virtue of my office do Grant unto them this Bill of Divorce by which they are made Free from each other; and they are at liberty to marry, Whomsoever they will as though there had been no Marriage contract previously ratified between them.
Given under my hand and Seal, Dated at Harmony Washington Co. U. T. this the 12th day of Feb. A. D. 1856.

(Signed) John D. Lee
Probate Judge

R. Robinson
Probate Clerk

Territory of Utah)
County of Washington)

Personally appeared before me the undersigned Judge of the Probate court, in and for Said County, this the 12th. Day of Feb. A. D. 1856 Richard Robinson who upon his oath says that he will support the constitution of the United States and of this Territory and that he will faithfully and justly discharge the duties assigned him by virtue of his office to which he has been appointed according to

Appendix III - Cont.

the law as Clerk of the Probate and county court of Said county to
the best of his skill and ability.

Sworn to and subscribed
before me, the day and year above written)

J. D. Lee
Judge of the
Probate Court.

m.g.

Appendix IV.

Washington County Record Book A. page 25.

Be it known by these presents that we Richard Robinson & Elizabeth Robinson both residents of Penta creek station in the county of Washington & Territory of Utah for & in consideration of the good will which we have to the Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. Saints, give & convey unto Brigham Young, Trustee in Trust for Said church, his heirs & successor in office & assigns. all our claims to the ownership of the following described property to wit. Improvements on lands not claims not Surveyed, lying & situated at Penta Creek Station, supposed to be in Washington County, consisting of carrels & underground Room, the whole Estimated at.....\$100.00
also 2 Mares 9 years old each valued at (78) (90)..... 168.00
do 2 colts 4 months old valued at \$30 each..... 60.00
2 cows 6 years old with young calves valued \$40..... 80.00
do yearling Heiffers valued at \$20 each..... 40.00
" 1 waggon & harness valued at \$75..... 75.00
" 12 head of sheep " " \$6..... 72.00
" 5 " " swine consisting of 1 sow 4 pigs val. at..... 40.00
" Brewing apparatuses on a Small Scale estimated at..... 50.00
" double Barrel fowling Piece valued at..... 20.00

Household & kitchen furniture & wearing apparel
all estimated at \$150.....\$150.00
\$855.00

Together with all the rights preveleges and appertainances thereunto. belonging or appertaining we also covenant & agree that we are the lawful claimants & owner of Said property & will warrant & forever defend the Same unto the Said Trustee in Trust his successor in office & assigns against the claims of our heirs assigns or any Person whomsoever.

Witnesses

Wm. R. Davies)
James Davies) Signed Richard Robinson
Benjamin Knell) &
 Elizabeth Robinson

Territory of Utah County of Washington, I John Doyle Lee Judge of the Probate Court in & for Said Co. T. certify that the signier of the above Transfer, Personally Known to me appeared this 6th. day of July A. D. 1857, & of their choice executed the foregoing Transfer.

(Signed) J. D. Lee Probate
 Judge W. C. U. T.
 & County Recorder.

Appendix V.

Records of Probate Court Washington County U. T. page 22 - 23.

Territory of Utah	)	Regular March Term
Washington County	)	March 14th. 1859
	)	9 o'clock A. M.

Court opened according to Law Monday March 14th. 1859. From the Docket there appeared no business.

As all the records, papers & books pertaining to the offices of Probate Judge, County Clerk & Assessor & Collector had not been received the Court issued the following order. Viz The Honored J. D. Lee Ex Probate Judge Assessor & Collector & County Clerk, you are hereby required to transmit to your successors in office all books Records & Papers that you may have belong to their offices respectively. Done by order of the Probate Court this March 14th. 1859.

James D. McCallough
Probate Judge.

The above order was served by James Mathews Constable upon the Honored J. D. Lee who immediately after service, brought into court the following books, Papers, & Records including those previously transmitted Viz. 1 Probate Court Book being this book the only bound book of the no. 3 books of about a quire of paper each one of them containing the records of the records of the county court of the other two being fee books. 6 copies of the revised laws of this Territory 20 officers bonds 6 petitions for Divorce 5 returns of elections & abstracts 2 Tax lists for 1856 & one for 1857 3 writs & one complaint. 1 Petition for herd ground which comprise the whole amount of books, records, & papers received which will more fully appear from the following list.....

(Note: The next entry made in Probate Court Record is dated Washington City, Washington County, U. T. July 25th, 1859. J. D. McCullough Probate Judge.)

Appendix VI.

Journal of John Pulsipher, 139-140

"October, 1861. At an evening meeting in the City, I was informed by Bro. George A. Smith that I was selected for a missionary to the south, on what was known as the cotton mission.

This news was very unexpected to me. Volunteers were called for at conference to go on this mission, but I did not think it meant me, for I had a good home, was well satisfied and had plenty to do.

But when Apostle Geo. A. Smith told me I was selected to go I saw the importance of the mission to sustain Israel in the mountains- we had need of a possession in a warmer climate, and I thot I might as well go, as anybody. When the spirit came upon me so that I felt to thank the Lord that I was worthy to go.

I went home, told my wife that I was selected for the southern mission and felt satisfied it was right to go. She said she wanted to go too- would leave parents and friends and prefer to go and help me make a home in the far south.

I went right to settling up my business and preparing for the journey - I paid my debts and collected some that was due me, and in a few days was ready for the journey with two wagons 6 oxen and 17 head of cattle and 42 sheep. Not seeing any chance to sell the farm- which consisted of 55 acres of it fenced, I let Robert Hazon move into our house to take care of the place and also the stock.....

We go with joy; leaving our happy home, which had cost us about 4 years hard work and was just getting a farm into cultivation that would produce enough in one year to last us a dozen years.

My brothers Charles and William were called also for this same mission and about 200 of our friends, mostly old and worthy members of the church, so we have a good company.

Bro. Brigham wished us to go over the rim of the great basin south and down 'till we should come to the mild climate along the Virgin River, where we can raise the cotton, cane and fruits etc., which are so much needed. He blessed us, and wished us to live the Religion of Jesus Christ and we should yet see the importance of this mission.....

December. A few wagons are here before us but the city was not surveyed . . . Three days after our arrival here . . . our first son John David, was born on the morning of the 28th of December a stout healthy child and the mother got along as well as when we were in a house. . . "

Appendix VI.

Walker, Charles L., Journal. Vol. V. 1860-1862.

"Sunday 19, October 1862. Pleasant. Went up to the Bowery. Brother D. Spencer and H. C. Kimball gave us some good exhortation pertaining to our duties. At the close of the meeting 250 men were called to go to the cotton country. (Southern Utah and Nevada.) My name is on the list and was read off the stand. At night I went to a meeting in the Tabernacle of those that had been called. Here I learned a principle that I shant forget in a while. It showed to me that obedience was a great principle in heaven and on earth. Well, here I have worked for the past 7 years thru heat and cold, hunger and adverse circumstances and at last have got me a home a lot with fruit trees just beginning to bear and look pretty. Well I must leave it and go and do the will of my Father in Heaven who ever rules all for the good of them that love and fear him and I pray God to give me strength to accomplish that which is required of me in an acceptable manner before him.

November 3rd. to Saturday 8th. 1862. Fixing to go on my mission Haven't time to write or read I have so much to do in a little time.

Wednesday, 13th of November, 1862. The house looks desolate. The things all sold. The wagon loaded ready for the trip. At night went to help Bro. Duffin to load up his wagon as he is going to the cotton country and we have agreed to travel together.

Thursday 14th. Fine, clear day. About 1 p.m. in company with F. Duffin I left my home, friends, relations and acquaintances and started to perform my mission. Many came and wished me well and were sorry I was going to leave as I had lived amongst them and with them for over 7 years. This was the hardest trial I ever had and had it not been for the gospel and those placed over me I should never moved a foot to go on such a trip, but then I came here not to do my own will but the will of those that are over me and I know it will be all right if I do right.

Appendix VII.

Journal of Hannah Isabell Pawcett Nixon page 6.

While camped at Harrisburg we met the representative from Washington Co. on his way to the Legislature in Salt Lake City. Bro. Johnson left us there and went over to Santa Clara to his wifes Brother, Samuel Knight. We went over to Washington that night. Bro. Clark came out and met us and invited us to come in and have supper with him. We had been neighbors in Salt Lake once. We camped about where the Cotton Factory now stands. In the morning we traveled over the hill to St. George arriving about noon, Monday Nov. 25, 1861, Sister Alice Thompson and I drove the stock over the hill on a head of the teams. We camped a little west of the Adobe yard and father and Brother Thompson dug down for water as George A. Smith requested them to do. There was a few familys living down at the point of the black hill. It was called Tpnocuint. On Wednesday about noon there was a company of Swiss people, came and nooned at our camp. The people in the different settlements were bringing them from one settlement to another. The Cedar boys brought them from Cedar to Santa Clara. While they were at our camp they sang some Swiss songs and had a nice time. Well, on Sunday Dec. 1st. there were several familys drove into camp. Bro. James G. Bleak's was the first to come in along in the afternoon then a little later there were Bro. Ivins and family and Frank Morse driving one of Bro. Ivins teams then Bro. Mustard and wife. Then on Monday night Dec. 2nd. there was Robert Gardner and family and William Lang and family and Ira Elmore and family and his son-in-law and family. Then on Tuesday evening Bro. Erastus Snow and a big company came in camped where the Adobe yeard is. On Wednesday night Bro. Snow called a meeting for all of the men folks to come so they decided for us to move our camp down to theirs so the next day we moved down and formed a row of tents and wagons east of them, people kept coming until there was two long rows of tents and wagons. Bro. Calkins had a very large tent so they put it up east of our camp and used it for a meeting house and school house.

Appendix VII.

Autobiography of Joseph Orton page 2.

Nothing more of note occured during our travel, excepting a few other Dixie Missionaries joined us. Reaching the summit of St. George, Black ridge and looking over the valley of the junction of Rio Virgin and Santa Clara streams--the place designated by President Young to locate a miniture S. L. City, I said, "here is my home for the next twenty years." Descending we camped on the spot now known as the "Adobie yard" Fourteen wagons on 3rd. day of Dec. 1861. President Erastus Snow among the number. Rested a few days awaiting others arrival. There was however four or five wagons of Missionaires already encamped in the Valley..... Our evenings were interspersed with various meetings and entertainments, lectures etc. Here I may be allowed with some degree of modest pride, to state that in the large tent furnished by Bro. Asa Calkin I was first to give a lecture on English Grammar and had the honor of being one of the first group asked to take part in singing as public choir while encamped, which I did and continued on in the City of St. George for at least thirty years. Through the indefatigable labor night and day of Pres. Erastus Snow and leading brethren, late in Feb. everything was now ready for the location of families on the surveyed plot of the City. Groups of brethren mostly old acquaintances, passed over the parcels of land, choosing the lots they wished and reporting same; as far as consistant they were assigned to them.

Appendix VII.

Robert Gardner Utah Pioneer 1847 page 40.

The next day we came to a place called Harrisburg. This place had been recommended to me in which to settle, it being a very healthful place. So I went and hunted for the town, but did not find it. I found a few places where some Cedar sticks were set up and covered with bages or ground sugar cane. We then went on to Washington. When we reached the top of the last ridge we found the town nearly under us on a nice flat between two ridges. Here we found some of our old neighbors who received us very kindly. We found Robert D. Covington, The Mangums, and Adams Ridkey, and others who had been sent on that mission, some years before. The appearance of these brethren and their wives and children was rather discouraging. Nearly all of them had fever and ague of chills as they are called (Malaria)..... They had worked hard in the country and had worn out their clothes, and had replaced them from the cotton they had raised on ~~the~~ their own lots and farms. Their women had carded, spun and woven by hand and colored with weeds this cotton. The Men's shirts, the women's and children's dresses and Sun-bonnets were all made of the same piece of cloth. Their clothes and their faces were all of a color, being blue with chills. This tried me harder than anything I had seen in all my Mormon experiences. Thinking my wives and children from the nature of the climate would have to look as sickly as those now surrounding me, but I said, "We will trust in God and go ahead." I think this was the first day of December, we arrived in Washington Town.

APPENDIX VIII

Copy

St. George 21st. October, 1874.

Henry Shultz

Principal of St. George Normal School,

Dear Bro.

Your note, under date

of the 20th. inst. is received by us and in reply we submit a statement of your a/c (account) for five months.

You will perceive from the items of this statement that we had advanced to you, previous to your engaging in teaching, about \$250.00; and that we have to you and for you paid in Cash to date about \$405.00 which is almost as much as your wages have amounted to up to this time.

It will also be seen by this statement that your expenses since opening school here, have exceeded your salary, instead of your living within your income, and saving something towards paying the amount advanced to you. Can you not curtail expenses in any quarter? There is very little money in this country, and we are under the necessity of living on the products of the country, and doing without articles of foreign importation which require Cash to purchase them, only in small quantities; and this is more especially so the present year than formerly.

Touching the amount of Cash which we can furnish you in the future, we cannot definitely promise you the \$30.00 per month which you require, but we are willing you should have all the cash or storepay which can be collected on tuition. There is but a small balance of this year's appropriation from the Legislature left. Every dollar of this appropriation so far has been expended for you. We may be able to furnish you from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per month in Cash if we can get it from the Treasury; and after next May we may be able to increase this allowance a little. This amount is more than our own families consume of this kind of pay.

Hoping that yourself and family will feel the necessity of profiting by the hard lessons of rigid economy which circumstances force upon us all in this country.

We remain

Your brethren in the Gospel

Signed E. Snow

Trustees of
St. George Normal School

Richard Bentley
} Alden A.M. Jackson
} John M. Macfarlane

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BISHOP'S COURT

The following prepared during 1883 and delivered to the different wards of the Stake, will be found very interesting:

"To the Bishops and Councilors of the several wards of St. George Stake of Zion:

Dear Brethren: We submit to you the following items of instruction for your guidance: Whenever difficulties exist between members of a ward, they should be settled if possible, by themselves and if they cannot agree, by the assistance of the teachers only in the case of necessity should difficulties be brought before a Bishop's Court.

In that event, the court should be properly organized, consisting of the Bishop and his two councilors, and, in the absence of either, or both, of the councilors, the Bishop may select councilors pro tem from among the High Priests of the Ward; and if no High Priests can be found, he may choose a seventy, or elder, to fill the vacancy for that particular case.

The councilors of a Bishop in his absence, cannot hold a Bishop's Court, -- The Bishop must be present in person; -- either or both of the councilors, may be substituted.

The minutes should be kept carefully by a clerk, and they should state that it is a Bishop's Court, try a case After careful hearing of the evidence in the case, and consultation with the councilors, the Bishop should render his decision, and then call upon his councilors to sustain the same

Decisions should be unanimous, but are binding when, at least, one councilor agrees with the Bishop. If both councilors disagree with the Bishop, the , there can be no decision, and further light should be sought. . .

If the Bishop and Councilors wish to call upon the priesthood of the ward, who may be present, to sustain the decision, there can be no objection, but this is not necessary or required.

A meeting of the acting priesthood of the ward cannot try offenders, although the Bishop and his Councilors may be present. A Bishop's Court must be organized before their action can be considered legal.

In all cases parties must be cited by letter for trial, even if it be presumable that they will not heed the citation. Persons may ask to have their names erased from the church records; nevertheless, before action is taken they should be cited to appear.

Letters of citation should be served by some responsible party appointed by the Bishop, and read to the party; then returns should be made to the Bishop, certifying to the service.

We must leave all men without an excuse, that no injustice or hasty action may be laid at our door.

Your Brethren in the Gospel
(Signed) Presidency of St. George Stake)"

POLYGAMY

Jan. 28, 1885.

The enemies of the church are persecuting the saints for obeying the commands of the most High. Many of the brethren are in jeopardy as to their liberty for fear of being unjustly brot before the commissioners to answer to charges of Polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, as the so constructed law reads. Some of the leading men of the church are obligated to leave their homes and families and flee to unknown regions to avoid being arrain's before the court on base and trumped up charges. The marshalls are searching the houses and even the privacy of Lady's chambers is invaded to secure witnesses and they compel a man's wife or wives and children to testify against their father or be sent to jail for contempt of court

What mockery to talk of freedom and rights!

May 7, 1858.

I am sorry to say that two of our brethren have chosed to put away their wives and have promised to live within the law and advise others to do so, thus forsaking the higher law of God and stooping to honor an unjust law which prohibits the free exercise of religion.

Jan. 25 and 26, 1888.

Hiding in the bushes so that I may escape being arrested by the deputy marshalls. Feel rather under the weather thru loss of sleep.

May 1888.

This month and part of April I have been obliged to hide up from the U. S. Deputies who are seeking me night and day to arrest me and drag me to prison for obeying the commands of God my Eternal father. They came to my house and threatened to break down the doors if the folks did not open them immediately. Then they ransacked the entire house, kicking the carpets and rugs about trying to discover as they imagined some secret passage to a cellar or hiding place. Twice they came and found me not. They summoned my wife and daughters to Beaver 120 miles distant to testify against me. And this in a Christian country where everyone has the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

June 16, 1888.

Today the U. S. Deps made a sudden decent on my house while I was sleeping about 10'clock. As one was stationed at the back of the lot to come in the back way the other was at the front door to catch me. I ran east, not knowing anyone was in wait for me and having about ten seconds the start I hid in the folace and thus escaped once more. I fully believe the Lord diverted his eyes in another direction or the officer would have caught me.

June 23, 1888.

After an absence of seven days visited my home by stealth in the night not daring to be seen in daylight. Found all things well, while absent the deputies paid me another visit. It don't feel very good to be hunted like a beast or a criminal. And this a Christian (?) country.

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