

Foreword

In the course of 100 years, since Willard was settled, many interesting and important events have happened, until now no one has collected and compiled the history of those events. Many people have expressed a desire to have a book made for reference and as a souvenir.

The Centennial idea was proposed. A central committee was named consisting of Bishop Delbert Cook and Rex Edwards representing the Ward and A. P. Dalton, mayor, representing the City.

Under their direction, several committees have worked to make the celebration a success. The history book was assigned to the Genealogical Committee of the ward, because they had collected the information during the past year or two.

Every effort has been made to present a true and authentic history of our town. Only essential and interesting things are related. Any oversight or omission is unintentional. Hannah B. Nicholas compiled most of the material.

The members of the Genealogical Committee who have furnished topics in the book are:

David Kunzler
Lillian Kunzler
Gerald Larkin
Sue Larkin
A. B. Taylor
Leah Taylor
Byron Warren
Alice Warren
Eric Kunkel
Hannah B. Nicholas

Elsie Kunkel
Artimus Perry
Ruby Perry
Adelia Johanson
Martha Wells
Francis H. Cook
Lucretia Cook
Lillie Brunker (now deceased)
David T. Edwards (now deceased)

Others who have contributed are:

John A. Ward
Phebe Harding
Maria Zundel
Judge B. C. Call

Robert W. Morgan
Rachel B. Nelson
Alice Harding (now deceased)

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Settlement of Willow Creek - Willard

On the 3st of March, 1851, the first settlers of Willow Creek (Willard) came north from Ogden and camped on the north side of Willow Creek and prepared to make permanent homes here. At that time, this region was a part of Weber Co.

On the night of their arrival, a foot of snow came to welcome them. In all, there were nineteen in the party, eleven adults and eight children. They were not discouraged. They had come to make their homes, to till the soil and become permanent citizens.

The members of the party were: Jonathan Wells and his wife Margaret Gardner, and their children Otis Nathaniel, Erastus Nelson, Hulda M., Sarah Matilda, Julia Ann and Juda Smith Wells. Lyman Wells and his wife Bethia and small son Mortimer. John Memory McCrary and his wife Samantha and small son William Austin. Elisha Mallory and wife Mary, Mary Ann Yearsley, her son Nathaniel and a young man who lived in her home. The last three named did not remain long, but moved back to Ogden.

The morning after their arrival, the men went into the Willard Mountain and brought down logs to build some houses. They all worked together, in what they called "house raising." The houses had no floors, windows nor fireplaces. The roofs were made of split logs with dirt piled over them, and when it rained, mud trickled down the walls.

Elisha Mallory was the first to get his house up. His wife gave birth to a little girl, being the first white child born in Box Elder Co. Her name was Elizabeth Eliza, and she was born n July, 1851.

John Memory McCrary's house was the second to be built. His wife gave birth to a baby girl on August 22, 1851. Her name was Julia.

On August 23, 1851, George Jason Wells, son of Lyman B. Bethia Wells, was born in a covered wagon which had been set on the ground. He was the first male child born in Box Elder county. Bethia and baby were later moved into the house of Samantha Wells McCrary.

The cooking was done out of doors. The babies were also washed outside, as it was

warmer outside than in. Soap to wash the babies was made in a frying pan.

Three houses were built at first. They were built in a line on the north side of the creek. Claims were laid out for farms and crops were planted. Some of the corn and wheat were traded to the Indians for dried service berries. John McCrary's baby ~~girl~~ ^{boy} five days old, was the first to die in Willard, this was in August, 1854.

Taken from the life of Bethia Fordham Wells. Sister Wells was one of the party.

First School In Willard

In the fall of 1852, the first school house was built in Willard. It was made of logs obtained from the mountains east of Willard. It was built on the lot now owned by Irvil Younger.

In building the school house, they had what was called "a raising," that is, everyone gave a helping hand. This log house had but one room, which was about 16 by 20 feet. with a large fire place in the south end. It had a door and two small windows on the west side. The scarcity of glass made it impossible to have more windows. The panes of glass had to be brought across the plains.

Dwight Harding wanted something better than a dirt floor, so he took two of his sons and another young man and went into the canyon. He marked with his ax. quaking asp trees, which were as near the same size as possible for the boy's to cut down. Then they brought the trees down the canyon and hewed them.

They were fastened to the "sleepers" by boring small holes through them. Wooden pegs were fitted into these holes to hold the slabs into place, then an adze was used to smooth the surface.

Slabs which were hewn by axes were used for seats. The desks were made by the placing of rough slabs, flat side up and fastened to the walls, slanting toward the center of the room to meet the uprights, which were fastened to the floor. This school-house was the only place the first settlers had for church, school and amusements for the first few years.

The first teacher, was Henry M. Thatcher.

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He was an emigrant, just staying here for the winter. The students numbered twenty. They were George Harding, Charles Harding, Elizabeth Harding, Alma Harding, Emma Zundel, Sally Hadlock, Emma Hubbard, Otis Nathaniel Webb, Hulda Wells, John Johnson, King Johnson, Miss Crandell, two Miss Smith's, Timothy Lish, Jonathan Lish, John Walton, Mary Walton, William Birch and Jane Birch.

The school was held three months of the year. Each student had to pay (\$3.00) three dollars for his years education. The fee was paid mostly in produce or anything the teacher could use. The teacher had to collect the fee. The books consisted of an elementary speller a few readers and some arithmetic texts. The writing was done mostly on slates with slate pencils. The children ranged in age from eighteen years to very small children.

(Taken from the history written by
Alice Harding, now deceased.)

The Willow Creek Fort

The fort was made of dirt thrown between planks held in place by uprights. The dirt was thrown in and tramped in solidly. The walls, when finished, were twelve to fourteen feet high. The cavity formed where the dirt was taken from, formed a sort of a ditch at the base. In one place, not far from the S.W. corner, the ditch was unusually deep and wide and water filled in making a pond. Here in this pond for many years, Benjamin Jones did baptizing.

The N.W. corner of the fort, began 17 rods below Joseph Mason's lot, extending south to the S.W. corner of Edward Morgan's lot. Then east to the line on the center of the public square, which would be sixteen rods above center street on which most of the houses were built closely together. The east side of the fort was built of rocks, there being so many. All of the rock back of the meeting house is rock that helped to make the Old Fort. The north wall took in Father Charles W. Hubbard home, Lottie Hubbard's lot being out of the limit. The opening was on the west side about where Joseph R. Lowe's lot is now.

(Taken from the history written by
Alice Harding, now deceased.)

The Echo Canyon War

First Campaign of the New Organization of the Nauvoo Legion, Willow Creek, Box Elder County, Utah.

Taken from the diary of Robert Hendersen.

In 1857, the U. S. Government declared the Territory of Utah, to be in a state of rebellion. The eastern mail was stopped and arrangements to send out troops to Utah under the command of Brigadier General Harney were completed. General Harney was relieved of the command and ordered to remain in Kansas for the restoration of peace in that distracted district.

Harney's successor, as commander of the Utah expedition was Coloney Albert Sidney Johnson, of the Second Cavalry, then stationed in Washington. He received his appointment on the 2nd of August and forthwith proceeded to Fort Leavenworth to assume command. From that point, he set out for the west, on the 17th of September.

When the news of the attitude of the U. S. government was received in Utah, a military organization was formed, under the name of "The New Organization of The Nauvoo Legion." The men of Brigham City were organized into Company A and the men of Willow Creek in Company B. All men who were able to bear arms were on parade twice a day.

The First Campaign

The evening of October 2, 1857, the brethren of Company B of Willow Creek were notified to be at Perry Springs at 8 P. M. On the 3rd, they joined a company which was called to go north to meet the U.S. Army. It was thought that the Army intended to enter Utah from Oregon.

Company B joined Company A at Brigham City at 4 P. M. At sundown, they took up their line of march and proceeded up Box Elder canyon, making camp on the northeast side of the canyon.

Alfred Cordon was appointed Major of the Willow Creek Company, H. E. Pierson, lieutenant, John Welker, sergeant, George W. Ward, chaplain. Robert Hendersen was in the senior second ten of the Willow Creek Company.

After joining forces at Brigham City with Company A, Mr. H. Standish was also appointed major. Bugles were sounded for

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prayer at night and at morning. A guard was placed, each doing in their turn, guard for two hours, and off duty for four hours. On the 4th, the company took up their line of march, climbing over the steep hills, making their way over the mountains.

They camped at Sardine Springs for one hour, then continued their march on the east side of Muddy Creek into Cache Valley and camped. Here several brethren from Fort Maughan, came into camp. Just after breaking camp on the 5th of October they were overtaken by an Express man from Brigham, who carried orders for the company to return to Box Elder Valley and await further orders.

October 6th, arrived in Brigham at 11 A.M. and were addressed by the Major of the District. Drilled until evening and then ordered to Willow Creek, where we arrived at sundown and were dismissed until daylight. On the 7th drills were attended on the parade ground, after which the men were dismissed until 5:30 P.M. Drills from 5:30 until sundown, then we were ordered to sleep at the schoolhouse to be prepared for a call.

On the 9th, orders came by Express for Company B to march to Cache Valley, as the U.S. soldiers were at Fort Bridger and Fort Hall Trail. Willow Creek troops started out under the command of Captain Harmon Pierson and Adjutant Siller. Major Smith stopped them just south of Brigham and selected 15 mounted horsemen to join a company of cavalry, which had started for Fort Hall. The remainder of the company marched to Box Elder Canyon, and joined the Brigham company, then they traveled to Muddy Creek in Cache Valley, where camp was made.

James Davis, one of the number of scouts who were out as spies, came into camp at 8 P. M. and reported seeing a company of one hundred horsemen and eleven wagons, on the shores of Bear Lake. This company travelled all night and laid over in the day. He supposed them to be the enemy, who was heading for Malad or Fort Hall. This information was sent to Brigham and Davis and three other men returned to watch the enemy.

October 10, orders were received from Brigham for the Box Elder companies to march to Barnards Fort in Malad Valley, until further orders were received. So they marched on the western side of Cache Valley, fording Bear River at the Indian Trail, camped on the north side of the river. Robert Hendersen writes in his Journal: "That they marched all day at the rear of the wag-

ons, and they took their turn as guards for two hours on duty and four hours of rest and that they were very tired."

At 9 P. M. the countersign was given to the guards, and no one was to enter or leave camp without giving it. They left Barnard's Fort and travelled in the rain to Malad Valley, a distance of fourteen miles. Here they received orders to return to Brigham, as the company seen by Davis, proved to be a Mormon company, in command of Rockwell, Burton and Tyler. They arrived in Brigham on the 13th and went home, meeting only in the evenings to answer roll call.

On the 20th, an Express arrived with this information: That the U.S. troops were moving toward the north. Fifty men from the Willow Creek company were called at 9 A.M. and arrived in Brigham at 12 noon. The next day, Colonel West arrived with his men. The Box Elder company joined Col. West's under the command of Adjutant Henry Standish, acting as major. The regiment now consists of 530 men and 34 baggage wagons. There was a brass band and a martial band which furnished music in the evenings and also made the duty calls.

They marched into Cache Valley and at dusk camped on Muddy Creek. This morning, the morning of the 21st, Col. West addressed on the necessity of being prompt in point of their duty.

Several officers were appointed. Robert Hendersen was lieutenant of 2nd platoon of Harmon D. Pierson's company and William Norton, sergeant. Among the men were Warren Drake, Alma Harding, Solomon Warner Jr., Isaac Zundel, R. Broadhead, C. Christensen, M. Yearsley and others. Among the teamsters were: Ira Parks and John Welker. That day they travelled on the east of Cache Valley, passing the Church Farm and Herding Ground, making a march of fourteen miles.

On the 23rd, they met an express, who said "That the U. S. army had returned to their former camp ground at Ham's Fork" and camped on Bear River at dark. The next morning was very stormy. Col. West gave them some instructions. They forded Bear River. The men wading the river, the bottom covered with cobble rocks. They then travelled north and camped at Swan Lake, then crossed over the west of Marsh Valley on the 26th. Here they remained for three days awaiting orders. Scouts were sent east and a number of sick men were sent home.

On the 27th, orders came by Express for this company to make a forced march to

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Echo Canyon. They traveled southwest down through Deep Creek, entered Malad Valley, in the Oregon Territory, at dark and camped on Hendersen Creek. Then next day, they passed the Malad Valley settlements, forded the Bear River at middle ford and went six miles further to Empey's farm. The first day of November they returned to Brigham and received order by Express to go to there homes, but be ready at a moment's notice.

November 10 Major Cordon received an order from Col. West at Ogden, for all the enlisted men to march to Echo Canyon. At 12 P. M., in command of Major B. Smith, the forces of the Box Elder District with some cavalry, Company A and B infantry started for Echo Canyon. Robert Hendersen was now lieutenant of the 3rd Platoon of Co. B., Thomas W. Brewerton, sergeant. Among the men were W. D. Norton, Erastus Wells, Peter Greenhalgh, Robert Broadhead and others with John Welker as teamsters. Most of the men camped at North Ogden and in the schoolhouse. It was a cold wintry night. Next morning, the men marched into Ogden and found some of the wagons in the tithing yard. They went to the hall and while they waited for the remainder of the wagons, Brother Childs, warden of the hall, entertained them with popular airs on the Welsh harp. At 10 A. M. the next day, the 11th of November, the rest of the battalion arrived and they marched through Ogden and up the canyon for six miles.

November 12, we crossed the river fifteen times and camped three miles from Echo Canyon. The snow was very deep and we shoveled it away to make our beds. Went to Echo Canyon, on the 14th. The group of men here are the Fourth Battalion of the Fifth Regiment, known as West's Command.

November 15, we are all building Wick-ups. Several companies arrived from Salt Lake City. They are new completed. We have a fire in the center of each, with smoke passing out of the top. Warm and comfortable.

We have built breastworks commanding the canyon road and dammed the creek so we can flood the road and cut willows, that we might get a view of the enemy. George Mason arrived with a load of provisions from Willow Creek. On the 22nd, camp was moved below the battalion.

November 25. Today Brothers John Taylor and Franklin D. Richards addressed us.

November 28th. A 70-ft. liberty pole was erected in the center of our regiment square.

At 8 A. M. an Express arrived with a Proclamation from Mr. Cummings calling all armed men to return home.

November 29th. This day being Sunday, meeting was held in camp and Elders Taylor and Richards addressed us. On Wednesday we started down the canyon, camped on the Weber River and were addressed by General Ferguson and General Wells. They blessed the men in the name of the Lord. Next day, during our march, we listened to some interesting remarks from Colonel Wells. We arrived in Willow Creek on Friday, December 4, 1857 and were dismissed, all very happy indeed.

Express Brought To Willard

In 1856, Willow Creek sent men to help build stations from Utah to the Missouri River in the interest of the Y. X. Company, or the Brigham Young Express Carrying Company. Among these were George Mason, Solomon Warner, Owen Owens, Lyman Wells and Omer Call. They also put up hay at different places along the way.

Before the coming of the railroad, early in the sixties, the Latter Day Saints church sent men and teams with provisions back to the Missouri River to bring the emigrants across the plains. Willow Creek did her share of this work. Robert Henderson, in his record, says that Willard sent two hundred wagons after the poor. In the spring of 1861, John L. Edwards made two trips; John Taylor, George Ward, Ludrick Reece, Solomon Warner and Edwin Morgan went in 1862. George Harding was their captain. In 1866 Edwin Cordon, William Cole, John Pettingill, Thomas S. Woodland, William Pierson, Richard T. Ward, Joseph Merrill, John Dowdle, William Beecher, Harry Griffiths and Joseph Dudley made the trip. There may have been others whose names have left the memory of those who have furnished this information. These men deserve credit because they gave their time and helped furnish their own teams and provisions. The different settlements helped to provide for the men who were sent from this locality.

Mathew W. Dalton of Willow Creek built a sailboat designed to carry freight. It was constructed with paddle wheels on the side and had a cabin which would accommodate several passengers. Orson Wells, Gordon Nicholas sailed boats on the lake.

Transportation and Communication

From 1847 to 1858, Utah had no means of communication with points east or west except as messages were sent by and received from travelers going to and from California and the Missouri River.

Try to picture the quiet desolation of a country in which there was no moving thing except a few milk cows and here and there sheep grazing in the vast open, or occasionally one of three or four neighbors driving a crude wagon drawn by oxen. Then try to imagine the excitement created by the passing of a train of pack mules goaded on by weary, dusty attendants who were enroute to some distant place farther west, or by the emigrant train which made camp near a settlement.

How eagerly every man, woman and child gathered around the camp fires to hear the news of what was going on in the world outside east of Missouri; What joy if some traveler actually came from near one settler's home town; No airplanes, automobiles, street cars, streamliners, motorcycles, or even bicycles existed to make either transportation or communication with the outside world easy, sure, or regular.

In July, 1850, Samuel H. Woodsen of Independence, Missouri, contracted the government postal service to carry the mail once a month between Independence and Salt Lake City. All Utah mail was left at Salt Lake post office and distributed from there, at first, by people from the smaller settlements who chanced to go to Salt Lake and called at the office for all mail belonging in their locality. Later individuals were hired to carry the mail at regular intervals. January 20, 1853, a post office was established at Box Elder, Weber County, with Salmon Warner as postmaster. The name of this office was changed to Willard in Box Elder county, April 5, 1859, while Thomas R. Hawkins was postmaster.

Willard received her mail direct from Washington after the Holoday Stage Lines were established.

June 15, 1905, a second route was established from the Brigham office serving people of Perry and the outlying districts north and south of Willard to the southern extremity of the county.

The Coming Of The Railroads

For many years leading men in all walks of life had been agitating the question of a transcontinental railroad. By an act of Congress signed July 1, 1862, the Union Pacific Railroad Company was organized and authorized to begin the construction of a road extending west of the Mississippi River. On December 2, 1863, ground was broken for that purpose at Omaha.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California was authorized to build the road east from Sacramento. Ogden was chosen as the meeting point of the two roads.

The Union Pacific reached Ogden during the winter of 1868-69 and pushed on to a point in Western Box Elder where they met the Central Pacific construction gang.

The Central Pacific laid plans at once to parallel the Union Pacific road into Ogden. Ogden became the terminal for both roads.

Upon the 10th of May, 1869, the rival roads approached each other at Promontory, Utah, and two lengths of rails were left for the day's work.

The Early Day Railroad Companies Of Utah

The Utah Northern Railroad Company was incorporated under the general laws of the territory of Utah, February 19, 1869, just three months before the transcontinental lines, reached Promontory Summit, at this time the Mason Pacific and Central Pacific Companies furnished railroad facilities, to Ogden, Willard, Three Mile Creek and Corinne. The first work of the Utah Northern Company was to build a road from Ogden to Salt Lake City, known as the Utah Central Railroad. August 26, 1871, land was broken at Three Mile Creek for the beginning of the Utah Northern Railroad which was extended from that point through Brigham City, on north to Collinston, where it would turn east and cross the hill over into Mendon, Cache County, pass through Logan, then north to Franklin, Idaho, then east to Soda Springs. August 26th was a gala day at three Mile Creek. A vast throng assembled in the fields just south of the settlement. John D. Peters and George Reeder, Sr. furnished teams, and Mr. Reeder, who was recognized

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as the man who could plow the straightest furrow, held the plow and broke the sod, amid the cheering of the crowd and the music of the bands from Willard and Brigham City. President Brigham Young and James Campbell, president of the Utah division of the Central Pacific Railroad Company were in attendance, and both addressed the assembly.

The work of surveying and securing the right of way was commenced at once. Joseph A. West and James Martineau surveyed the line. The first rails connecting the Utah Northern with the Central Pacific were laid March 29, 1872.

It started from Ogden. From Utah Hot Springs it came north and on the west side of Cold Springs, then directly north in the fields to a certain point and came onto the highway. This point was between the residence of John Whitaker and Mary L. Lee's home, just about where the "old wash" is. Now the John Whitaker home is torn down and Orvin Lemons own the property.

After it entered on the highway, the railroad ran between the wagon road and the west fence line. It continued north running parallel with the wagon road until it reached a point between A. B. Taylor's residence and Israel Larkins. Then it followed a line in a northwesterly direction and entering the lower street on the south, thence went north through the middle of the street.

The hand-car house was on the west side of the railroad before entering the lower street. The section men who worked on the railroad were Robert B. Baird, Nephi Brunker, Evan Stephens, S. N. Cook, Wm. Owens, H. T. B. Grey, Harvey Woodyatt, Elijah Cable, Wm. Renshaw. There might be more, but these as I remember them.

The railroad was completed to Brigham March 1, 1872. On May 1, 1872, the Sunday Schools of Brigham City had a May Day excursion to Three Mile Creek, now Perry. Although the distance was only three miles, it was their first ride on a steam railroad train. They held their celebration on the William Horsleys farm. This farm is located down where the Perry cannery is located now.

In 1874, February 5, Andrew Christensen reported to the Deseret News an account of the celebration held at South Willard. He designates the spot as near the Marsh Farm. Old residents say it was near the brick school house in South Willard. The celebration was held because the Utah Northern Railroad was completed between Ogden and Brigham. The exercises began at 3:30 p.

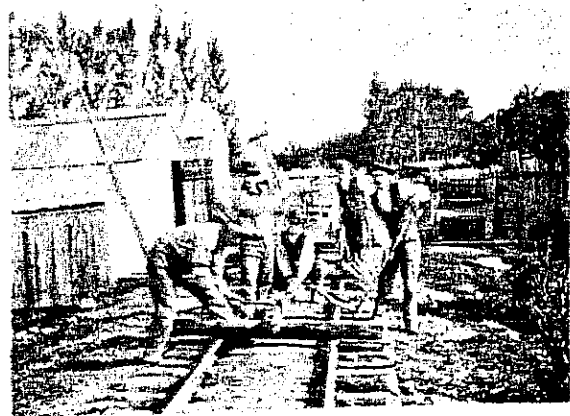
m. under the direction of Chester Loveland, Mayor of Brigham City. Christensen's brass band furnished the music.

The last spike, which had been made by John D. Reese, was driven in place by Judge Samuel Smith. Other spikes were driven by Judge Far of Ogden, Bishop Alvin Nichols of Brigham City, and Bishop George M. Ward of Willard. These men had been the contractors under whose direction the road had been built. Bishop George Pitkin of Cache County addressed the assembly and said, "The Cache Valley people will soon push the road to Franklin." Between four and five hundred people were present.

There were many short lines built by different railroad companies to connect the Union Pacific with important art points in the western states and are at present a part of the Union Pacific System.

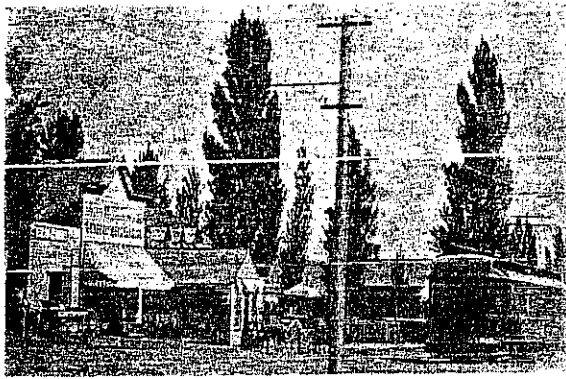
The Lucin Cut-Off extends across Great Salt Lake from Ogden, Weber County, to Lucin in Western Box Elder County, is the only railroad in the world where you can ride entirely over water. The cut-off is as straight as the crow flies and is more nearly level than an ordinary floor for thirty-six miles. There is no grade. Nowhere is the grade over five inches to the hundred feet. It was built by the Southern Pacific Railroad company in the period, from June, 1902 to November 13, 1903, to save the greater grades and curves and distance of the old line which runs around the north end of the lake.

This great bridge across the lake is a solid path except for 12 miles which are on a tressle. To make this, every fifteen feet five piles are driven in a row crosswise to the track. They are fastened together on their sides with heavy timbers, four inches and eight inches thick across their tops and joining them together and is a heavy beam eighteen feet long and a foot square.



Section hands working on Utah Northern narrow gauge

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U-I-C Electric Railway on Willard Main Street

Street Cars And The U.I.C. Railroad Company

On August 13, 1904, B. Mahler was granted a franchise to build and operate a street car system in Brigham City.

In 1907 the Ogden and Northwestern Railroad Company built an electric line between Ogden and the Hot Springs in Box Elder County.

In 1910, March 10, this company extended the electric line from the Hot Springs through Brigham City, following the state highway and going through the main highway. Thomas Slater was motorman.

In May 1914, the Ogden Rapid Transit company which operated an Ogden city line as well as the inter-urban line from Ogden through Brigham City line consolidated with the Logan Rapid Transit company which operated in Cache county.

This new corporation was known as Ogden, Logan and Idaho Railroad company. They rebuilt the line between Hot Springs and Brigham, moving the route farther west and extending the tracks over the Collinston hill to connect with lane in Cache Valley.

In 1919, a new Corporation was formed to operate the Ogden City street car system, and the old company changed its name to the Utah-Idaho Central Railroad company, a Utah corporation. In 1926, a new company—a Delaware corporation—took over the management of the Utah-Idaho Railroad company and continued until 1946.

The Deseret Telegraph

On October 24, 1861, the first telegraph line connecting the eastern and western seaboard was completed to Salt Lake City. Almost immediately thereafter the Deseret Telegraph Company was organized to build a line from Paris, Idaho, to St. George, Utah.

The residents of Brigham City will no doubt remember the very efficient service rendered by Eli Pierce and Ephraim W. Dermin, local telegraph operators.

An office of the Deseret Telegraph was established at Willard in 1867, with George Mears as operator. The office was closed in about 1870 when the transcontinental line supplanted the local line, Sarah Nichols, daughter of Bishop Alvin Nicholas, served for a time as a telegraph operator.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company

The first telephone exchange in the county was established in the Eddy Drug store in Brigham City in about 1900. Wynn L. Eddy was exchange manager and Rena Baird operator. In 1900 the company had twenty-five subscribers.

About 1905 or 1906, a building in Willard, where Butler's garage now stands, was used as a telephone office and every family had a telephone. Josephine Taylor was the telephone operator until about 1910, when it was moved to Brigham.

Freighting

Before the coming of the railroads in 1869, supplies of all kinds were hauled by team from the northernmost points in the state to mining and trading posts in Idaho and Montana. Robert Baxter of Wellsville said in the Logan Journal of December 20, 1924: We made the trip from Ogden to Deer Lodge, Montana, a distance of 900 miles, and back to Wellsville in seventeen days. It was the fastest time ever made with ox team. This was in 1870.

Mathew W. Dalton of Willow Creek built a sailboat designed to carry freight. It was constructed with paddle wheels on the side and had a cabin which would accommodate several passengers.

For thirty six years or more, James Sheffield hauled freight by team between Brigham City and Ogden, making three trips a week. He carried farm products to Ogden and returned with merchandise for local stores.

One Time Mound Dweller Metropolis

Willard is a small farming community. It occupies a narrow Bonneville Lake terrace that stretches along the eastern shore of Bear River bay. In springtime, flowering orchards and rows of stately shade trees and an atmosphere of quiet and contentment entirely unknown in ancient times when only willows bordered a few small rills meandering down from the mountain springs.

Less than a mile west of the village where the arable bench land dips down to the Great Salt Lake, a number of low mounds mark the site of a primitive Indian settlement that dates from remote antiquity. The fields on which these mounds lie had been cultivated for many years, but in 1915 they were used mostly for pasture.

Neil M. Judd and Don Maguire of Ogden became interested in the mounds located on the property of George Harding and John L. Edwards. Both of these men gave their generous permission to excavate for pottery and other items of interest.

The ruins of this ancient city consisted of 25 recognizable mounds. Mr. Maguire opened seven of these and in doing so unearthed 15 skeletons, a considerable quantity of broken pottery, a quantity of stone work such as lance heads, arrow heads, a number of handmade Indian mills of superior workmanship and size (made of granite with grinding hand stones to fit the hollow in the mill).

Remains Of Home Life

On the floors of the rooms opened he found in a charred condition some beans, corn, corn cobs and cloth fiber. One of the mounds stood near the brow of the old lake terrace. It was approximately 40 feet in diameter and its summit was about three feet above the surface of the surrounding field.

In beginning the excavations, a trench two weat wide was dug through the black surface soil to the undisturbed clay beneath. From this a second trench advanced eastwardly. One day the diggers quit work for the day and two of the youths of the town, George Harding and Benjamin Call, added a little excitement to the proceedings. One of the boys took off one of his shoes and placed a dilapidated buffalo horn in it. Then he buried the shoe in the trench covering it well with soil. When the men came to work the following day, the buffalo horn was discovered. The men were greatly excited until they dug up the shoe. The boys were pres-

ent to join in the fun caused by their joke.

The floors of the mounds were earthen and well defined, hard and smothered and blackened through use. On them were pieces of logs, willows and grass.

So, while many towns in Utah may lay claim to being the "oldest," basing their claims on early explorers' or trappers' camps, the citizens of Willard have tangible proof that here was a real "town" many centuries ago.

Indian Visitors

The Indians ranging in this area belonged to the Shoshone tribe. This tribe was kept in the intermountain region by their warlike neighbors, the Blackfeet and the Cheyennes. Lack of game made them poor and they had to resort to a low standard of living. The L.D.S. church established a colony of them near Malad, Idaho, and called the place Washakie. Here they tried to teach them the arts of agriculture and stock raising with a view of making them self supporting.

Every autumn the Indians would come here, camping on vacant lots of land and get all the fruit people would give them which they would dry and keep for winter use. Old settlers tell that sometimes they would set up their tepees in sheltered coves near the mountains and spend the winters, the women sewing buckskin clothing for themselves and to sell. It was hard to teach the men to work as white people did. They much preferred their old nomadic life. Apparently we never suffered much depredations from them.



Children of James Hansen in front of the Owen Owens home

Early Industries of Willard

As the oak-brush, sage and chokecherry covered land at Willow Creek, which is now Willard, became inhabited by the pioneers, it was found necessary to set up industries for the benefit of the settlers.

The people were guided by the ecclesiastical authorities as they set up industries in the community. These leaders realized the importance of the temporal salvation of the people as well as their spiritual guidance, therefore much time was devoted to careful plans for every line of endeavor.

As the people were greatly in need of the necessities for the sustenance of life, food, clothing and shelter, great effort was put forth to clear and break up the ground for crops and scout into the canyon for wild game and prospects for timber.

Farming in 1851 was done with a meagre supply of crude tools mostly hand-powered. The land was plowed with home-made plows drawn by oxen and harrowed with harrows made of timber and scrap iron. Grain and wild hay were cut with a cradle and raked with a wooden hand-rake and the grain was tied with grain-stalks. Grain was threshed with a flail, then separated from the chaff by being held high and poured to the ground where a large strong cloth had been spread to catch the grain, the wind blowing the chaff away as it fell.

Then in 1856 John Bankhead, a resident of Willard, became the owner of a cylinder threshing-machine which separated the wheat from the chaff. He had been a slave owner in the south and had brought with him two negro slaves, who followed behind the thresher with a fanning mill which cleaned the wheat. Henry Busenbark was the first to own a horse-power machine which had a real separator.

Wild hay was cut and used for feeding animals through the winter. In 1864 George Harding brought the first mowing-machine and reaper from California. Some of the early crops raised were: wheat, corn, buckwheat, oats, wild hay, flax, barley and sugar-cane. In 1875 alfalfa was tried and found to be successful and in great demand not only for livestock but poultry and hog raising as well. Much of it is dried well then ground and added to mixed feeds for the livestock.

Residents of the town who chose farming as their chief occupation were: George Mason, Peter Nebeker, Jacob Zundel, John

N. Barker, Charles W. Hubbard, George Facer, Alfred Cordon, Joseph Nichols, John Lowe, Amos Warner, Stephen White, Wm. Parsons, Byron Barker, John Woodland, James Whitaker, Mathew W. Dalton and George Cook and Benjamin Taylor.

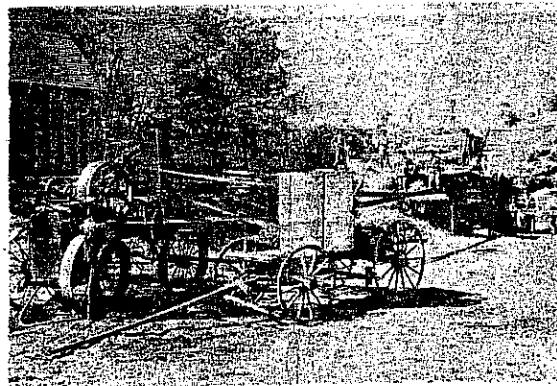
The first flour mill in Box Elder county was erected at Willard in 1851-52 by Elisha Mallory who employed T. W. Brewerton as miller. With a favorable stream of water coming from the canyon and flowing in a northwesterly direction, where the flow was increased by numerous springs in that part of town, it proved to be a good site for a mill with ample water power to turn the wheels of the machinery.

This mill was of simple construction. The grinding stones were not hard enough rock and became worn and needed frequent attention.

Homer and Omer Call purchased it from Mr. Mallory and at the request of Brigham Young they put valuable improvements on the mill to the extent that they went to California and purchased two large flint stones, one for the upper and one for the lower, weighing 500 lbs. each. The Call brothers hauled them by ox team from California. They also installed silk reels in the mill to refine the flour. Brigham Young also requested them to prepare to make cereals and box them. So they increased the capacity of the mill to take care of rolling oats and buckwheat and other grain and putting them in pasteboard boxes of 3 lb. and 5 lb. They were the first millers in the county to do this work.

Attorney B. C. Call of Brigham City now has the first mill stone and also the flint stones brought from California by his father

Alfred B. Walton was sent to Willard to help set up the grist mill



Threshing scene in the early days

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951

and uncle. A part of the old rock building still stands in 1951 a hundred years afterward.

Before the mill was built Alex Perry raised a special type of hulless oats, the seed of which he procured from China. From these he made rolled oats with his own heavy rollers.

Sugar was very scarce. It had to be hauled across the plains. So people raised sorghum to take the place of it. At different intervals molasses mills were erected.

James M. Dalton, son of M. W. Dalton erected a molasses mill near the mouth of Willard canyon. Josiah Wood erected one at the north end of town on the hill now known as Hargis Hill. The Call brothers had a molasses mill in the field. In 1862 George Harding Sr. brought some metal rollers from Omaha, Neb., that did a better job of extracting juice from the cane. James Whitaker bought the Dalton mill and moved it four miles south to the Cold Springs where he operated it by water power from the springs. John P. Wood, George Mason, George Facer, Alex Perry, Wm. Parsons and Charles Harding all operated molasses mills at Willard.

At molasses-making time the pioneer children took buckets to the different mills and obtained the skimmings for candy making. Each family had a certain amount of shares in the molasses, depending on the size of the sugar-cane crop raised. A certain time was arranged for each family to go to the mill with their crop and get molasses made. At such times 100 gallon barrels and large crock jars were taken to the mill, the barrels being filled with molasses, the jars with preserves made from wild plums cooked in molasses. Later peach preserves were made the same way.

Wild plums were ready before molasses time so the pioneer mothers made a solution of baking soda and boiling water and poured it over the jars of plums and left them until they could be made into preserves.

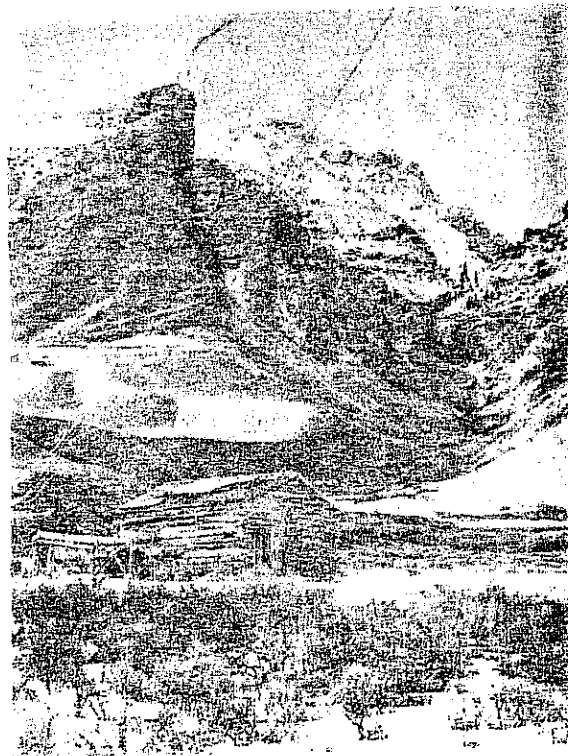
Practically every family owned a few sheep, a few cattle, some cows, a few chickens and a pig or two. From these the daily supply of milk, butter, eggs and meat was drawn. Usually in the fall a pig or beef was slaughtered and the meat put in salt brine and cured then smoked, thus taking care of the years supply of meat. The trimmings of fat were used in making soap. Bethia Wells made a great deal of soap and taught other women how. It is interesting

to note how resourceful the pioneers were. They had no lye but they poured water over wood ashes that had been put in a box and the liquid that drained off was lye. It was mixed with the melted fat and when the mixture began to thicken it was poured into a box to set over night. The next day it was ready to cut into bars to be stored for use.

Cheese for each family was obtained by leasing cows for a season which was about four months to dairymen in the business of making cheese and butter. In return they received a large round cheese and about 50 lbs. of butter in weight which was generally buried in the loose wheat in the wheat bin to preserve it after cutting off a piece for use.

Robert Henderson spent 30 years of active dairying, maintaining an average herd of 130 cows. Mr. Henderson's object was to furnish employment for the young people. He operated dairies at Paradise and Promontory. Many people sent their cows to him to pay for cheese.

In the winter large blocks of ice were cut and stored in sawdust in ice sheds to be sold in summer months for preserving food; especially dairy products and also for freezing ice cream. Orris Wells and later Reuben



John P. Wood's Molasses mill in canyon

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Nebeker sold ice.

Most of the fruit the early settlers were able to procure, they dried. The Indians taught them how to care for service-berries, haw-berries and choke-cherries.

The land was favorable for orchards. Some of the winters were very cold however, and trees that were planted away from the protection of the mountains suffered.

In 1856 Matthew W. Dalton set out the first orchard. It contained such varieties as apples, plums, apricots, peaches, cherries, pears and raspberries, gooseberries and currants. George W. Ward set out an orchard at practically the same time. Others observed the success of the enterprise and likewise planted orchards until the town was full of them.

In later years canneries were built to can the fresh fruit and ship it to market. When the railroads were finished the shipping industry to outer markets developed rapidly. Fresh fruit was packed in boxes and shipped. To insure greater success men cooperated and formed companies. Large packing houses were constructed near the railroad in the west side of town where the fruit was hauled, sorted and packed for shipment. Many people were employed in the packing houses and cannery. The fruit industry has become established and is here to stay.

The very earliest settlers lived in their wagons until they could get their crops in and go to the mountains for timber. They hunted and snaked out all the dry timber for the first buildings.

In 1857 Barnard Cole built an upright sawmill at the mouth of Willard canyon. He employed Elihu Pettingill as operator. In 1862 Ransom A. Beecher and Benjamin Taylor built a sawmill on the creek just west of the mouth of the canyon. Mr. Beecher was operator. The mill was in operation two years.

In 1872, Matthew W. Dalton went east for two sawmills of the turbine type with 26 horse-power capacity. He sold one of the mills in Cache Valley and kept the other one for his own use. He built a sawmill up in Willard canyon in the left-hand fork near the large spring. He employed Denmark Jensen to operate it. Later his son James operated the mill. James employed Dwight Harding and some Welchmen to handle the logging.

Because of the steep slopes in the canyon, they brought the logs down on two wheels of the running-gear, letting the end of the logs drag to act as brakes. Although the Daltons

had both oxen and horses, they preferred oxen because the oxen were more steady and less apt to get frightened in the canyon. Heber Hubbard and Peter Lowe also did logging in the canyon.

One day Heber took Willard Hubbard, his half-brother, a lad of 12 years of age, with him to log. Willard went down to the spring to get a drink. While he sat resting before climbing back up the steep slope, Heber came tumbling down the hill and landed with his head in the water and bleeding. Willard surprised, hurriedly tussled and moved his head out of the water and then ran across to the other slope and called the men logging there to help. They took him down to his home, but he never regained consciousness and soon died. It was never known what caused him to fall.

Wagons, machinery, implements and tools all had to be made and kept in repair. Oxen and horses had to be shod. Blacksmith shops in those days were as necessary as garages are today.

Shadrach Jones was a very apt stone mason. He built a great many of the stone houses erected. He later was called to Logan to help build the Logan L.D.S. Temple. Lyman B. Wells also was a stone mason and helped build many houses here.

Dwight Harding was Willard's first carpenter. In 1857 he made cupboards, churns, tubs and washboards. Charles Woods made caskets and operated a shingle mill at the mouth of the canyon. Byron Barker helped build the first bridges over Ogden and Weber rivers. He helped build Willard's own relief society house. He was a finished cabinet maker. John M. McCrary made chairs with seats made of bullrushes. Lyman Wells gathered the rushes from the meadows and lake shore.

Before nails were made, hardwood pegs of different sizes were used for that purpose. The barn on the Joseph Mason property has timbers in it set together with pegs. When nails were made Barnard Cole and Wilbur Walker carried on the work.

The clay formation of the soil near the lake-shore made it possible for people to make adobe and brick for homes and public buildings. They were made west of the town on what is known as the "mounds." Two different brick yards were built, but not at the same time. One was located north of the other. The brick used in building the school house were taken from the north yard. The town is dotted with homes built with brick and adobe from these yards.

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The owners of one was Jas. M. Dalton and Nephi Bruncker and Wm. Renshaw operated the other.

Mining among the early pioneers was of little concern. The wise counsel given to them by President Young to the effect that at that time the establishment of permanent homes, schools, etc., was of more value than gold, prevailed and only a few Utahns sought the "land of Eldorado." Thus the people's minds were centered on the problem of finding a locality where they might establish a commonwealth and inculcate into their lives the principles taught by their religion.

As permanent settlements became well established, some of the people began to turn their attention to small scale mining.

George Harding and John Barker, in company with Simon Bamburger of Salt Lake City had an iron mine located in the mountains north of the town. The iron ore was considered good but found in such small quantities that it was insufficient to make mining pay. George Facer hauled the timber to the mine that was used in its construction. It goes by the name of "Fisher's Mine."

The American Mine, located at the top of the mountain north of the left hand fork, was worked for several years. Different men have worked it, one of whom was Matthew Madsen.

The Don McQuire mine located in the mountains $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Willard has probably been the most extensively operated of all the mines in the Willard area. It contained a large tramway to handle the ore. Silver and lead were extracted from this mine. Years ago a large building was erected at the mouth of McQuire's Canyon to be used as a bunk-house to accommodate the miners. The last 25 years it has not been worked except for working out assessments.

The pioneer women, like their husbands, seemed endowed with endless ambition. Their fingers and minds were never idle. As soon as possible they set up industries in the home.

In the spring the sheep were sheared, the wool washed and freed from sticks and burrs, then combed or carded into rolls $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and 8 to 10 inches long. From these rolls woolen thread was spun to be woven into cloth for clothing. The thread however was dyed before it was woven.

When they left their eastern homes, tucked away in the valuable luggage they brought were such things as logwood, copperas, indi-

go and madder. With these they mixed native leaves and barks to make the desired shades. Logwood and madder-black made red. Green was made by dipping yarn several times into indigo then into a solution made of peach leaves and allum. To make plain yellow the peach leaves and allum solution was used. They experimented and found other colors also.

Everything used in the home in the way of linens, bedding and clothes were made right in the home. The season was not long enough for cotton to be raised, but flax was successfully raised.

There were in every community a few who made a specialty of weaving. Robert Dock Sr. a Scotchman who had learned the trade in his native land, did a great deal of weaving of fine cloth for Willard and nearby communities. Mrs. Sylvia Beecher and Sophia Hubbard made bedspreads and carpets. Mrs. Harriet Warner Henderson, who was noted in those days for her ability to obtain beautiful colors in many shades and tints, spun a great deal of flax into thread to be woven. She also had learned the tailoring trade and owned the first sewing machine brought into this section. Hannah Burrows Cook also was one of the early owners of a sewing machine. She likewise was an excellent seamstress having learned the trade in England. Her sewing machine was procured in the early 60's. She specialized in men's dress shirts, although she sewed other articles of clothing and linen as well. The story is told how Hannah sold all of her beautiful dresses she had brought from England, except her wedding dress, to procure food for her family.

Sophia Hubbard also made men's suits and clothes. Joseph Renshaw was Willard's first tailor.

In 1866 Mary Cook helped her mother sew. Marion Perry Dalton became a fine milliner and braided straw for ladies hats and made them up and sold them. Barley straw was the type used for hats.

In 1876 President Brigham Young organized a State Sera Culture Organization and assigned the work to the L.D.S. Relief Societies. Mrs. Zina D. Young, who was the general president of the Relief Society, became the state chairman. For Box Elder Harriet Squires Snow had general supervision. Mary Ann Bosworth Hubbard was responsible for the industry to get under way at Willard in as much as she was Relief Society president here.

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President Young sent to France for cocoons and instructions for raising silk worms. Each ward sent a representative to the State Capitol for training. Brigham City sent a representative to Salt Lake City to learn the reeling of silk also. She in turn taught one person from each ward how to do the work. It took about two years to learn the trade. In as much as the worms fed upon mulberry leaves the people at home set mulberry trees into orchards.

A cooperation known as the "Willard Co-operative Sera Culture Society" was organized and sold shares at \$5.00 each. The silk industry flourished.

Margaret A. Caine, secretary of the commission came here and got a class started. Those in her class were: Maria Zundel, Mary L. Harding, Florence Zundel, Priscilla Wells, Lucina Warner and Esther Warner.

Mary Jones Harding and daughters Mary L., Olive, Sarah Pheobe and Alice, Abigail Zundel and daughters Maria and Sarah, Betsy Zundel and daughter Florence and Sally Wells and daughter Priscilla all raised silk worms. Some of the daughters doing a great deal of reeling. They had crude reels at first but later were able to obtain the regular Japanese reels thus making a much finer and more even weave in the cloth.

In 1900 the State Legislature repealed the law providing for the silk commission and the industry gradually disappeared.

Other Settlers Of 1851

In September of the same year (1851), Dwight Harding and Ben Johnson with their families came and took up farms. Mrs. Johnson was a great help to the colony, as she had been set apart by Joseph Smith as a nurse to help the people in Nauvoo. In Willard, she continued in that calling until her death several years later. With the addition of these two families, the colony had six men, seven women, a few young girls and boys and also several small children.

Co-Op Store

Before the co-op store was organized Robert Hendersen operated a small store in a part of his home, on the corner of First North and Main street.

A co-op store was organized September 7,

1886, and the first directors were Alexander Perry, president; John Cole, vice president; Thomas Brewerton, secretary; George Harding, treasurer; Robert Dock, director, and Elihu Pettingill, director. The capital stock was \$40,000 and most of the citizens subscribed for stock in the company.

At the first election, the following officers were elected: George Harding, president; John P. Wood, vice president; Alfred Ward, secretary and Robert Dock, treasurer.

This store was operated until in the early nineties, when it burned down. This two-story rock building was located on the corner immediately north of Lewis Harding's (Charles Harding) residence and was managed by Charles Harding. After the fire, the top story was torn down and the lower story carried on as a store operated by Charles Harding and Robert Dock.

Later on, a new store was built by Joseph Harding and Robert Dock on Main street, between the old tithing yard and George Cook's (Haun's) lot. The first floor was used as a store and the upper part as an amusement hall. This building burned later on and was converted into a one story warehouse.

Soon after the second store burned, a store was opened by H. H. Cordon and Oris A. Wells, where the Butler Service Station now stands, later owned by Wm. McGlone and A. B. Taylor. This store was later taken over by Robert Dock and James M. White.

Later on the Willard Grocery Co. began business with Robert H. Morgan and Armeta Ward as proprietors, who conducted it for several years and then sold it to Florence Taylor.



Old Co-op Store that stood until 1948

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The First Highway

The first road was just a trail, no well defined ruts made by wagon wheels — no bridges. The vegetation was sparse, and the brush showed signs of having been torn asunder by something passing through. This dimly marked highway was located much farther west than is the present mountain road through Willard however, its location carried the trail through very rough country. The early trappers and emigrants followed the path of least resistance, avoiding wide streams and marshes. This naturally kept the trail close to the foothills and through ravines. The numerous springs throughout the county furnished excellent camping grounds for the weary emigrants and their cattle, this too, had its bearing on the location of the road.

The road from the south entered Willard close to the mountains, rounded the head of the cold springs, and took a decided turn west to the Marsh spring from which point it continued in a northwesterly direction to Whites spring in the extreme northern end of Willard.

Wild animal paths became routes connecting communities in which there were commodities. Pioneers came to Utah on foot, with oxen and scarcely enough food and very seldom with horses.

A man on foot day in and day out did well to travel 20 miles a day. Oxen, pushed hard, traveled three miles an hour or ten or fifteen miles a day.

A trip from Ogden to the Hot Springs was practically a days travel.

Stage coaches replaced the oxen and wagons. But when the first settlers came to Willard the method of transportation was almost entirely by ox team for there were only a few horses. A good days travel for the '49 stage coach was 120 miles then later Pony Express stepped right along to make 200 miles a day both changing frequently.

Automobiles, now can make 700 miles a day, trains 800 miles and the airplane 3,000 miles in a day.

The first main road through Willard came through the main part of town, then cut west down the side of willow creek near Peter Lowes farm across the creek.

It wasn't unusual to see the emigrants come here in camp wagons with father, mother and the children riding on top of household goods with buckets, pots, kettles, baskets, tubs, etc. dangling along sides and back of the wagon.

As the method of transportation improved the cost of various crop prices changed. Wheat raised here that had been selling jumped from 60c a bushel to \$2.40 Unbleached muslin which had been selling at \$2.50 a yard, dropped to 50c a yd.

Up until about 1909 the state highway with all its ruts and bumps was kept up by poll tax.

In the very early period of road building, particular attention was paid to canyon roads. This was the era of construction, a period which of necessity was devoted to the building of homes, stables, granaries, churches and schools.

In 1858, Mathew W. Dalton in his biography says: "It was the policy of the church to make roads, build up the community and develop the resources of nature as fast as possible." He said that he and Bishop Alfred Cordon were accustomed to keeping a force of from ten to twelve men working on the road through the summer months.

The first macadamized road in the country was built between Willard and Hot Springs, a distance of three and one-half miles. This was done with convict labor. It was an experiment and the first tried out by the state. A report given October, 1926, by A. E. Holmgren states:

"At the Weber County line on the south, the first two miles of hard surfaced road built in our country was laid by the Gilkuson construction company north of the warm springs. It was sixteen feet wide and cost approximately \$25,000 per mile, built on a fifty-fifty basis, by county and state."

The next 9 miles from south Willard to south Brigham cost \$28,000 per mile or a total of \$252,000 built by the Phelps Construction company, and financed by the mill county levy and state road bond.

In recent years our roads have been widened to four lane highways made of the best of concrete.

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Willard Choir assembled in front of the rock house of Robert B. Baird, seated at organ, who was director of the choral group.

Music In The Early Days

In the early 60's, the musical side of the community was developed and improved under the leadership of Dan Tovey, David P. Jones and Edward Woolsey, all Welsh men direct from Wales. These men organized a good adult choir. It was with these men that Prof. Evan Stephens, when a boy, began his study of music. A juvenile choir and brass band were among the things accomplished; although, previous to the brass band, a good martial band of fife and drum had done splendid service.

Willard has especially been noted for its musical ability. Evan Stephens distinguished himself as a man of exceptional musical ability. He was largely self-taught, and through energy and determination, rose to be the leader of the Great Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir and as a result of his efforts, it became one of the great singing organizations of the country.

They sung under his direction at the Chicago World's Fair in 1896 and became noted

nationally and internationally. Evan Stephens, besides being a great leader of song, became noted as a writer and composer of many L.D.S. hymns and anthems which today are among the most popular L.D.S. church music. For many years, he conducted and built the famous Tabernacle Choir to the aggregation of over three hundred voices. They have been broadcasting each Sunday morning from the Great Mormon Tabernacle since 1929, over a national hookup. They have won from the nation, great praise for their most inspiring music.

Robert B. Baird, another leader in music, both in vocal and organ and also of writing hymns, was leader for many years. He was a Scotchman and a good musician and actor. He was an agent for the Oregon Short Line railroad until he was retired by age.

Lewis Edwards wrote many songs and was especially outstanding in teaching chorus music to young people. He taught vocal and instrumental music in Willard and sur-

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rounding towns for many years.

Another Willard boy who distinguished himself as a singer and teacher of vocal music was Elihu Call. He worked himself up by his energy and initiative and determination to be one of our leading vocalists and teachers throughout the state.

Mrs. Lottie Owens Sackett was another leader in music in Willard. She conducted the Willard Choir and after moving to Salt Lake City, conducted the Singing Mothers of the Church for many years.

Hannah B. Nicholas for many many years has acted as accompanist on the organ and piano for our choir and other singers; always faithful and on the job. She is still available whenever her services are needed. Her services in the Willard ward are unprecedented.

Others who have contributed unselfishly of their musical talents are: Alice Lowe Nebeker, Geneve Marsh Higginbotham, Lottie Zundel, Edith Edwards Baddley, Audra Barker Call, Laverne Zundel Gull, Roberta Storey, Robert Woodyatt, Don Woodyatt, Fred Woodyatt and others have contributed much by their singing ability.

Other organists were Nancy Harding Nichols, Olive Harding Facer, Elsie Ward Lowe, Mae O. Brunker, Rachel B. Nelson, Amelia Taylor Davis, Leona Ward Hendrick, Gladys Brunker Woodyatt, Iris Woodyatt Wood, David T. Edwards, Della Dalton Smith, Minnie Owens White, Rula Ward Wright, Isabelle Dalton Seeger, Edith Edwards Baddley, Inez Grey Petersen, Doril White Horsley, Sarah Harding Davis, Mattie Facer Nebeker, Mona Baird Ward, Hylda Woodyatt Cook, Evelyn Woodyatt and Agnes White Andersen, Helen Jane Lemon, and Athlene Toombs.

Choristers were Beth Ward, John A. Ward, David C. Ward, Collin Wood, Mont Harmon, Joseph A. Harding, Vaughn Wassom, James White, Mae O. Brunker and Edith B. Harding.

The Bowery

On August 2, 1865, an interesting meeting was held under a comfortable, snug and substantial Bowery. It was 60 by 40 feet enclosed on the sides with boards (except at the entrance) and having a well put up stand composed of two planks. The entire back of the stand in its whole length, 40 by 10 feet high was covered by home made cloth; also in front of the speakers heads and at each end, bolts of home made cloth of various patterns and fineness were piled up; among these bolts were noticed one of linen and cotton. There were also apples, plums,

apricots, grapes, currants, enormous squash, cabbage and other fruits.

The speakers were Elders Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Heber C. Kimball, Franklin D. Richards and Brother B. H. Stenhouse.

(Taken from the Church Historian Office.)

This Bowery was located just north of the ditch on the public square, and a little east of where the little grove was. It was used in the summer for church purposes and celebrations.—H.B.N.

The First Dramatic Association Of Willard

A Dramatic Association was organized in North Willow Creek in 1855. The great problem was dramas and scenery, as there were no dramas to be had in the territory at that time. Thomas R. Hawkins agreed to write a play and a melodrama. He wrote one entitled "The Robber," the first drama staged in Willard. The plot of the play was laid in Mexico, and the theme was concerned with some of the customs of the Roman Catholic Church. The play was staged in the new adobe schoolhouse, and every nerve was strained to complete the stage properties for the performance. The production proved very satisfactory and the people of Willard were greatly surprised to find so much dramatic talent in their midst.

The players were: Verlim Dives, Abraham Dives, John P. Woods, Elisha Mallory, Thomas F. Hawkins, Evan Williams, Mathew W. Dalton, Robert Henderson, Orpha Warner, Ellen Woods, Hannah Cook and Mrs. Evan Williams.

Admission was 25c or five pound of flour. The flour was in great demand and sold readily for cash.



Evan Stephens, who came to Willard as a Welch immigrant convert, remained to become organist at the ward church, later was leader of the tabernacle choir in Salt Lake City.

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Amusements

Practically all amusements in early days were supplied by home talent. The efforts of these good people was praiseworthy and contributed many hours of pleasant recreation. There was no remuneration attached to efforts put forth by the performers who contributed their time and talents for the edification of the people.

The town supported a brass band for many years. On holidays the band serenaded the town and played at the exercises of the day, which consisted of a program in the church in the morning and competitive games, always ending with a baseball game in the afternoon.

Each Memorial Day exercises were held in the tabernacle in the morning and a parade, headed by the band, marched to the cemetery.

The members of the band were: R. B. Baird, leader; William Renshaw, J. A. Edwards, George F. Harding, David T. Edwards, Thomas H. Davis, Stillman Harding, John A. Ward, Joseph A. Harding, Oris A. Wells, Henry Edwards, Joseph Pettingill and John Sherman.

Willard also supported several violinists, including: John Pettingill, Joseph Pettingill, Hugh Pettingill, Nephi Brunker, Edward Morgan, John Taylor and Henry Stauffer, and at one time supported two orchestras. Playing at the church basement were R. B. Baird, clarinet; Wm. Renshaw, cornet; Hannah B. Nicholas, piano; Nephi Brunker, violin. Playing at Harding Hall were Joseph A. Harding, violin; J. A. Ward, clarinet; Gladys Woodyatt, piano; George F. Harding, bass violin; John Butler, violin; Henry L. Edwards, cornet.

Willard has since early days supported an excellent baseball team. Wm. Parsons was the father of baseball in Willard. He was an excellent player himself and had executive ability in handling his team. Among the early players were Cyril Call, Josiah Call, Alonzo Call, Orvis Call, George Cordon, Gordon Nicholas, Jasper Nebeker, Isaac Woodland, Oris Wells, Carson F. Wells, Frank Warner (an Indian), Brigham Nebeker, James S. Perry and John A. Ward.

The Present Church Building

The present Meeting House was built during the first term of Bishop George Facer. It stood unfinished for a number of years, because of persecution of leaders by U. S. Marshals on account of polygamy. Bishop Facer had to be away from home so much

that Brother John L. Edwards was appointed Acting Bishop with Joseph Hubbard and John J. Ward as counselors. They carried the work on energetically and finished the Meeting House. It had one large room, a full basement and a two story vestry on the north.

It was heated by coal stoves and the main room was separated by curtains. The basement was used as an amusement hall.

During Bishop Joseph Hubbard's term the annex was built. This was begun in 1913. This gave us more room. A coal furnace and steam heat, together with a baptismal font was installed. All together, these things were a great improvement for our Ward.

It was dedicated March 28, 1915 by Apostle George F. Richards.

The building when finished in 1890, cost \$20,000.00.

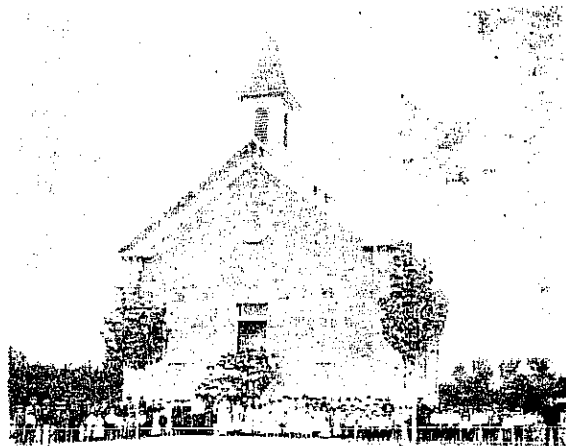
In 1914, the amusement hall and class rooms when finished cost \$22,500.00.

In Bishop Taylor's term, a comprehensive improvement was made in all, except the chapel. The north wall was pulled in so it was plumb, wooden trusses replaced by steel ones, stage remodelled, moved lavatories upstairs, made a bishop's office, a fine new kitchen—100 percent electric—closed the baptismal font, put in a stoker and made three nice large classrooms upstairs and two small ones in the basement, bought pianos, a Hammond Electric Organ, moving picture, microphone and landscaped the grounds.

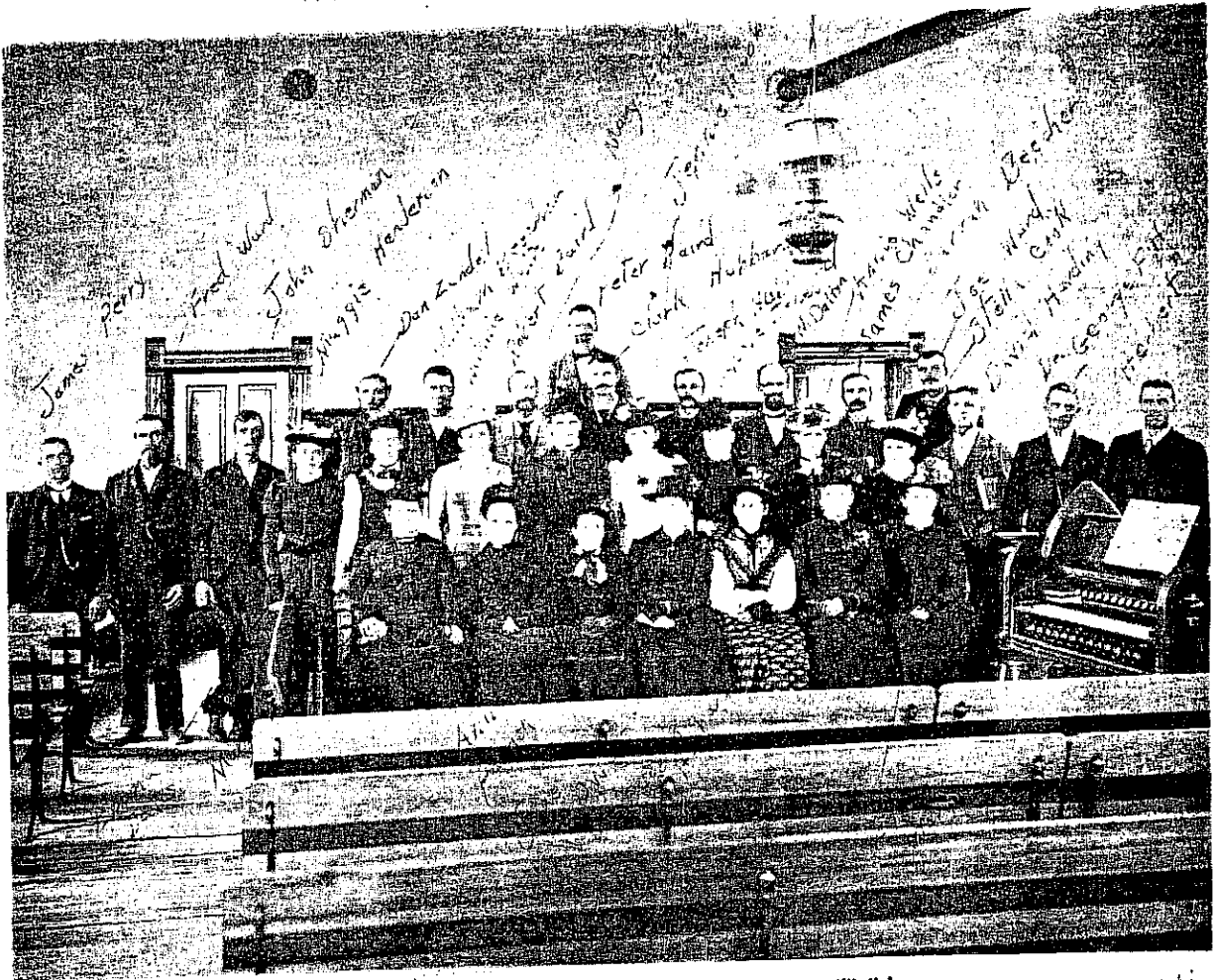
In 1946 the remodelling of amusement hall and classrooms cost \$31,390.00.

In 1946, the old Relief Society Meeting House was sold at auction and a fine room in the meeting house was assigned to the Relief Society. All of these rooms were painted and decorated and 600 chairs were bought.

In 1950, work was begun on remodelling the chapel.



WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951



Willard Ward Sunday School about 1890. Only four of the group are still living.

Organizations of Willard

In 1866, the foundation of the present Church Building was built by Dan Tovey and Dan Dennis.

The annex was began in 1913, during the term of Bishop Joseph Hubbard. Dedicated March 28, 1915, by Apostle George F. Richards, son of Apostle Willard Richards.

Relief Society was organized June 10, 1856.

Officers were Mary Ann Hubbard, president; Ellen Wood, first counselor; Emma Cordon, second counselor; Ann Ward, secretary, and Phebe Harding, treasurer.

Relief Society was reorganized 25th of April, 1868, presided over by Bishop Alfred Cordon. Mary Ann Hubbard, president; Ellen C. Wood, first counselor; Mary Harding, second counselor; Hannah Cook, secretary, and Phebe Harding.

Note: Mary Ann Hubbard was president

of this organization for more than 40 years.

Y.M.I.A. was organized October 19, 1875, with Junius F. Wells in charge. Edwin P. Cordon, president; James J. Chandler, first counselor; John J. Ward, second counselor, and Charles Cordon, secretary.

The Retrenchment Association or the Y.L.M.I.A. was organized July 27, 1875. Susannah Facer, president, with Mary Ann Ward, Sarah Agnes Call, Mary B. Cook, Jane Marsh, Jane Parsons and Eleanor M. Owens as counselors. Annie Brewerton and Sarah Renshaw, secretaries.

Sunday School — The Sunday School was organized April 17, 1870, with John D. Gibbs, superintendent; John T. Thain, assistant superintendent; Charles Wright, secretary; James J. Chandler, assistant secretary; John Hubbard, treasurer. The teachers were Sarah Parsons, Hannah Cook, Jane Hunter,

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951

James J. Chandler, John Hubbard, William Lowe, Omer Call, Homer Call, Martha A. Waite and John Dowdle.

For a while there was a branch of the Willard Ward in the north and in the south. They held their meetings, Sunday Schools and Primary.

The officers of the First Primary of the North Branch were Mrs. Verena Stauffer, president; Agnes White, first assistant; Agnes J. Perry, second assistant; Josephine White, secretary and Elizabeth Nebeker, assistant secretary. It was organized September 30, 1893.

The officers of the South Branch Primary were Fannie Singleton, president; Sarah Cordon, first assistant; Helena Cole, second assistant; Priscilla Cordon, secretary and Celia Woodland, assistant secretary.

At the first meeting held in January 1896, the two secretaries were released and Florence Singleton was appointed secretary with Lucy Hubbard as assistant secretary. The first organization was in the fall of 1893.

The first Sunday School of the North Branch, as recorded in 1870, was Charles L. Wood, superintendent; H. P. Madsen, first assistant; A. G. Barker, second assistant. They held their Sunday Schools in private homes for awhile, then they held it in the schoolhouse.

On August 12, 1877, the Sunday School was reorganized with Peter A. Nebeker as superintendent; Ulrich Stauffer, first assistant; George Smith, second assistant; George H. Facer, secretary; William Chandler, as-

sistant secretary.

The first Sunday School in South Willard was organized January 19, 1879 with E. P. Cordon, superintendent. The branch extended from Elijah Tams, then Robert Holmes property to the Hot Springs. There were 60 members. The families were Cordon's, Pettingill's, Woodland's, Whitaker's and Wood-yatt's.

First Events In Willow Creek (Willard)

- 1st Bishop—Charles W. Hubbard.
- 1st Blacksmith — Evan Williams and Jonathan Wells.
- 1st Broom—Made in 1851. Made of weeds after threshing.
- 1st Campaign — 2 Oct. 1857 during Johnson Army invasion.
- 1st Canyon Road—1856 by Richard J. Davis, William Welker and T. W. Brewerton.
- 1st Celebration—24 July 1856.
- 1st Death — John McCrary. Five days old August 1854.
- 1st Telegrapher—1867 George A. Meeers.
- 1st Dairy—George Mason and Robert Henderson.
- 1st Dramatic—1855.
- 1st Dressmaker—Hannah Cook.
- 1st Fort — 1853. Completed in 1855.
- 1st Glovemaker — Charlotte Cole, Bethia Wells and Mary Facer.
- 1st Grist Mill—Mallory Brothers.
- 1st House—Elisha Mallory.
- 1st House With Wooden Roofs—Owen Owens
- 1st Iron Mine—M. W. Dalton sold to Simon Bamberger in 1870.
- 1st Mayor — George W. Ward.
- 1st Milliner — Jane Owens and Marion Perry
- 1st Y.M.M.I.A.—Edwin P. Cordon, president; James J. Chandler and J. J. Ward, Assistants.
- 1st News Agent—Solomon Warner.
- 1st Postmaster — Salmon Warner.
- 1st Public Square — Agnes Owen's lot.
- Rock Ditch completed to the mountains 1864.



Harding Store and dance hall



Hermit George Lemons at his home in Willard Canyon

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951

Bishops And Counsellors Of Willard

- (1) Joseph L. Lish (Presiding Elder)
1st Counselor Jonathan Wells
2nd Counselor Dwight Harding
- (2) Charles W. Hubbard
1st Counselor Jonathan Wells
2nd Counselor Dwight Harding
- (3) Verlam Dives
1st Counselor John Robinson
2nd Counselor William Gardner
- (4) Alfred Cordon
1st Counselor George Facer
2nd Counselor Richard Davis
- (5) George W. Ward
1st Counselor George Facer
2nd Counselor Mathew W. Dalton
- (6) George Facer
1st Counselor Edwin P. Cordon
2nd Counselor Samuel N. Cook
- (7) Abraham Zundel
1st Counselor E. P. Cordon
2nd Counselor Samuel N. Cook
- (8) George Facer
1st Counselor Edwin P. Cordon
2nd Counselor Samuel N. Cook
- (9) Wm. J. Facer
1st Counselor Helgar J. Packer
2nd Counselor John M. White
2nd Counselor Apollos B. Taylor
- (10) Joseph Hubbard
1st Counselor Helgar J. Packer
1st Counselor Apollos B. Taylor
2nd Counselor Apollos B. Taylor
2nd Counselor Lorenzo D. Perry
2nd Counselor David T. Edwards
2nd Counselor Pryor Facer
- (11) Ephraim White
1st Counselor Willard Facer
2nd Counselor Ulysses C. Taylor
Alonzo Barker Jr.
1st Counselor Irvin Perry
2nd Counselor Ulysses C. Taylor
2nd Counselor Alonzo Barker Jr.
2nd Counselor Irvin Perry
2nd Counselor Israel Larkin
- (12) J. Wesley Perry
1st Counselor George L. Braegger
2nd Counselor LeRoy Gull
2nd Counselor Merlin Cook
- (13) Apollos B. Taylor
1st Counselor Orvin M. Lemon
2nd Counselor Lavoy Call
2nd Counselor Boyd Jeppeson
- (14) Delbert E. Cook
1st Counselor Boyd Jeppeson
2nd Counselor Rex Edwards
1st Counselor Rex Edwards
2nd Counselor Charles Lofthouse

Ward Clerks

Charles Wright	Israel Larkin
James J. Chandler	Mabel Larkin
David C. Hubbard	Rex Edwards
Benjamin D. Harding	Merlin Cook
Frank L. Lowe	Wendell Hubbard
Joseph A. Harding	

Members Of Our Community Who Have Held Prominent Offices

Charles W. Hubbard—Member of the Territorial Legislature.

George W. Ward—County Commissioner for 25 years.

Thomas W. Brewerton—Selectman or County Commissioner.

Peter Nebeker—County Commissioner for two terms and School Board member for 8 years.

William Lowe — County Commissioner for two terms and member of the State Legislature.

Peter Lowe—County Commissioner for two terms and member of the State Legislature.

S. N. Cook—County Commissioner and member of the State Legislature for one term and School Board member.

John Alfred Edwards—County Treasurer for two terms. State Auditor one term.

James J. Chandler — Member of County School Board for four years. Principal of Willard school for twenty years.

Herbert H. Cordon—County Sheriff for two terms. Special Detective for the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific R. R. for 30 years. Retired.

Wm. E. Cole—Major General U.S.A. 25 years. Fought in World War I.

Justin D. Call—District Judge for two terms. County Attorney for one term.

Benjamin C. Call — District Attorney for four years. County Attorney for two years.

Wm. Vosco Call — U.S. Marshal for five years.

Isabella Dalton Seeger — County Recorder for two terms.

R. E. Davis—Sheriff for four years. Member of State Land Board for 5 years and Warden of the State Penitentiary for 12 years.

Wm. E. Davis—County Attorney for four years. District Attorney for four years.

D. C. Hubbard—County Superintendent for two terms. Member of State Legislature.

Wm. J. Lowe—County Attorney for two terms. District Attorney for two terms.

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951

Melvin Nebeker—County Surveyor.
 Christena Madsen—County Recorder for two terms.
 Helen W. Benedict — County Recorder for two terms.
 Irl R. Ward—County Assessor for one term.
 John J. Ward — County Treasurer for one term.
 Benjamin D. Harding—County Treasurer for two terms.
 John H. Zundel — County Sheriff for 24 years.
 A. P. Dalton—Member of School Board.
 J. Hyrum Ward — Member of State Liquor Control for three years.
 Ephraim White—State Agriculture Inspector Deputy for 10 years, U. S. Investigating Prohibition Deputy for six years.
 James M. White—Utah State Inspector in Weights and Measures for four years.
 Owen Nebeker—Warden of State Prison for one term. State Prohibition Deputy for 12 years.
 Abraham Zundel—Member of 1st State Legislature for one term. Mail Carrier from Ft. Limhi on the Salmon in Idaho to Salt Lake City, from 1855 to 1857.
 Maria Zundel—Appointed March 15, 1901, as member of State Silk Commission for 5 years.
 Dwight B. Harding—County Brand Inspector.
 Daniel R. Woodland—County Brand Inspector.
 J. Welton Ward—Member of State Tax Commission.
 Joseph M. Zundel — Member of State Tax Commission.
 Merlin N. Cook—County Clerk.

Doctors

Lester Barker
 Hyrum Hubbard
 John Hubbard
 John R. Morgan
 Geo. F. Harding
 Jacob D. Harding
 Vernon L. Ward
 Lester Ward
 Wm. M. Nebeker
 Fred Stauffer
 Ernest Ward
 Wm. T. Ward
 Milton Hubbard

Reese Hubbard
 James S. Perry
 William J. Lowe
 George H. Lowe

SURVEYORS

Philip Elsey
 Baird Nelson
 Winslow Cole
 Melvin Nebeker
 Leo Baddley
 Wallace Ward
 Robert Dalton

NURSES

Beulah Nebeker
 Mollie H. Morgan
 Elsie Braegger
 Caroline Stauffer
 Sarah Hardy
 Norma Lemon
 Emma B. Loveland

Judge
 Waldemar A. Call
 Aquilla Nebeker

Lawyers

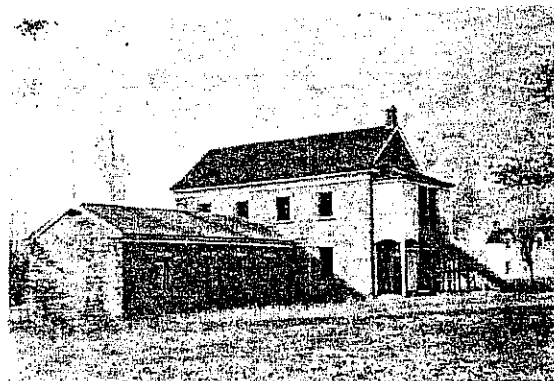
George J. Marsh
 Glen Hubbard

Willard School Teachers

Henry Thatcher, 1st
 Ada Chandler
 Charles Wright
 Esther C. Stewart
 James J. Chandler
 Royal Lowe
 D. C. Hubbard
 Sarah H. Horsley
 Wm. J. Lowe
 Olive M. Andersen
 Wm. E. Morgan
 Margaret C. Morris
 Elizabeth Nebeker
 Collin Wood
 Elizabeth Harding
 James M. White
 Kate Owens
 Josephine Woodland
 A. B. Taylor
 Martha H. Parrish
 Ida T. White
 Cynthia Z. Ward
 Elsie J. W. Lowe
 Ellis Lowe
 Martha W. Pettingill
 Ellen Z. Dawson
 Bernice B. Darley
 Veda Mason
 Stillman Harding
 Ella Lowe
 David Harding
 Eliza H. Salisbury
 Horatius Cole
 Rachel H. White
 Mary E. O. Ward
 Margaret Davis
 Mary C. Brunner
 Marguerita H. Kellar
 Jane M. Cole
 Marion P. Johnson
 Joseph M. Dudley
 Agnes P. Nebeker
 Joan Call

Agnes W. Owens
 J. Welton Ward
 Mae B. Jackson
 Owen Ward
 Sarah Z. Josephson
 George D. Harding
 Blanche Cole
 Phebe Harding
 Sarah R. Wells
 Rose A. Jones
 Jennie H. Lloyd
 Lucinda Z. Beecher
 Charles Cordon
 Gwen H. Redford
 Lucy P. Doyle
 Louise Kunzler
 Eliza M. Mason
 Lee Nebeker
 Mary A. Morgan
 Alice Harding
 Forstner Zundel
 Mollie H. Morgan
 Martha B. Woodland
 Sylvia Mason
 Orvis Call
 Irma White
 Marie B. Ward
 Melva Braegger
 D. C. Ward
 George Osmond
 Hulda Kimball
 James Murray
 Abigail Abbott
 Alexander Perry
 Mary A. Hubbard
 Pauline Hubbard
 Emma M. Davis
 Martha L. Harris
 Marcel M. Ryan
 Melba W. Hoopes
 June Cordon
 Audra B. Call
 Liza Call Nelson

Ida Woodgett
Marie Ward
Bell Ward



Old rock school house and ward meeting house

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951

Charles N. Hubbard
James S. Perry
Moroni Beecher
Pauline M. Ramsay
Alfred Ward
T. Norton Brunker
Isaac Waddell
Wm. W. Owens
John Hubbard
Ida W. Higley
Samuel Warner
Tilda W. Owens
Frank Warner
Charlotte O. Sackett
Mrs. Hucknail
Delta Cole
Thomas Hawkins
Mary L. L. Lee
Hattie Chandler
J. A. Ward
Wm. Chandler
Marion D. Ward
Elma Wood
Addie M. Westerberg
Althea H. Gardner

Marion N. Cook
Ethel B. Jeppesen
Jennie H. Dalton
Lavinia Rock
D. F. Harding
Lucy Nebeker
Cleon Lemon
Aseal Taylor
Arlene S. Jorgensen
Ida Perry
Carma N. Simper
Esther L. Stalker
Julia H. Wellings
Vilate C. Nuhn
Iva M. McAllister
Iva S. Archibald
Isabella P. Dalton
Genova L. Robinson
Edward Ward
Veda M. Schanky
Dr. Geo. F. Harding
Dr. Jacob D. Harding
Ralph J. Harding
Barbara P. Larkin
Eleanor P. Petersen

Keith Pettingill
Wilford Pettingill
Floyd Perry
William Rolfe
Ernest Stauffer
Fern Stauffer
Benjamin Stark
Leonard Smith
Henry Rolfe

**Veteran Of Spanish-
American War**
"Vic" Grandpre
Veterans of

Civil War
John Dial
Peter Rock
C. L. Marshal
Mr. Beasley

World War II Veterans

Dean Baddley
Harold Baddley
Elmer Baker
Wayne Baker
Carl S. Barker
Dean Barker
Harry Barker
Rex L. Barker
Louis R. Barnes
Frank Boss
Alfred Boss
Arthur Leslie Boss
Glenn G. Braegger
James E. Braegger
Roy George Braegger
Roy L. Braegger
Max A. Brunker
Herbert Butler
Leland T. Carlson
Blaine Clay
Wallace Clay, Jr.
Douglas Cook
George W. Cook
Sidney N. Cook
Alexander P. Dalton
Jack R. Davis
John P. Dial
William I. Dial
Nelson P. Crowell
Charles J. Edwards
John E. Edwards
Max P. Facer
Darwin Facer
Wayne G. Facer
Parker W. Facer
Robert W. Farmer
Odeen L. Forsgren
Irvin S. Graser
Kenneth Graser
Verl Graser
Wayne V. Graser
Theron Gull
O'Ryan Gull
Lewis Harding
Stillman J. Harding
Raymond L. Harrop

Ronald G. Mackey
Felix Mackek
Darrell G. Madsen
Lawrence Molgard
Lynn Molgard
Robert W. Morgan
Gordon B. Nicholas
Boyd Parsons
Vernal Parsons
Elmer R. Perry
Joseph Creer
Leroy Smith
Irvin Smith
Grant Taylor
Grant Ward
Ralph Ward
Don Woods
Ross Woods
Elmer H. Ward
Ottis Wood
Richard Ward
Noble Wells
Leo W. Wells
Rex Oberhansley
Floyd Pettingill
Gay Pettingill
Rex W. Pettingill
Verner W. Sparks
Earl C. Taylor
Joseph P. Waite
Keith Warren
Alma Warren
Alvin F. Wells
Fred Wendell
Frank Woodland
Duane P. Woodland
Perry Woodland
Mark Woodland
Orville Woodland
Marlin Woodland
Kent Woodland
T. Wayne Woodland
Glen Woodyatt
Kenneth Woodyatt
Don R. Woodyatt
Bert Lemon

World War I Veterans

Frank Braegger
Lee Barker
T. Norton Brunker
Joseph Carlson
Cyrus Clay
Roscoe Cole
Winslow Cole
Merlin Cook
Orley Dial
Parker Faser
Leo Facer
Walter Finn
John L. Finn
Earnest Hubbard
Wesley Hubbard
Milton Hubbard
Lester Hubbard
Arthur Jacobsen
David Kunzler
Earl Lemon
Cleon Lemon
Abraham Mathewson
Brigham Nebeker
Marcellus Nebeker
Aquila Nebeker
Wendell Nebeker
Lee Nebeker
Lester Owens
Elwood Pettingill

Martin Smith
Elijah Tams
Aseal Taylor
William Ward
Clifford Wood
Rulon White
Wallace Ward
Irl B. Ward
David C. Ward
Owen Wells
George A. Ward
Lyman Wells
Alton Wells
Edward Whitaker
John A. Woodland
Fred Woodyatt
James O. White
Milton Zundel
Robert Dalton
George C. Baddley
Malcolm J. Baird
Clarence J. Braegger
Harold Hunter
Gleon Jeppson
Leo Baddley
John G. Braegger
George B. Cook
Clarence J. Jones

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951

Robert M. Ipsen
Eli P. Jensen
Clark Ipsen
Merl Ipsen
Boyd H. Jeppeson
Ervin H. Jensen
Fred Jones
Kay Hubbard
Chester Keyes
Gale H. Keyes
Theodore Keyes
Theron Keyes
Floyd Kunzler
Grant Kunzler
Raymond Kunzler
Daniel Larkin
Larry Larkin
Israel Larkin Jr.
Leo J. Lee
Merlin S. Lemon
Orvin L. Lemon
Roy G. Lemon
Donald Lowe
J. Kent Lowe
Parker Lowe
Peter M. Lowe
Richard E. Lowe

Lorin Ward
Ross Nebeker
Ferron K. Nebeker
Kenneth N. Nebeker
Mearle C. Marsh
Ira Archibald
Eldridge Wood
Jack Gunther
David Larkin
Eddie Knutson
Earl Zundel
Mont Zundel
James W. Zundel
Lowell Alvord
Kenneth Zundel
Howard Bedford
Darrel Woodland
Farrell Boss
Wayne Priebe
Leon Carver
Lamont Hess
Albert Bender
Parker Braegger
Darwin Facer
Reed Hubbard

Taylor, 4 years; Harvey Woodyatt, 2 years; Ellis P. Lowe, 5 years; Reuben Nebeker, 2 years; J. Welton Ward, 8 years; Ezra Nebeker, 4 years; Merlin Cook, 1 year; George Braegger 1 year; Leslie Brunner 2 years; Perry Dalton, 4 years.

Ogden River Canal

This project, usually referred to as Pineview reservoir and canal, has a real part in the development of Willard. The reservoir is located in the bottom of Ogden canyon. It has formed a good sized lake which extends up the canyon for several miles to the town of Huntsville and impounds a large amount of water for irrigation which runs in canals both north and south from the canyon. The water collected comes from the watershed of Ogden River and is runoff or surplus water which used to go into Great Salt Lake.

The canal, which extends north, ends at Box Elder canyon at Brigham City. It was begun in 1935 and water was first turned in June 1937.

It is made of cement and will carry 120 second feet of water. Shares of water were sold to subscribers to be used on land along the Wasatch foothills thus reclaiming thousands of acres for use.

Outlets were made for the convenience of the users and cement laterals made to the farms to prevent washing. The U.S. government built the project and gave the subscribers a long period of time to pay for it. They also have to maintain the system. The canal is at the foot of the mountains and by means of siphons, aqueducts, etc., has a gravity flow to the end several emergency dams have been made in case of washouts or other damage.

This system has brought under cultivation very much high land that was practically waste land before, but which is now most valuable for fruit growing, because of less danger from frost. It releases, also, land lower in the fields for other crops where once fruit trees grew without much success.

The most noticeable advantage is in South Willard because of the large amount of dry land there. The change made by the canal is one of most striking phenomena of our community.

Willard As A Civic Community

In the fall of 1851, Willow Creek, now Willard, was surveyed by Henry G. Sherwood assisted by Cyril Call, grandfather of Benj. C. Call, who took up land for his sons.

In 1859, at a mass meeting, it was voted to change the name of No. Willow Creek to Willard, in honor of Apostle Willard Richards. In February, 1870, by an Act of the Utah Legislature, Willard received her charter as a city. An election held August 1, 1870, George W. Ward was elected Mayor. The City Councilmen were T. W. Brewerton, Abraham Zundel, Homer Call, John P. Wood and Thomas S. Woodland with Alfred Ward, recorder, and Owen Owens, marshal.

The following have been Mayor of Willard: George W. Ward for 15 years; T. W. Brewerton, 3 years; John J. Ward for 2 years; Peter Lowe, 4 years; James M. Dalton, 4 years; S. N. Cook, 2 years; John L. Edwards, 4 years; Abraham Zundel, 2 years; C. F. Wells, 2 years; Joseph H. Mason, 4 years; James M. White, 2 years; William Lowe, 2 years; A. B.

The Relief Society Building

In January, 1878, the members of the Willard Ward Relief Society felt the need of building a house in which to have meetings and also to have a place to store their wheat. The members of the bishopric and other brethren of the priesthood sanctioned the movement and were very cooperative, giving advice and donating their services.

The executive officers of the Relief Society were: Mary Ann Hubbard, president; Jane Owens, first counselor; Mary J. Harding, second counselor; Hannah Cook, secretary.

A building committee was appointed with Charles Wood as chairman and architect. The land was donated by Moses Dudley. Other donations consisted of all Sunday eggs, boards, molasses and small contributions of money.

The lumber was obtained from "The Little Valley," now known as Mantua. The first thousand feet of lumber was purchased for \$19.00. The rest of the lumber was purchased as needed. The total cost of the building was \$1,076.10 (One Thousand and Seventy-six Dollars and Ten Cents). The framework was constructed and a severe wind blew it down, but was soon rebuilt.

The building was to have two stories. The upper floor was to be used for meetings and socials. This part was to be shared by the Y.L.M.I.A. The entrance to this apartment was to be made from the street on the west and up a flight of stairs to the north part of the building. The lower or first floor was to contain the wheat bins, which were partitioned off. The approach to this part was from the east. The lower floor contained one room, which was for The City Council Meetings.

While this house was being built, the one hundred and thirty-six members of the Relief Society were busy sewing carpet rags. The carpet rags were to be woven into a twenty-five yard carpet to cover the floor and stairs. Buying shades for the windows, working mottoes for the adornment of the walls were also projects that the members of the Society put over during the time the building was being built. There was also a coal and wood cellar under the building.

The building was dedicated the 29th day of April, 1880. Bishop George W. Ward offered the dedicatory prayer. Sister Eliza R. Snow was present and spoke at the services. The benches for the room were made by the brethren.

A brass bell was later hung on the west gable. Collections for the purchase of the bell were taken in the Ward Sunday School. A bell rope was attached to the bell and extended through the ceiling and floor of the upper room. It was rung from the lower floor. Rain, coming through the bell rope hole damaged the plaster and whitewash, so a belfry was built over the bell.

Brother Charles Wood was accorded the honor of ringing the bell for the first time. Brother Moses Dudley was appointed to ring the bell, to announce the meetings of all organizations, one hour before the meetings began. The bell was also rung to warn polygamists that the U. S. Deputy Marshals were on their way from Ogden to Willard. The ringing of the bell was a signal for all polygamists to be in hiding at the arrival of the officers. The bell was also rung for curfew purposes, and to notify the people that at 6 A. M. their cows were to be taken for the day to a range. The range, of course, was a town pasture and owned by the citizens of the town. The bell was also rung to notify the people that help was needed, such as to put out a fire or to assist in the finding of a lost child. After the dismantling of the building, the bell was taken to the D.U.P. Relic Hall in Brigham City for safe keeping.

With the passing of the years, changes have been made to the building. A new granary was erected a few yards east of the Relief Society building. The purpose was to store wheat; thus, taking it away from the meeting place of the associations. The old iron stove, that roasted the women's faces, while shivers crept up their backs, was replaced by an up-to-date Heatrola. The stairs leading to the upper room were rebuilt to



Relief Society house removed in 1946

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951

make an easier assent. The walls were papered, a handsome broadloom carpet was bought to cover the floors and attractive shades, curtains and drapes were hung at the windows.

The building now (1942) is in good condition, considering the many years of service. Due to the color of the paint, that once covered it, it was known as the "White House." It now stands out quite prominently with an attractive coat of ivory paint. The meetings of the Relief Society are still held in the building.

(Written by Alice Harding, now deceased).

(NOTE)

April 9, 1946—The Willard Ward Relief Society Building was sold to the highest bidder, in compliance with the order of The Presiding Bishopric of the Church, in the fulfillment of their desires "To have all church property beautified, previous to the Centennial year of 1947."

Harper Billings, Jr. bought the building for \$250.00. The building was moved to Perry and has been reconstructed and is now used for housing the employees of the canning company.

The Relief Society then held their meetings in a room that was designated by the bishopric. The \$250.00 which was paid for the purchase of the building, was placed in a "Savings Account" in the Brigham City Bank. We paid for all expenses in furnishing the room. We bought new chairs, curtains and draperies. We also had the rug cleaned and resized and put a pad under it. We even paid \$150.00 for the large double doors put in at the west side of the room. A floor lamp was also purchased, and the picture of Christ was given us by the church offices. Martha Wells gave us an electric clock, and doilies were given us for the chairs by Rachel B. Nelson, Lillie Brunker and Grace B. Nicholas. The picture of the old building that is hanging in the room was given by Sister Lois Billings.

Edith E. Baddley, president
Audra B. Call, 1st Counselor
Myrtle Toombs, 2nd Counselor
Hannah B. Nicholas, Sec.-Treas.

Water Supply

When the town of Willard was first settled, it was necessary for the Pioneers to build for the future; therefore, resources, land, water and protection from Indian raids were to be considered as of primary importance.

Naturally, shelter and homes were built where water was to be had for culinary purpose. The melting snow made the natural streams and along these streams, land was cultivated and crops were planted and the irrigation of crops was begun.

The seed brought by the Pioneers was carefully guarded and one and one-half bushels of grain to the acre and the yield was sufficient to produce seed for the next year. Not only was wheat grown but fruit trees and vegetables were planted.

It was customary to plant only the amount of seed for family use at first because there was no sale for the surplus.

In 1851 and 52 everyone had their own garden, but before the season was over; owing to seepage water became scarce and it was necessary to haul water in barrels from the canyons for home and for livestock.

As the population increased it became necessary to increase production. Nearly all the public projects were completed through the cooperative effort and church leadership.

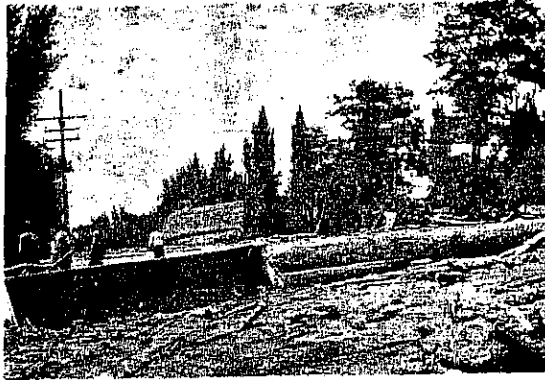
In 1857, a meeting was called by the presiding officer and a committee of young men were chosen to investigate how the amount of water could be increased and brought down into the valley without waste. As a result, members of the Ward gave volunteer service, contributing time, team and hard work to increase the water supply.

The result was; furrows were ploughed and ditches made wide enough and deep enough to carry the water down to the valley level. Later this main stream was given a rock base so that the loss by seepage on the way down the canyon was very little and the amount of water by this means was sufficient for all purposes.

About 1860, many of the settlers dug surface wells near their homes using this water in the home. As more land was cultivated, the distribution was changed and the streams divided from the main mountain stream.

The first surface well was dug on what is now Joseph R. Lowe's lot, which was sixty-five feet deep. Later as the farmers were irrigating the water was reached in the surface wells at a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet.

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951



Willard Main Street after 1923 flood

The Flood Of 1923

Beginning in the early evening hours of August 13, 1923, a heavy downpour of cloud-burst proportions struck Willard and the nearby mountains. This deluge was especially heavy in the hills so that the runoff from the bare hills accumulated in the bottom of the canyon and sent a flood of water down into the settlement, causing great damage to many homes and carrying away many out-buildings. The main highway was made impassable and traffic was diverted to the fields to get around the debris. Several feet of slimy mud was deposited in some homes, and it was weeks before order was restored.

This flood was the result of overgrazing of the hillsides by sheep and cattle, which left the terrain devoid of vegetation so necessary to keep water from cutting gullies, and retaining the water in the soil.

The Willard C. C. Camp restored this watershed by terracing and planting grass, thereby preventing the water from accumulating in the canyon. This area was made a part of the Cache National Forest and at the present time is controlled from overgrazing.

Two lives were lost in this flood. They were Mary Ellen Brewerton and Agnes Mason Ward, mother and wife, respectively of Irl B. Ward.



Alfred Ward's residence after the 1923 flood

Willard Cemetery

Nestled at the base of the majestic Wasatch range, commanding a striking view of the scenic countryside, lies the Willard City cemetery. Here in the picturesque setting, surrounded by the mountains and the mirrored lake, lies the departed sons and daughters of Willard.

Green grass and well-placed shrubbery now mark their resting place, where, only a few years ago, sagebrush and June grass entwined with shaggy "flags" to make this hallowed plot of ground unsightly.

The first that was buried in this cemetery was Mrs. Caroline Jones, wife of Zepheniah Jones. She died December 18, 1869.

IMPROVEMENTS

The cemetery was under the supervision of the officials of Willard City. There was a great desire among the people of Willard to have it beautified. In 1946, and in compliance with certain laws of the State of Utah, a commission was appointed by Governor Herbert Maw. The commission were George W. Facer, Gus Perry and Delbert Cook. Certain formalities had to be gone through before any further steps were taken.

Hannah B. Nicholas was appointed by the commission to be their secretary-treasurer. On March 5, 1948, a mass meeting was called for the purpose of finding out the full desires and wishes of the people in regard to the beautifying of the cemetery. The commission was authorized to proceed with the plan.

On March 25, 1948, the Commercial Club of Brigham City gave a banquet in the classrooms of the church. Four hundred and ninety-five dollars was cleared and was the initial payment for the project. The name of the project was Willard Precinct Cemetery Maintenance District.

The assessment was \$100.00 per lot and planted to grass by the commission, \$75.00 per lot if taken care of by lot owners.



Post Office at Willard

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951

"Better Than Southern Parks," Says Loca Booster Regarding Willard Scenic Area

By B. C. Call

I have just returned from a five-day, twelve-hundred mile trip by motor to Wayne County Wonderland, Bryce National park, and the North rim of the Grand canyon, looking down most of the time and seeing inanimate red, gray, yellow and white sandstone and shale, all of which was very beautiful. However, when I returned home I wished to look and travel upward, seeing something alive yet equally beautiful and colorful, so I drove my car on a four-hour sixteen-mile trip to the Willard Peaks. Traveling south from Mantua, the motor of my car was warm when I shifted into second, but I did not murmur nor complain about the road as I clearly remembered the many double loops and hairpin curves we had to take in low, traveling to and from the southern parks.

The beautiful wild flowers of summer months with all the colors and shadings of the spectrum had disappeared, but the first touch of frost had turned the oak leaves and maple, chokecherry, serviceberry, elderberry, scrub oak, and mahogany into a blaze of brilliant hues. Generally referred to as "buck brush," mahogany is valuable as a browsing feed for deer which inhabit the mountainous region.

As the car ascended the mountain, my passengers and I saw many taller trees, including blue spruce, a symmetrical evergreen, blue-green in foliage, and selected as Utah's state tree. Here, too, growing on the same level as the spruce, are the white and yellow pine, and farther up three species of juniper trees, commonly referred to as cedars. From 89 fifteen miles east of Logan, a trail one and one-fourth miles long has been built to Juniper Jardine, a tree thought to be 3000 years old, and our old junipers, if studied, would probably show equally interesting history. Within my lifetime, Rocky Mountain red cedar growing east of Willard was used by the residents to make cedar chests, and the tasteless wood of balsam for butter bowls and cheese containers. Bark from Douglas fir or red pine was used in tanning hides for shoes and harness leather. Groves of aspen trees, generally called "quaking asp," because of their shimmering leaves, are growing at the 7000 foot level on our way up the mountain. In Autumn their golden foliage adds beauty to the landscape, while

their sweet fragrance is mingled with that of the pine, spruce and cedar.

Before entering the basin, which is about three miles by one and one-half miles in area, a gate is opened and at the south side of Old Baldy or Willard Peak, 9768 feet above sea level, lifts his bald but majestic head and bids you enter and refresh yourself at the lake, lying at his feet 827 feet below. From the top of Willard Peak, also referred to as Ben Lomond by early explorers, and which can be reached by a short hike, three lower peaks can be seen to the west. Clearly visible from the town of Willard, with their white scarves and dark skirts, I think of as the Three Sisters. Not so high, but with massive, stooped shoulders Father Time is standing north across the canyon, looking down as the water falls approximately 200 feet over perpendicular granite walls.

Inspiration Point, 6000 feet higher than the lake, is reached by an automobile road from the west end of the basin, winding through a beautiful forest. From this point, as well as from Willard Peak, spreads a breathtaking view of the city of Brigham, Willard, Malad, Cache and Salt Lake Valleys, islands of Great Salt Lake, Lucin Cut-Off, Pine View Reservoir, and mountains of Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada.

Hikers take the more direct and precipitous route as it zig-zags up Willard canyon, hearing the music of the stream as it splashes over the rocks, many large ones having been washed to the surface during the flood of several years ago. For the careful listener, the singing of the pines is sometimes punctuated by the drumming of grouse. On our motor trip by road, we saw a flock of grouse, three deer, a large porcupine, and many birds. In pioneer days the region was also a common habitat for the eagle and mountain goat.

Early mountaineers of Willard said that after Jim Bridger came down the Bear River from Cache Valley in his bull boat of hides, and discovered Great Salt Lake, he hiked up to the top of Willard Peak in order to more completely survey the lake and valley and that he cut his name and date of visit on a tree trunk. If that tree could be located and the inscription read, it would undoubtedly settle the dispute as to whether he, Etienne Provost, Jedediah Smith, or Peter Skeen Ogden first saw the inland sea. All came to Salt Lake Valley in 1824.

At the Grand Canyon lodge can be furnished a sure-footed western horse and guide on an overnight trip to the bottom of the gorge

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951

for \$54.00. At a small cost with the aid of a bulldozer a bridge trail could be constructed from a point beginning south east of Brigham City and intersecting the road near Perry reservoir, thereby cutting off five miles of the mountain road, or more direct up Willard canyon. What better project could the Box Elder County Sheriff's Posse sponsor than such a trail, an additional use for these splendid animals and the many riding horses of the county? Horseback riders can explore through winter and summer many mountain retreats inaccessible to the motorist.

With the united effort of civic and luncheon clubs, schools, church, and municipal organizations of Box Elder county, Willard Basin should be made the playground and picnic area for the people of northern Utah and southern Idaho. Springs could be developed and water piped to a central building, tables, benches and toilet facilities provided; the Forest service assisting in this project as it has done in many other places.

According to figures furnished me by Claud Allen of the U. S. Forest service, the peak just north of North Ogden and sometimes referred to as Mount Ben Lomond is 9,717 feet high, Mount Ogden located east of Ogden is 9,575 feet, and Willard Peak is 9,768 feet above sea level. Other figures obtainable place Willard Peak more than 100 feet above all the others.

Civilian Conservation Corps

In 1935 the U.S. government organized in many parts of the country, camps for unemployed young men. During the great depression it was almost impossible to find work. There was great concern about the welfare of the young people, so thousands were enlisted in the C.C.C.

Large camps were established in various places where they were lodged, clothed, fed and paid about \$30 a month. In addition they were provided social and recreational activities. This organization was semi-military for the purpose of maintaining discipline. The government and the communities provided public works so that the boys would be usefully employed and the country would benefit by their employment.

A camp was established in Willard on a tract of land belonging to A. B. Taylor, about a mile south of the Willard school and located one fourth mile east of the state highway. A roadway was made to the camp, culinary

water and electricity were connected and the building of a large camp was begun. Large barracks for sleeping quarters, a large dining room which was connected to a large modern kitchen would care for several score of men. There were large shops and storage sheds, quarters for the officers, and a library. Class instructions was given. Five acres were covered with buildings. A little park was made with lawn and a flag pole.

Their engineers surveyed the land round about. Irrigation ditches for farmers were made when the farmers furnished the materials. They made spillways and rock walls to divert high water. They did the rock work on the dyke on the highway, but the most important work they did was in flood control at the head of Willard canyon. As mentioned elsewhere in this book a cloudburst caused a flood in the canyon in August 1923, causing much damage to property, including destruction of the Utah Power and Light plant at the canyon's mouth.

The cause of the sudden runoff of water was excessive and unlimited grazing in the basin.

The C.C.C. established a "spike camp" at the head of the basin and trenches were dug on sides of the mountains, small reservoirs with spillways were made, reforestation was carried on and every precaution was taken to prevent water from running out of the canyon too fast. The city, county and state joined in buying the land and fenced it to keep cattle and sheep out. Since then there has been no flood trouble.

When employment by private enterprises resumed the C.C.C. was discontinued and the buildings of the C.C.C. were sold to A. B. Taylor. The place was converted into a dairy and fruit farm.



Oregon Short Line railway depot in Willard

WILLARD CENTENNIAL 1851-1951

Great Salt Lake

The Great Salt Lake, lying in the inter-mountain region, is one of the great landmarks of our country. Originally it was very much larger and very deep as the high water marks on the mountain testify. Its outlet to the sea was through Cache Valley north through Portneuf River to the Snake and then to the ocean.

It was discovered by James Bridger as far as the white people were concerned, was named Lake Bonneville after Captain Bonneville, the explorer. Captain Fremont explored it in a boat.

It is about 80 miles long and 40 miles wide and contains about 25% salt, not now having an outlet.

This large body of water has a tempering and benign influence on the climate of the surrounding country. Because of its large salt content much salt is made west of Salt Lake City.

When settlers first came to Willard the lake was high and washed against the tracks of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Diversion of water to irrigation has reduced the level and pasture and farm lands now exist on what was once lake bottom.

It was the home of numberless wild fowl, which could be shot without limit.

In the early days it was used for commerce, sailing vessels plying from Willard to other places, and a steamship line extended from Corinne to Salt Lake City. The coming of the railroad superceded lake travel.



Pioneer home of Dwight Harding who came in 1851

Nationality Of The First Settlers Of Willard

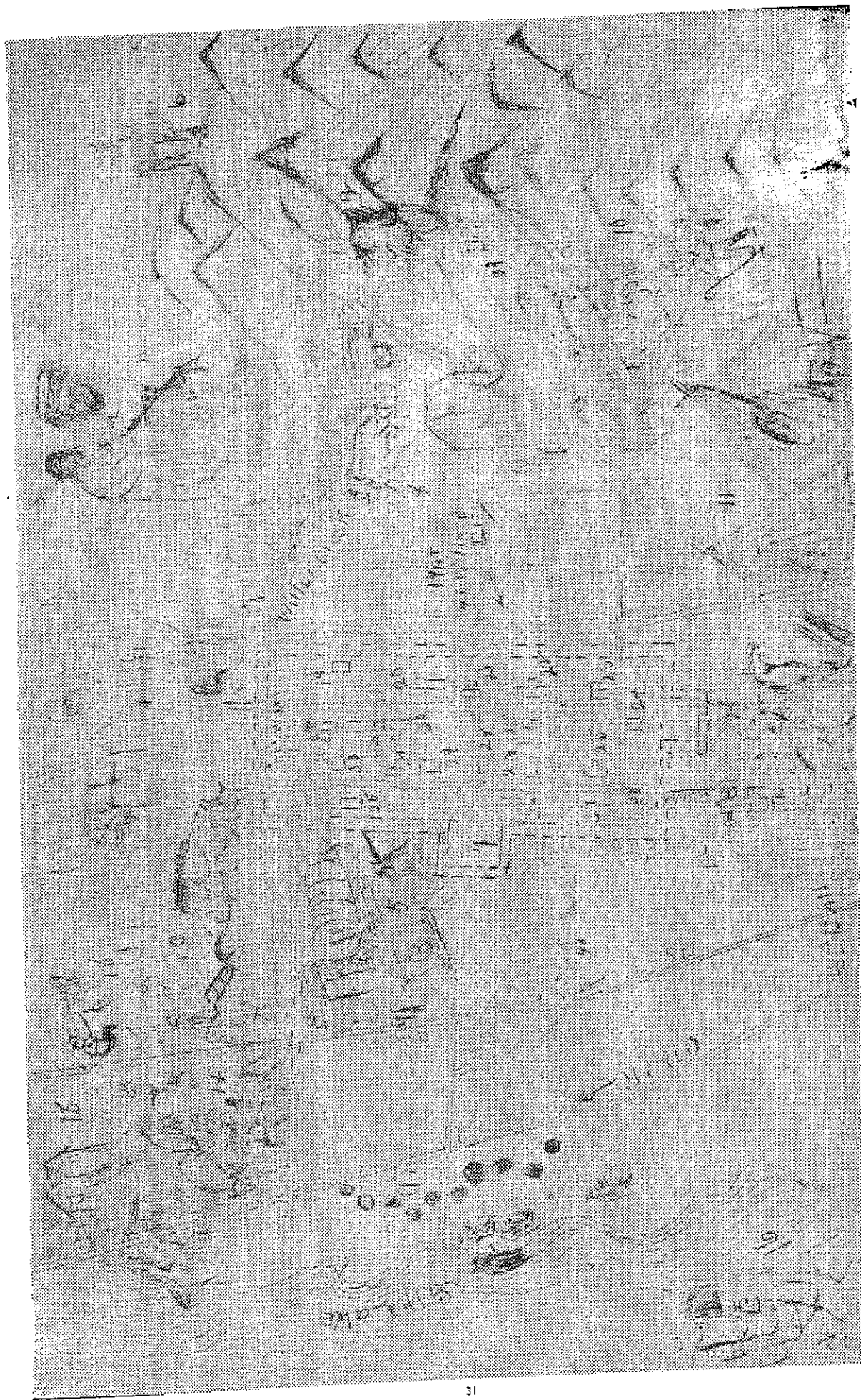
The people who first settled in Willard during the years of 1851-2-3 were all American born. Most of them had shared in the exodus from Nauvoo, and were all acquainted with the lives of the Pioneers. In the summer of 1853, several English and Scotch families came almost from their native countries. Later in the year, the Welsh Saints came in a company. So here in the little town of North Willow Creek, with about 500 souls, were representations of many of the states of the Union and of the European countries. Among these were musicians, weavers, blacksmiths, millwrights, and cobblers, to combine with the all important art of farming.

Willard is now 100 years old. A grand old town, with the best people of the earth and located in the most beautiful part of the earth. Let us all revere the names of our pioneers, and be thankful to our Heavenly Father that we are the descendants of such wonderful Pioneers.

WRITTEN BY JUDGE B. C. CALL AND HIS DAUGHTER MARIE CALL WEBB, STAGED BY REX EDWARDS AND MRS. EDITH BADDLEY.

- No. 1. A very ancient tribal settlement of mound builders located about 1251. Circular homes were 12 feet high, 30 feet in diameter. Buffalo were driven into a V-shaped trap and forced into the lake, making capture easy. Stone mills, pottery ware, arrow heads of flint and other relics can now be seen at Smithsonian Institute and U. P. Museum at Omaha, Nebraska.
- No. 2. Small number of cave dwellers lived here. Action of flood waters have covered lower parts of cave with sand and gravel.
- No. 3. James Bridger meets Indians who tell him of beaver and other fur bearing animals up Willow Creek canyon. No. 6. Bridger makes survey and prints his name on tree at top of mountain.
- No. 4. Julia McCrary and George Jason Wells, born here Aug. 22 and August 23, 1851, respectively.
- No. 5. Elizabeth Mallory first white child born in Box Elder County July, 1851, in wagon box.
- No. 7. Old Fort wall half mile long, quarter mile wide, began 1852 completed in 1855, built of rock on North and East sides, mud and rock on South and West sides, walls 12 feet high, two feet thick at top. One of the largest and strongest forts built in Utah.
- No. 8. Ox-team of M. W. Dalton drawing lumber from first saw mill on right fork Willard canyon.
- No. 9. First water-power molasses mill operated by John P. Wood.
- No. 10. Here Evan Stephens at the age of 16 years tended a flock of sheep and wrote, "A Mormon Boy," "Sweet Is The Breath of Morning Air," "True To The Faith" and other church hymns.
- No. 11. Indian wickiup made of willows and bark.
- No. 12. Narrow gauge Utah Northern Railroad train stopping in orchard and vineyard of Call Brothers to take grapes hanging on fence of railroad right-of-way.
- No. 13. First field being plowed by ox-team in Box Elder County.
- No. 14. John L. Edwards gathering beef cattle to sell to railroad company when Golden Spike was driven at Promontory.
- No. 15. First flour mill in Northern Utah built by Elisha Mallory, owned and remodeled by O. and H. Call.
- No. 16. Sailboat on lake operated by Gordon Nicholas between Willard and Promontory.
- No. 17. The old swimming hole just West of the county road.

(CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE)



HISTORY OF WILLARD FROM 1251 TO 1951 TOLD IN PICTURES AND ILLUSTRATING PAGEANT

- No. 18. Mill Pond fishing and bathing resort.
- No. 19. Home of Charles W. Hubbard, first Bishop of Willow Creek.
- No. 20. Meeting House, foundation of which, as well as homes hereafter mentioned, were built of rock taken from the old Fort.
- No. 21. First school house on which was a bell sometimes used to warn the brethren that U. S. Marshalls were in town.
- No. 22. Home of Omer Call where his wife, Eleanor, directed four co-habs to hide upstairs while she served chicken dinner to the U. S. Marshalls downstairs.
- No. 23. Home of Joseph Nicholas.
- No. 24. Home of Shadrack Jones, stone mason who built many of the rock houses in Willard and worked on Logan Temple.
- No. 25. Home of Nephi Brunter, where his daughter, Annie, was

- No. 26. Home of George Davis.
- No. 27. Home of Richard Davis.
- No. 28. Home of Robert B. Baird, music teacher, author and composer of many popular U.S. hymns.
- No. 29. Home of William Lowe, early Representative of Box Elder County in Utah Legislature.
- No. 30. Home of M. W. Dalton who conducted first hotel and operated first wooden roller molasses mill.
- No. 31. Depot of Electric Railroad that followed the old narrow gauge U.N.R.R. through town.
- No. 32. Home of Solomon Warner, first postmaster and Justice of the Peace.

- No. 33. Home of George Mason, successful farmer and orchardist.
- No. 34. Home of John Jacob Zundel and Abraham Zundel, Bishop of Willard.
- No. 35. Home of Homer Call, long since removed, where beautiful home of Howard Baddley now stands.
- No. 36. Home of Alexander Perry, first school teacher of Perry, Utah.
- No. 37. Home of Edward Morgan, historian and philosopher.
- No. 38. Pond located in corner of Old Fort in which Benjamin Jones baptized children and new converts.
- No. 39. Wild goats on the mountain side.
- No. 40. Field of sugar cane and buckwheat.
- No. 41. Home of Jonathan S. Wells, one of the first settlers, Indian war veteran and Justice of the Peace.

WILLARD CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1951

PROGRAM

Commencing at 10:00 A. M.

1. Call to order and introduction of Master of Ceremonies, J. A. Ward.
2. Community Singing, directed by Edith Harding.
3. Prayer, Bishop A. B. Taylor.
4. Welcome Address, Bishop Delbert E. Cook.
5. Solo, Lavern Gull.
6. Early History of Willard, 1851 to 1900, Phoebe Harding.
7. Instrumental Duet, Helen Jane Lemon and Athlene Toombs.
8. History of Willard from 1900 to 1951, J. Welton Ward.
9. Song, by Choir, directed by Edith Harding.
10. Solo, Roberta Story.
11. Tribute To Pioneers, W. W. Owens.
12. Solo, Don Woodyatt.
13. Number by "Old Timer" and singing of "The Bull Fight" by B C. Call and W. Vosco Call.
14. Closing Song, Choir.
15. Benediction and Blessing of Food, Willard Facer.

A banquet will follow the program, \$1.00 per plate. This will be served to all of high school age and over. Please bring your own silverware. Picture show during the banquet in the auditorium.

After banquet, Historical Pageant written by B. C. Call and daughter Marie Call Webb, and directed by Edith Baddley and Rex Edwards.

Free dance in the evening with floor show during intermission.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1951

Under Direction of Bishopric

Sunday School will be held as usual at 10:30 A. M.

11:15 A. M.—Regular Fast Day Services.

All former ward members as well as present ward members are invited to join in praise and thanksgiving to our Father in Heaven at this Centennial testimony meeting.

7:30 P. M.—Special services. Joel Richards, grandson of Willard Richards for whom Willard was named, and a brother of Le Grand Richards, also recent president of Northwestern States Mission and a very fine speaker, will be the principal speaker of the evening.