

## **IN GARFIELD COUNTY**

When Panguitch was settled the first time in 1864 the Pahute tribe of Indians became very hostile and the settlers were forced to build a fort for protection. In the summer of 1866 they became so hostile that a war with them was evident and the settlers were led by William W. Wallace, a member of the famed Nauvoo Legion, in the one historic battle that was fought on Panguitch Creek close to the settlement. A number of people were killed in various spots up and down the river and the people had to carry arms at all times. In the battle of Panguitch Creek none of the men of Panguitch were killed but two were wounded. Doe Bell, an Indian, shot James Butler through the ribs where upon Captain Lowder struck the Pahute on the head with his rifle killing him. William West was shot in the shoulder during the attack.

The following men served as officers: A. G. Ingram, Drill Sergeant; W. W. Hammond, Captain of the Guard; John Lowder, Captain of the Minute Men; and Alexander Matheson, Sergeant. Panguitch was abandoned in May, 1866, as were all the towns from Kanab on the south to Gunnison on the north during the spring and summer of 1867. After two years of hard work, poverty and trouble with this band of Pahute Indians, the settlers left their homes and crops. This little band of people became so scattered that few returned when Panguitch was settled the second time in 1871. Strange to say, but the Indians never molested either the crops or the building left by the former inhabitants.

During the second settlement and for a number of years afterwards the Pahutes returned to Panguitch only for the summer months, seeking a warmer climate for the winter. The cold winters served as a deterrent to this band of Indians who were only able to prey upon the settlers for a few months each year. They camped on the outskirts of the town and every day went from door to door begging flour, food and all kinds of clothing. While the settlers were themselves poor, they gave more than they could spare to keep the Indians peaceful and happy. Two exceedingly mean and disagreeable Indians who used to frighten the women and children were Old Pipmg Quipes and an aged squaw, "Vina" who pitched their wigwams near the town and preyed upon the people in every way they could.

Panguitch is an Indian name meaning "Big Fish." The first white settlers to see Panguitch Lake were J. C. L. Smith, John D. Lee and John Steele, who were friendly with one of the Indian tribes led by Chief Qerinnarah, which gave the name of Kanarra its name. The Chief asked these men to go to Panguitch Lake and visit a band of nearly one hundred Indians who had gathered there. They, with several others, visited the Indians, explored the region around the lake and gathered much valuable information. The settlers found they could make good summer ranches around the lake, so they began to dicker with the Indians for the land and water. N. P. Ipson traded the Indians a steer for Ipson Creek and the land adjoining it. He built the first dugout or log hut on the north shore which today is the wonderful resort known as Beaver Dam Lodge.

William Prince bought Prince Spring for a horse and homesteaded the land. Bishop George Sevy paid sheep for Parowan or Scoots Creek as the Indians called it, and Samuel Worthen gave a horse in exchange for his place on the southwest side of the lake. After two years the Indians came back and wanted more for their rights and caused some trouble. At first the Indians would not let the settlers fish in the lake, but caught the fish and sold them to the people. Finally they became more reconciled and peaceful.

Chief Joe Ma-Narah of one of the tribes became very ill and his family sent for M. M. Steele to come and minister to him. He was healed and later joined the church becoming a Mormon bishop. At one time he lived on the farm of Jesse W. Crosby at Three Mile Creek with his family and some of his tribe.

While the old resort on Panguitch Lake was so popular during the 1890's the Indians came in throngs to the ten day celebration held there every 24th of July. Their wigwams and camps would completely cover one side hill near the white people's camp. During the Pioneer Day celebration in 18'95 a tragedy occurred that caused an uprising and hostile relations among them again. A transient by the name of Frank Hagelstead, from Texas, shot an Indian boy about twenty-one years of age named "Wint." Some say he was the son of Bishop Joe Ma-Narrah and some say he was Indian Pete's boy; but he was a fine Indian. They were in a saloon at the lake and Hagelstead said to Wint, "Hold still, I'm going to shoot your hat off!" He shot and the bullet entered the Indian's head killing him instantly. The enraged Indians demanded a white man to kill in retaliation. Peace officer had a fearful time and the people fled from the celebration.

Tony Ivins, an Indian interpreter from St. George, was brought in and it was thought for sometime that the State Militia would have to be called to quell the riot. Finally Hagelstead was brought to the Panguitch jail where he was kept a short time and then taken to the Beaver jail. He was tried in the District Court in St. George and sentenced to sixteen years in the State prison with the stipulation that he leave the state when his time was up. He was never seen in Panguitch again. But the Indians never came back to the lake and very few have ever come back to Panguitch.

In 1903 the government of the United States became conscious of the pitiful condition of the Indians in Southern Utah and Moccasin, Arizona. They were dirty, ragged and half starved, so the government bought the farm of Albert Haycock at Three Mile Creek just north of Panguitch on the Sevier River. This was a big farm with a good brick house on it. The building was enlarged and dormitories were built for both girls and boys. Barns and out-buildings were erected and the farm was stocked with cows, beef cattle and other livestock. An Indian school was started which gave courses in vocational training as well as general education. The first superintendent was Miss Laura B. Work. The school seemed to prosper for sometime. In 1906 Walter Runke succeeded Miss Work as superintendent. He operated the school until 1910 when it was abandoned. Mr. Runke claimed that the school was unfortunately located, as the Indian children all came from lower, warmer climates and the violent change affected the health of the children. Also, the Indian parents were much opposed to the school and they made some trouble for the staff. Mr. Runke recommended to the Indian Affairs office that the school be moved to a warmer climate much to the happiness of the Pahute tribe. It was moved to Moccasin, Arizona.

The Navajo tribe from Arizona travel through to work in the beet fields of Northern Utah and a few have worked for a short time in Panguitch. Many years ago the Navajo bands would come to trade their blankets for horses, but that has been discontinued of late years. – *Ida Chidester.*