

Souvenir Edition

Washington County Program



THE STORY OF THE DIXIE MISSION is one of daring and persistence, of man matching his strength with unmanageable streams, with heat and drought and alkaline soil, with long empty distances. To tell this story adequately would require a volume, for every town has its saga of sacrifice and heroism.

Man did not always win. Many projects that were begun with high hopes ended in miserable failures. In a few hours of flood, the river would carry away the result of months of labor.

To know the story of Utah's Dixie is to be impressed with the accomplishments of many who have had little recognition, ordinary men in the various towns whose far-sightedness and determination have pushed a project until it did succeed. We wish that we had more space in which to give credit to such persons, but it will be possible to sketch only the barest outlines of the growth of our county.

We hope that this attempt will help us to know our past and to appreciate what has come to us by reason of our pioneers.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE



ERASTUS SNOW

THE ABOVE PICTURE FURNISHED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF ALBERT E. MILLER, TAKEN FROM HIS COPY, RECENT EDITION OF THE "HEROIC PIONEERS"

WHILE PRESIDENT Brigham Young was the over-all director of all the settlements in the state, and George A. Smith was more directly responsible for the colonization south of Fillmore, it was Erastus Snow, who after 1861, was on the ground to direct the Dixie Mission. Through long and discouraging years, he helped the people to hold on in the face of repeated discouragement and disaster.

When, on December 31, 1869, Parley P. Pratt and his exploring party stood on the rim of the basin and looked south, down into the multi-colored, barren expanse, he labeled it "poor and worthless." Yet because of the need of an outlet to the sea, posts were set up through it along the Old Spanish Trail. And because the Mormon people wanted to be self-supporting, when the Civil War cut off the source of cotton cloth, they decided to raise and manufacture their own in this semitropical area.

The first settlement in Washington County was HARMONY, established in November, 1852, when John D. Lee and a company of fifteen men and boys "capable of bearing arms" began a fort there. For many years this was an important center, the headquarters of the Indian mission. It is significant that the first house completed in Harmony, and hence in all the county, was a school house.

In 1854, in keeping with the policy of civilizing the Indians and maintaining friendly relations with them, the church leaders called 23 missionaries to southern Utah. They arrived in Harmony on May 2, and began their work among the natives of that vicinity. In June following, a group of them visited the Santa Clara, being the first white men the Indians there had ever seen.

During the winter of 1854, Jacob Hamblin became ill, and A. P. Hardy went to the settlements north for medicine. Among other things, he brought back a quart of cotton seed, given him by a Slater Anderson of Parowan. This they planted and in the fall of 1855 raised enough to make thirty yards of cloth.



JACOB HAMBLIN HOME

DURING THE WINTER of 1855-6, the rock fort on the Santa Clara was finished, and in April the first families moved into it to form a permanent settlement. There were seven married men and three single ones in this mission, presided over by Jacob Hamblin.

Early in 1855 several families had moved to PINE VALLEY and in the summer of 1856 when the Santa Clara Creek dried up, William Hamblin moved up the creek to establish GUNLOCK. An expert gunman, whom the Indians called Kye-in-the-back-of-his-head, he had been nicknamed "Gunlock Bill", and the town was given this name.

In February 1856, Washington County was organized with Harmony as the county seat and John D. Lee as probate judge, clerk, assessor and collector. The petition to the legislature on Jan. 4, 1856, carried the signatures of 32 men, the total male population of Washington County.

Early in 1857 a group of cotton missionaries were called to settle WASHINGTON. Ten families from Payson led by Samuel Adair arrived on the site on April 15, and the main company under Robert D. Covington on May 6. The next day they were organized with Robert D. Covington as president and Harrison Pierce and Jonathan R. Reagan as counselors.

Eager to find just how successful the growing of cotton could be, President Young called another group under Joseph Horne to set up an experiment farm where the Virgin and the Santa Clara Creek met. This was early 1858, and they called the place Heberville. At the end of the season they took to Salt Lake City 575 pounds of ginned cotton and 160 gallons of molasses. They estimated the cost of the cotton at \$3.40 a pound the first year and \$1.90 the second.

In this vicinity were later established TONAQUINT, PRICE, ATKINVILLE, and BLOOMINGTON, none of which could compete with the river.

DURING 1858, 1859 and 1860, the missionaries under the direction of Isaac C. Haight, the first to settle with him, were succeeded by people, and in 1861 by families and moved to the river.

Also in 1858, Joseph Johnson and nine families formed a settlement called PROSPERITY, and later GILBERT. Under the name, the tribe was sold out in April 1859. At first, NATHAN, through various means, had secured some sheep to be raised, and in Oct. 1, 1859, John Hapley was made president.

During July of the same year, the six families at PRICE were also organized under Richard A. Robinson, and in December William C. Kelsey took four families and settled GILBERT.

Early in 1859, the families had moved to Heberville, named for Moses Horne, but had abandoned the site. In 1860 two of them returned to it to live, and named it Heberburg.

This year, also, Philip Kellgren established ADVANCE, later called PRICE, VILLAGE, near the mouth of Zion Canyon.

Since Washington was now the largest and most centrally located town in the county, in 1859 the county seat was moved there from Harmony. There the court was set up, and the selection from each precinct made plans for the building of roads and schools and assessed taxes. There also in the fall of 1859 the first county and manufacturing association. The displays of fruits and vegetables included a cotton state bearing 307 bolls and farms and a sweater these feet in circumference. Manufactured items included cotton cloth, hand made from the bolls to the bolls, straw hats, moccasins, and neckerchiefs. People from all the scattered communities attended and celebrated for two days.



PICTURE TAKEN IN ZION PARK TREE



WASHINGTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The above picture is a reproduction of the original of James A. Brown. It is a reproduction of the original of the original.

In 1863, the County Seat had been moved from Washington to St. George, meeting for the first year at the Social Hall. In 1866 it was decided to build a court house as a center of civic life of the county, and a basement was begun. At the August election of 1867 the people voted a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent to proceed with the court house, the sum allotted being \$10,000. At that time, taxes were paid in produce with wheat at \$2.50 a bushel, corn at \$2.00 a bushel, cotton 50¢ a pound, and cotton yarn at \$6.00 a bunch of five pounds. A few years earlier molasses had been listed at \$4.00 a gallon and preserves at \$6.00. With such commodities as cash, the business of the county was carried on. The court house was completed in 1870.

During the years that followed the settlement of St. George, villages were established in many new locations.

In 1863 six families settled Ashton, but abandoned it after the second year, and in 1866 it was resettled under James Sylvester. The name was changed to Bellevue, and later to PLINTHRA. Through all the early years it was an important way station for all travel through the section.

The herd of church cattle that was brought down in 1861 was first assigned to John and William Pulsipher and taken by them to Shoal Creek. Later the town of HEBBON was settled near their holdings.

SPRINGDALE was settled in 1863 and Bennington, 1866, which was called LEEDES after 1869.

Between 1863 and 1869, the southern mission had sent colonists onto the Muddy Valley and Pannaca in one direction and Kanab in the other. During the Indian troubles of 1866 many of the small, isolated places were abandoned, and people directed to settle in groups large enough to protect themselves.



ST. GEORGE TEMPLE

In 1871, when St. George was just ten years old, President Young announced that a temple would be built here. At this time there were but 210 tax-payers in the city, none of them were rich, many of them poor. But they were proud that their city had been given this honor.

People in all the county contributed to this building, and all the settlements south of Fillmore sent money and produce to help with it, while workers from all parts of the state were called to donate forty day's work. The Canaan Herd, under A. P. Winsor, furnished meat, butter and cheese to feed the workers.

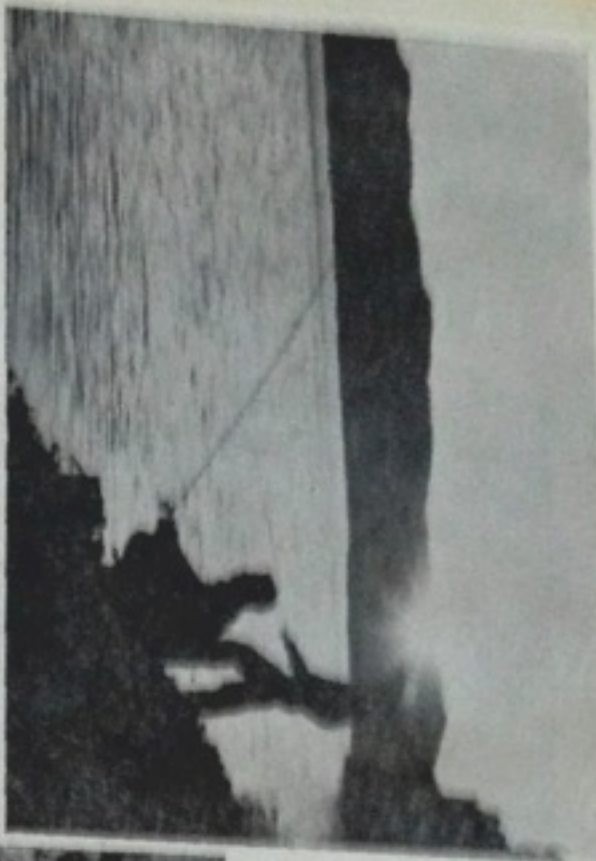
The excavation was nearly completed when they ran into a swampy section. To make it firm enough to support the building, tons of rock were pounded into it with a pile driver improvised from an old cannon.

Much of the lumber was hauled over 80 miles of desert and mountain road, from Mt. Trumbull. It sometimes took seven days to bring in just one of the larger timbers.

Final dedication was April 6, 1877.

With the opening of the mines at Silver Reef, Washington County knew its first period of prosperity. Now there was a market for all their products at good prices. For a while a booming town, from which between 1876 and 1903 there were \$10,500,000.00 of silver taken, Silver Reef passed quickly and completely from the life of the county when the veins of ore ran out.

LAVERKIN had been considered as a place for a town early, but not until June 1889 was there anything done toward getting out the water. Permanent settlement did not begin until 1898, when Joseph and Henry Gubler and James Pectol moved to the site. The project was directed by Thomas Judd and Thomas P. Cottam.



ENTERPRISE
RESERVOIR



HURRICANE CANAL

One of the most profitable ventures of the county was the bringing of water to the HURRICANE bench, for years considered an impossible feat. In 1883 a group of local men organized for this purpose. For nine hard years they worked, using all their resources. In 1902 James Jepson carried their cause to the church authorities in Salt Lake city and received the promise of aid. In August 1904 the water reached the Hurricane bench; in 1906 the first family, Thomas M. Hinton and wife, moved to the site; on September 15, 1907, the ward organized with Samuel Isom as bishop. Today an "impossible" project is a thriving center and men labeled crazy for thinking it could be done are honored for their determination.

A similar situation was at Enterprise. The little town of Hebron just above had such regular troubles with their dams, that when Orson W. Huntsman suggested that they build a reservoir and take the water out on the open flat below, some were ready to cooperate. Others thought the undertaking was impossible. Again in the face of discouragement and reverses, the few persisted and the dam was built. The town of ENTERPRISE was surveyed in July 1892 and by 1898 many people had moved to their lots. By 1901 the dam was finished, and a whole new farming area opened up.

Newest towns in the county were: CENTRAL, 1908, was settled by people from Pine Valley, among them Henry Holt, Bill Bracken, and Marcellus Bracken; VETO, 1912, the first colonizers being James and Stephen Bunker, James Cottam and John Hunt; TWINS, 1922, settled by a group of young married people from Santa Clara.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

April 9-15, 1947

HURRICANE, April 7-8 at 8:15 p. m.

"THE WHOLE TOWN'S TALKING"

3-Act Drama

ST. GEORGE, April 9, at 2:30 p. m.

Musical program from B. A. C., Cedar City

Directed by: MR. HALVORSEN and MR. MANNING

ST. GEORGE, April 9 and 10, at 8:15 p. m.

"THE BLACK FLAMINGO"

Presented by

Dixie College Dramatic Art Department

Dixie College Auditorium

Directed by: MYRTLE HENDERSON

CHARACTERS

Felle Bodier, an Innkeeper	Arlo Hall
Nicole, his wife	Joy Heddon
Clotilde, a servant	Shariene Snow
Bourien	Robert Smith
Trigand	Stanton Schmitz
Eugene Delussac	Harold Wayne Earl
Francois Delussac	Robert Gardner
Diana, his daughter	Joan George
Charlotte, his daughter	Jeannine Harris
A Priest	Arthur H. Bruhn
Popo	Beverly Cox
Gavroche	Doris Workman
Bossange	Douglas Lorton
Revolutionists	Donald Best
	Rodney Perkins
	Thelma Englestead

The three acts take place on the evening of July 15, 1879, in an old castle, now an inn, in the north of France.

HURRICANE, April 9 at 8:15 p. m.

B. Y. U. BAND CONCERT

Conducted by: DR. JOHN R. HALLIDAY

Washington County Centennial Program (Cont.)

April 9-15

ART EXHIBIT

Utah State Centennial Art Exhibit, featuring Utah artists will be at Dixie College from April 7-12. Also seventy-five pictures from artists from all the western states on exhibition from April 1-15.

ST. GEORGE, Thursday, April 10, at 2:30 p. m.

Illustrated Lecture by PROF. B. F. LARSON of B. Y. U.

Music from Dixie College

"THE BLACK FLAMINGO", at 8:15 p. m.

Dixie College Auditorium

HURRICANE, Friday, April 11, All Day

Southern Utah Music Festival

14 Schools participating

ST. GEORGE, Friday, April 11, at 8:00 p. m.

Musical Program at Tabernacle Grounds

Featuring Ladies Chorus, Mixed Chorus, and Band, in special Centennial numbers, including band arrangement of several Mormon songs.

Directed by: EARL J. BLEAK and NEWELL B. WEIGHT

ST. GEORGE, Friday, April 11, 9:30 p. m.

Fine Arts Ball, featuring the crowning of the Spirit of Fine Arts and unveiling of the picture to be purchased by the school.

Floor Show

HURRICANE, Saturday, April 12, All Day

Southern Utah's Greatest Sports Activity—Hurricane High School's 9th Invitational Track Meet

Posture Parade Bands

30 Schools Participating

Free to All Students

Admits 50c

HURRICANE, Saturday, April 12, 9:30 p. m.

Centennial Ball

Washington County Centennial Program (Cont.)

April 9-15

ST. GEORGE, Sunday, April 13, at 2 p. m.

Public meeting at St. George Tabernacle

PRES. GEORGE ALBERT SMITH, Principal speaker

Music directed by: JOS. W. McALLISTER

ST. GEORGE, April 13, 5:30 p. m.

Sacred Cantata; "THE SEVEN LAST WORDS OF CHRIST"

JOS. W. McALLISTER, Conductor

WM. T. MORRIS, Assistant Conductor

PAUL THOMPSON and LENZI SULLIVAN, Accompanists

EARL J. BLEAK, Orchestra

JOHN T. WOODBURY, Reader

RHODA JACKSON, soprano; ELVIS B. TERRY, baritone;
CLAVE HARTMAN, baritone; MARION BOWLER, tenor;

Soloists

Chorus groups from St. George, Santa Clara, Washington, Springdale, Enterprise and Hurricane wards.

ST. GEORGE, Monday, April 14, at 2 p. m.

County D. U. F. Meeting at Tabernacle, after which there will be the unveiling of plaque on the Tabernacle and monument at the Brigham Young Home.

ST. GEORGE, Monday, April 14, at 8:15 p. m.

Pageant, "THE SPIRIT OF DIXIE"

Temple Grounds

ST. GEORGE, Tuesday, April 15, at 8:15 p. m.

Pageant, "THE SPIRIT OF DIXIE"

Temple Grounds

PAGEANT

"THE SPIRIT OF DIXIE"

Washington County Centennial Pageant

1947

GENERAL CHAIRMAN

DIRECTORS

SCRIPT

MUSIC SCORE

BANDS

MALE CHORUS

CHARACTERS

The Spirit of Dixie	Delora Johnson
Mother Nature	Ramona Sproul
Faith	Peggy Morrison
Perseverance	Cleo Stucki
Joseph Smith	Brooks Taylor
Chief Toquer	Wayne Holt
Chief Tutsegavit	Evan Sproul
Brigham Young	Vernon Worthen
George A. Smith	Frank Dewsnip
Erastus Snow	Harold S. Snow
Teacher of Wagon-box School	Virginia Boyack
Group of Pioneers Directed by:	
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mathis and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cooper	
Indian group Directed by:	Mr. and Mrs. Grant Woodbury

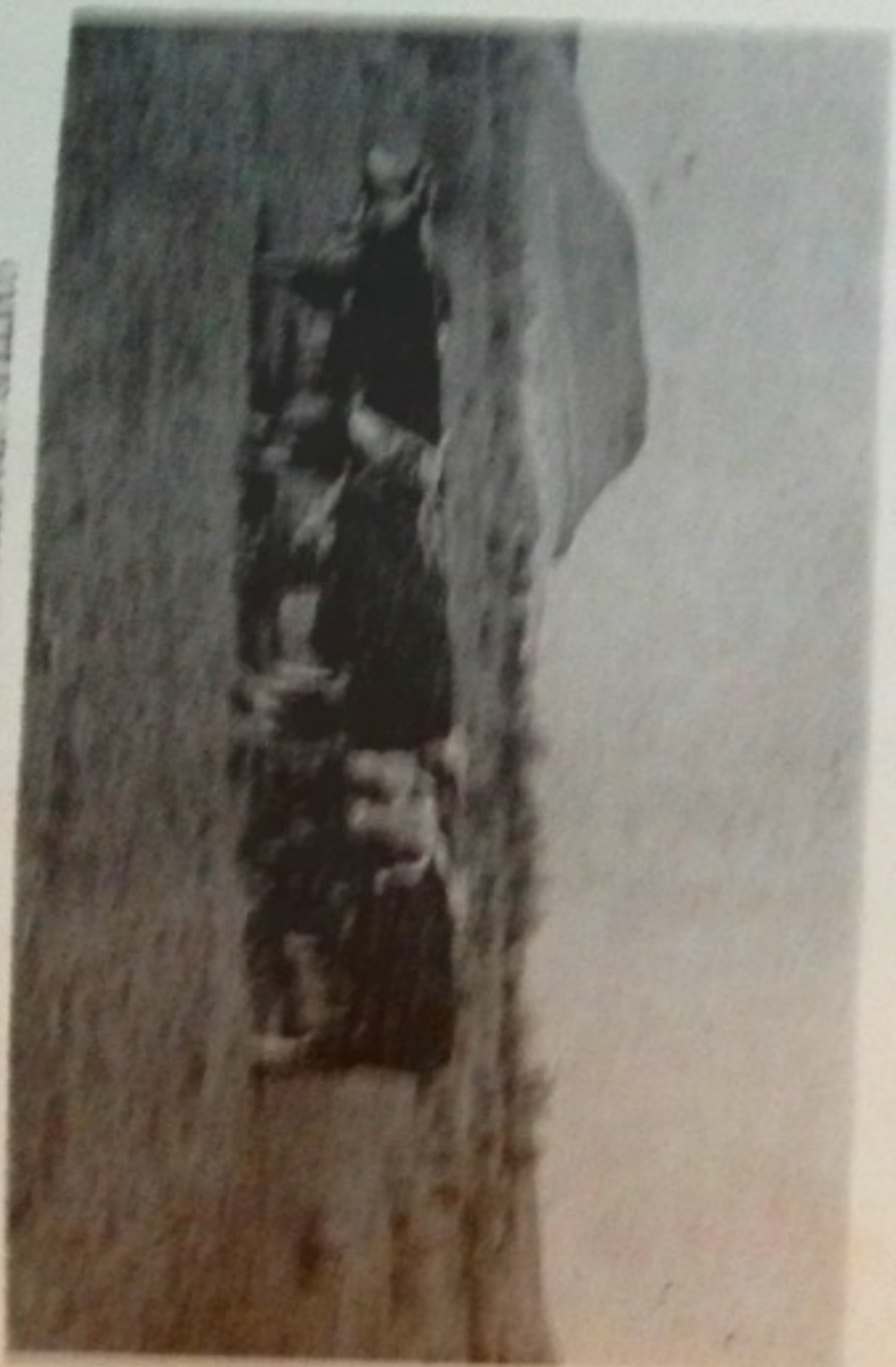
ARRANGEMENTS

Sound Effects	McKay Larsen
Lighting	Kay Wilkinson
Seating	Lion's Club
Stage	Charles N. Merkle
Materials for building	Leon Jennings
Properties	J. H. (Cy) Crofts
	Wm. T. Morris
	Mattie Pendleton
	Norma Wright





FERREY RAISING—ONE OF
DINER'S LARGEST INDUSTRIES



CATTLE GRAZING IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

(11)



SORGHUM MAKING AT T. W. SEGGER MILL



BEFORE STARTING MAINTENANCE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

(12)



PINE VALLEY RESORT

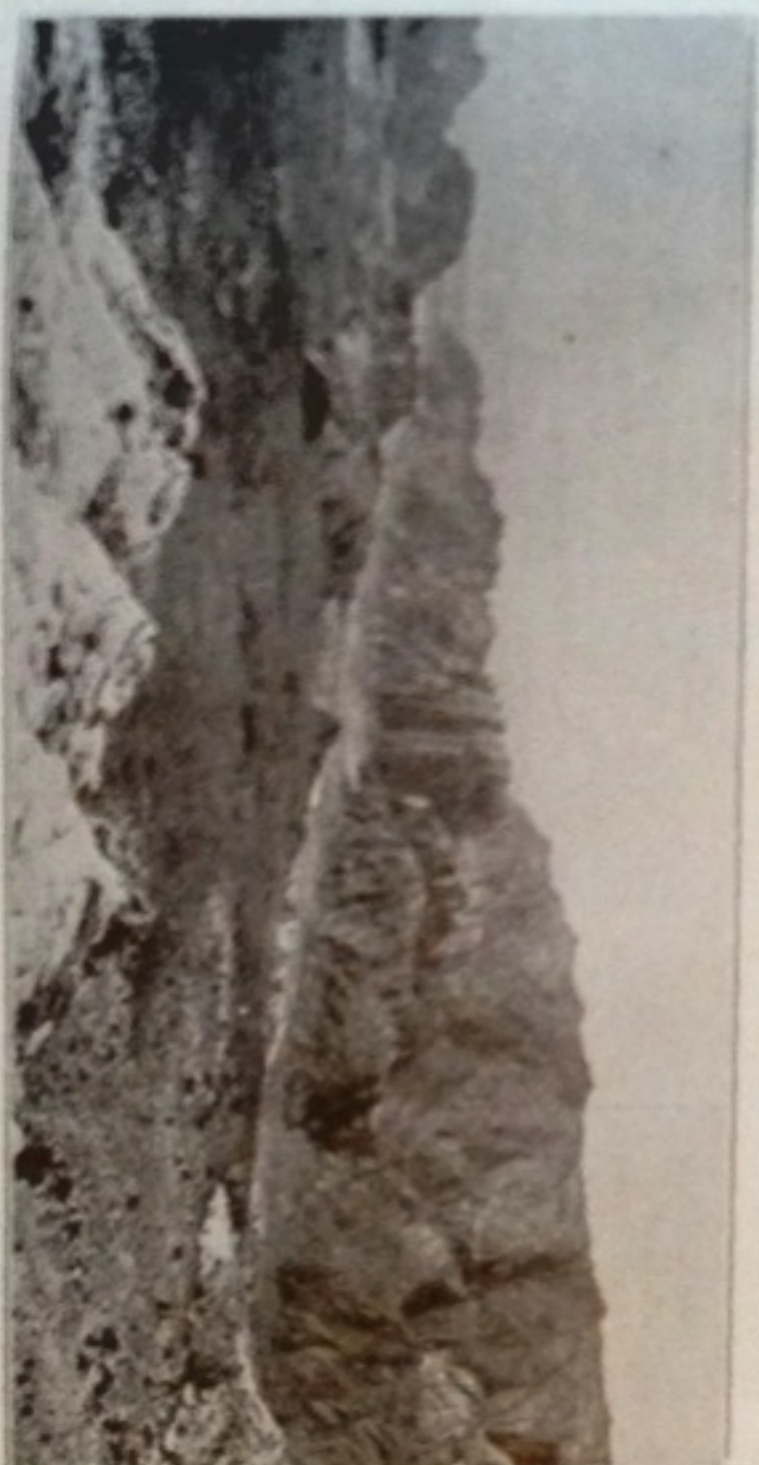


PINE VALLEY RECREATION AREA

(16)

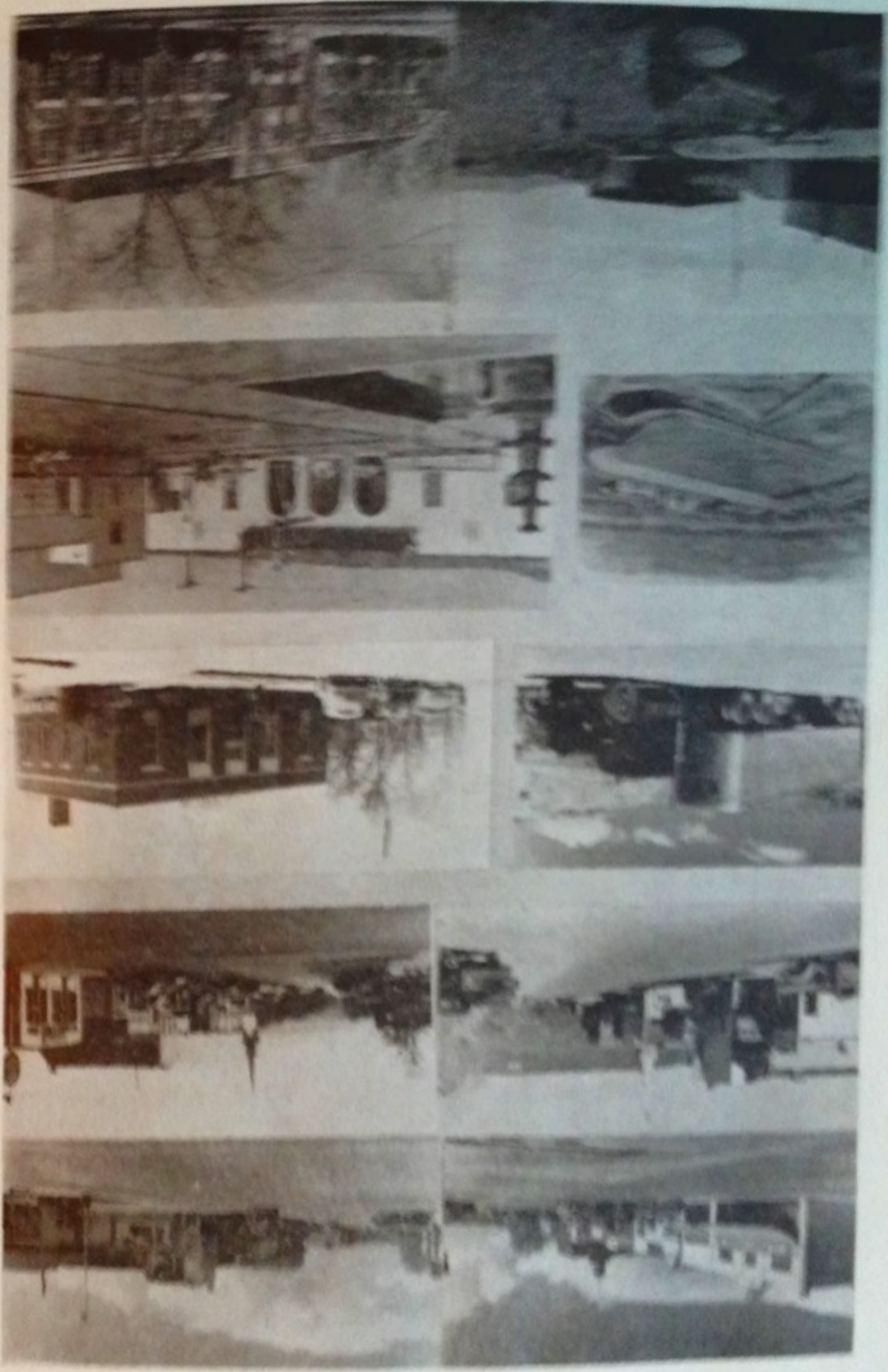


GREAT WHITE THRONE, ZION NATIONAL PARK



SNOW'S CANYON, LOCATED NORTHEAST OF ST. GEORGE

(17)



St Georges First Hearse

Fynn House (Post Office)

The Mail Arrives

Looking South on Main Street

Looking West on Tabernacle Street

Looking East on 1st North

Dixie Hotel "The Big House"