

MARKERS AND MONUMENTS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH

List Gathered and Prepared by Daughters of Utah Pioneers (2010)

The Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP) is committed to preserving the heritage of our Pioneer ancestors who settled in Washington County, Utah. Part of preserving that heritage is in identifying historical locations and activities of those early settlers. The DUP has actively participated, along with many other groups, in establishing monuments and/or plaques designating specific communities, people, buildings, etc. This list has been compiled from up-dated information gathered during two Eagle Scout Projects, from data received from other organizations, and from various websites. It is not expected to be a final project, but is intended to be complete enough that it can be added to, or corrected as necessary, to become a comprehensive and current listing of all the wonderful monuments available for descendants as well as visitors to the area to see and enjoy, and to remember the legacy left to us in providing this beautiful area called "Dixie".

BLOOMINGTON

1. **WC MONUMENT #1** – Off Man-o-War Road (location unidentified)
Sponsored by Daughters of Utah Pioneers #505

ENTERPRISE

1. **WC MONUMENT #2 LITTLE RED BRICK CHURCH (MUSEUM):**

Main and Center Streets, 84725

Monument Open to Public, Museum Open by Appointment

Erected by: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1955 (Marker #210)

Free-standing, stone structure w/metal plaque: 30"x 48"x18"

Etched graphics of Beehive, Oxen, Yoke

Marker Text

Daughters of Utah Pioneers

No 210

Erected 1955

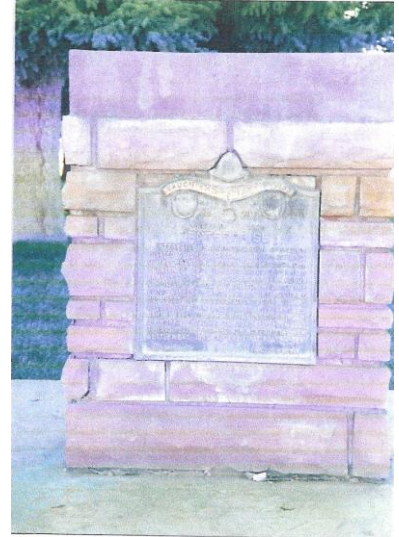
ENTERPRISE

Enterprise is a continuation of Hebron. Located on Shoal Creek, a short distance up the mountain. In 1862 Charles and John Pulsipher and others brought their families to the village.

In May 1892 Orson W. Huntsman made a plan to impound the flood waters of Shoal Creek. He acquired 320 acres, had it surveyed into city lots and called the town

Enterprise. Five families came in 1896. William W. Hall, Anson P. Winsor, J. D. Morris, E. T. Adair, C. S. Fackrell. From 1903 to 1905 people from HEBRON moved to the new settlement. John Day was first postmaster.

Enterprise Camp
Washington County



2. WC MONUMENT #3 HEBRON: PIONEER SETTLEMENT ON SHOAL CREEK; West of Enterprise, From Enterprise, Utah go west 5.7 miles toward the Nevada border, then turn left at Shoal Creek Road and follow the signs to the cemetery, 84725

(Open to Public

Erected by: Hebron Cemetery Association 1989; sponsored by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers honoring the early settlers of the settlement of Hebron

Free-standing, stone; Stone base w/cement cap w/plaque. 24"x30"

Marker Text

In March of 1862, John and Charles Pulsipher, searching for suitable range for livestock, arrived on Shoal Creek. The two brothers were members of the original pioneer company that settled St. George in December of 1861, and had been assigned to locate a herd ground for the community. Finding lush grass on the hills and in the valleys, they moved the cattle and sheep and resettled their families from St. George to this area in early May of 1862.

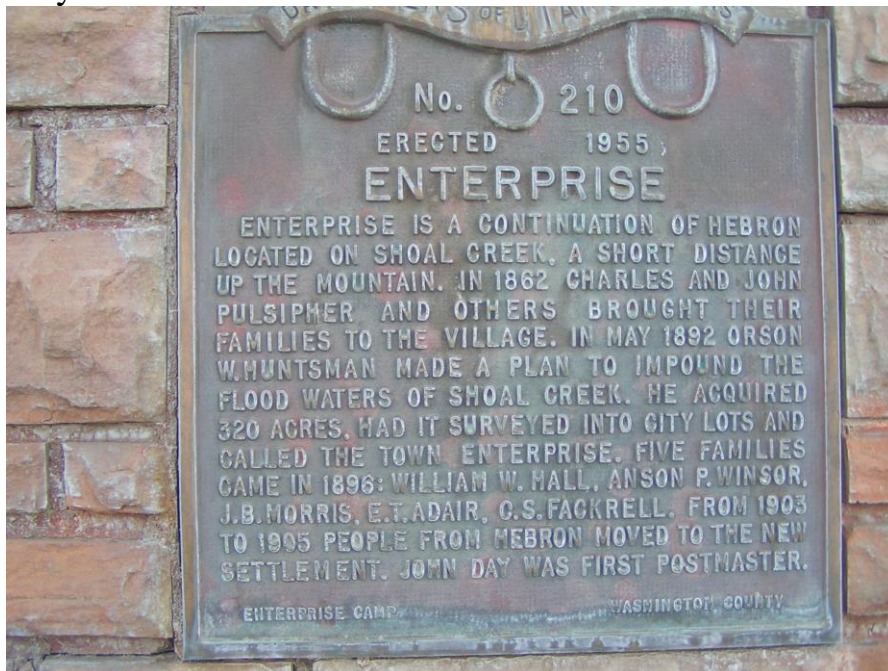
During their first year on Shoal Creek, the families tended the herds and produced 3,000 pounds of butter and cheese, which was shared with the owners of the animals. During this time Zera Pulsipher, the family patriarch, and Thomas S. Terry brought their families and joined the tiny Shoal Creek community. In August of 1868, Apostle Erastus Snow and George A. Burgon surveyed a town site in the valley south of this cemetery, which the settlers named Hebron, after the biblical town that had been the site of Abraham's herd grounds in Judea. In November of 1869, the town was organized as the Hebron Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with George H. Crosby called as bishop.

When silver was discovered in Pioche, Nevada, in 1869, residents of Hebron found themselves on the major route connecting St. George, Cedar City, and other Utah communities with the new mining camps. For a few brief years, the mining towns provided a good market for Hebron crops and livestock, and mail routes and a telegraph line came through the previously isolated community.

Hebron's growth was limited by the relatively scarce water supplies of Shoal Creek, which was not dependable enough to provide irrigation water during dry years. In 1891 a number of area residents organized a cooperative scheme to dam the stream and store the water for delivery through a canal to a new town site near the mouth of Shoal Creek. The new community was to be called Enterprise. After more than a decade of debate between proponents and opponents of the scheme, an earthquake on November 17, 1902 severely damaged most of the homes in Hebron, and the residents decided to sell their water rights and abandon the town.

In the years since, the physical evidence of Hebron has all but vanished, except for this cemetery, which keeps alive the memory of those who lived and died in this now-forgotten frontier community.

Erected by the Hebron Cemetery Association
May 1989





3. WC MONUMENT #4 VETERAN MEMORIAL, 1000 E. Hwy 18, ¼ mile north of junction 18 and 219, 84725

Open to Public

Erected by American Legion, Summer 1996

Free-standing stone structure 8 ft high 2 ft wide and 6 ft long

Metal Marker with US Flag and American Legion Symbol, 1996

Marker Text

Veteran Memorial
American Legion Hiatt-Hunt Post 80
1946 fifty years 1996

Location: about 1000 East Hwy 18

After returning home from World War II, area veterans organized and requested membership to the National Headquarters Legion Program.

January 09, 1946, National Headquarters issued a charter for “Hiatt-Hunt Post 80”. The post was named in honor of the first two area sons who gave their lives for freedom and their country: Alton Hiatt of World War I, and Alma Hunt of World War II.

This monument is erected on the Southeast corner of a forty acre piece of property belonging to Post 80. Many membership hours were spent in building what we see today. Post 80 is proud of its present and past membership and their accomplishments. We desire that the described property always remain in the ownership of Post 80. We want to leave this as a legacy to family and friends. We say: “Enjoy and use, but don’t abuse.”

Post 80 dedicates this monument in honor of the veterans of past wars. Anyone who puts their life on the line deserves to be treated with the utmost of dignity and respect. They are the men and women who have served our nation with honor. They have earned the right

to be called “veteran” by their sacrifice and devotion to duty in some of the darkest hours our nation has known.

“I am a patriotic American. I stand for the preservation of moral principles that this nation was founded upon. I love my country and pray that we will continue to be one nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all. I have seen the face of terror, felt the stinging cold of fear, and enjoyed the sweet taste of a moment’s love. I have cried, pained and hoped – but most of all, I have lived times, others would say, were forgotten. I am proud to say that I am an American – a veteran.”

The above plaque is on the West side of the monument. On the east side of the monument is a plaque of the following:

Roll call: showing area veterans who served our country during world conflicts, as determined by the U. S. Government, from 1917 – 1996.

28 World War I veterans
192 World War II veterans
45 Korea
42 Vietnam
15 Persian Gulf
8 killed in service of our country.





4. WC MONUMENT #5 ENTERPRISE PIONEER PARK, 100 E. 300 S., 84725

Open to Public

Erected by Nicholas Huntsman July 1996

Free-standing stone structure, with Metal Marker; 6 ft high 10 ft wide 3 ¼ ft deep

Monument in honor of the man who settled Enterprise. In the center of the park are various farm machinery along with a windmill.

Marker Text

ENTERPRISE PIONEER PARK

LOCATION: 100 East 200 So

Orson W. Huntsman founder Enterprise; born 31 Mar 1849, died 16 Nov 1931, married Mary Ann Terry 29 Dec 1867.

Thanks to his vision and unending determination; the dream of a reservoir and city, now called Enterprise, became a reality: the following dates and accounts are from his personal journal.

6 May 1892 First shared his idea out loud about reservoir to Perry Winsor and George M. Burgess, “I commenced preaching of the Hebron reservoir public and private whenever I got a chance.”

19 June 1892 “...I stood in the wash on the sand and dedicated the ground for the great dam and the reservoir site to the Lord and prayed for His assistance in accomplishing this great work...”

25 Jul 1892 (Survey the town) .. “Isaac (Macfarland) and I found the southeast corner, section...”

29 July 1892 “. . surveying the town mostly done...three hundred and twenty acres of land surveyed in which we laid off fifteen blocks, with four lots in each block, making sixty lots..”

12 Jun 1893 “. . much disheartened and discouraged insomuch so that give up my reservoir scheme to never undertake it anymore.”

3 Aug 1893 “ .. I still have the Hebron Reservoir on my back to carry, I have thrown it off time and time again but before I know it, it is on my back again and I am determined to make it go, but it is very heavy to carry.”

3 Sept 1893 “I preach reservoir wherever I go. .”

12 Sept 1893 meeting to choose name for reservoir company. “.. It was finally decided to call it after the new town which is located, or surveyed, at the mouth of Shole (Shoal) Creek, which name I gave in the account of the great enterprise that was about to be undertaken by such a very few poor people, to build a dam like it in a dry wash to store water to water hundreds of acres of land on a dry desert twelve miles away.”

20 Sept 1893 “Articles of incorporation approved for the Enterprise Reservoir and Canal Co.”

11 Oct 1893 Thomas Judd, Isaac C. Macfarlane, Orson W. Huntsman file papers in St. George at courthouse for Canal Co.

23 Oct 1893 “They commence scraping the sand away for the foundation of the dam.”

26 Oct 1893 “The day that the first rock was laid for the foundation of the mason work.”

29 July 1895 “...about 20 of us met at the newly laid out town site to select our lots.”

Jan 1896 “...We hope the year 1896 will bring something good to us. Let us all stick and hang, we will win by and by.”

Sat Oct 30, 1909 (16 years from beginning of reservoir) “...one and all, gathered on and around the reservoir dam to see the last, the cap stone, put on the dam, laid on the top of an 84 foot wall which is 20 feet thick at the bottom and 8 feet at the top. This cap stone is a large flat rock about 10 inches thick...Brother Ivins (Apostle A. W. Ivins) presided over this meeting, and he and Brother Smith (Apostle Hyrum M. Smith) Bishop G. A. Holt, Chris Ammon (the mason), and myself were the speakers... This good time will long be remembered, and we are so glad the dam is as near finished as it is.

The dam and the reservoir were dedicated at this meeting by Hyrum M, Smith.”

16 Nov 1909 “..Just a few days more to finish.”

22 Nov 1909 “Emery, Lamond and I go to the reservoir in a snow storm to bring our camp outfit home as work is done.”

THEY DID SO MUCH WITH SO LITTLE; WHAT WILL WE DO WITH SO MUCH?

Aug 17, 1996





5. WC MONUMENT #6 HERITAGE PARK, Junction of Highway 18 and 219, 84725

Open to Public

Erected by Dean Terry July 1996

Free-standing stone structure with Metal Marker; 8 ft high 6 ft square monument on a base of 11 ft square base

Four sides w/a large text on each side; also in park are the following implements (some w/descriptions and some without) plow, small cultivator, handcart, large plow, manure spreader, mower and haw rake, seeder, covered wagon, potato digger, buggy cultivator, Fresno and slip scraper

Marker Text

Location -
SE Corner of HYW 18
And 856 East Main
Enterprise, Utah

Heritage Park
Dedicated
July 27, 1996

By
Elder Jeffrey R. Holland

Committee Chairman: Dean Thomas Terry
Vice Chairman: Thomas Clark Terry
Secretary: Sue Ellen Terry Michel
Treasurer: Afton Terry Cannon
Sculptor: Kenneth William Packer
Foundry: Metal Letters
Lehi, Utah

Descriptions of text on each side attached (Thomas Sirls Terry, Mary Ann Pulsipher, Hannah Louisa Leavitt Terry, and _____)

Descriptions of the various implements are also attached (Potato Digger and Cultivator, Buggy, Handcart, Manure Spreader, Seeder, Plow, Scraper, Wagon, Hay Rake and Grass Mower, Small Cultivator, Large Plow).





Thomas Sirls Terry
3 Oct 1825 – 12 Aug 1920

Thomas Sirls Terry was born in Bristol Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on 3 Oct 1825 to Thomas Sirls and Mary Ann Murkins Terry. Thomas went to work at the age of 7 in a local cotton mill. At 17 he was apprenticed to learn the trade of printing calico cloth.

Thomas first heard of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day-Saints (Mormons) in November 1841. He was taught and baptized by Joseph Newton on 12 March 1842. Thomas was always true to his new faith. On 19 June 1847 he began the 1,030 mile journey west, as a teamster, to be with the other members of the church, arriving in the Salt Lake Valley on 25 Sept 1847.

In 1849 Thomas became acquainted with Mary Ann Pulsipher, the daughter of a prominent pioneer family; they married on Christmas day of that year. On 5 May 1855 he took a second wife, Eliza Jane Pulsipher, the youngest sister of Mary Ann.

In Oct of 1856 Thomas was called to leave his families and farm and go on a mission. He labored in Philadelphia and New Jersey. He was released from his mission by Parley P. Pratt and was assigned, as captain, a company of the Saints going west.

In the fall of 1862 Thomas was called to the Dixie Cotton Mission in south western Utah. After spending the winter in St. George, he moved his families to Shoal Creek (Hebron), Washington County, Utah. Later he built a ranch and stage station at Moroni Springs west of Hebron.

In 1877 Thomas was ordained a high priest and called a bishop of the Hebron Ward. He served as bishop for 27 years.

In 1878 he married his third wife, Hannah Louisa Leavitt. Because of the Edmunds Tucker Act, in 1885 Thomas moved Hannah's family to the Beaver Dam Wash in Washington County.

Hebron was abandoned. Thomas and his family moved to Enterprise where he was called as patriarch of the area.

Perhaps the greatest written statement of Thomas Sirls Terry are his own words of encouragement to his 30 children: “When famine and starvation stared me in the face, and hunger had so weakened my mortal frame, that when at my labor I would have to sit down to rest in order to gain strength...still I hung on to my faith and integrity in the Lord...and when a mist of darkness had darkened the horizon of truth and when the prophets of God, who were slain for the testimony which they bore, by the wicked friends of hell, and when destruction seemed to the total overthrow of the whole church, my faith was still in the Lord, and would serve the God of Israel and would never let anything shake me from my firm position in the commandments of Christ. Therefore, my dear children, let nothing of an evil nature persuade you from a righteous course through life, and always carry out your righteous decrees and be firm in your determinations.”

Thomas Sirls Terry died 12 Aug 1920 at the age of 95 and was buried in Enterprise, Utah.

Mary Ann Pulsipher
20 Nov 1833 – 18 Sep 1913

Mary Ann Pulsipher was a pioneer. She was born to Zerah and Mary Brown Pulsipher. Being born in the West (Scott, Courtland County, New York), she was old enough to realize the hardships incurred when the family became members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons). She endured the bitter persecution of Kirtland and Nauvoo and crossed the plains by foot in 1848. She married Thomas Sirls Terry at the age of 16 on 25 Dec 1849. She struggled to help Thomas as they farmed in Little Cottonwood Creek (Fort Union). She bore 12 children, 9 daughters and 3 sons. When Thomas received a call to the Dixie Cotton Mission, she went with him, traveling in the dead of winter. They arrived in St. George on New Year's Day in 1863. The next year they settled at Shoal Creek (Hebron).

She supported Thomas while he served as a missionary, bishop's counselor, bishop, and patriarch. When Hebron was abandoned, she went with Thomas to establish a home in the new town of Enterprise.

Mary accepted the practice of plural marriage. Thomas married her younger sister Eliza Jane in 1855 and, 23 years later in 1878, married Hannah Louisa Leavitt. This practice brought persecution to the Terrys. In order to avoid imprisonment Thomas scattered his families in Hebron, and the Beaver Dam Wash in Utah, and in Panaca, Nevada, then moved among the three households.

Mary Ann was known as hard working, kind, and sweet of disposition. She never wasted time and was very particular about how her home was kept. She was famous for the cheeses that she made and which Thomas Sirls sold around the county. She was very

generous and always fed those who came to her door. She loved all of Thomas Sirls' children.

She died on 18 Sept 1913, at the age of 80, in Enterprise and was buried there.

Thomas Sirls Terry said of her, "There was a girl I was to marry, a pair of brown eyes in a beautiful face with rose-carmine cheeks and lips of deep cheery red. Long black curls fell in clusters around her head."

Children

Mary Ann 1850-1943

Adellia Estella 1853-1930

Celestia 1854-1893

Sarah Alydia 1857-1950

Wilhelmina 1859-1890

Almira 1861-1936

Lenora 1863-1929

Thomas Sirls Jr. 1866-1941

Minerva Susan 1868-1922

Elizabeth 1870-1907

Luther Murkins 1873-1949

Joseph Alma 1876-1973

Eliza Jane Pulsipher

26 July 1840 – 5 May 1919

Eliza Jane was born in Nauvoo, Adams County, Illinois, on 26 July 1840. Her parents were Zerah and Mary Brown Pulsipher. She was 7 years old when persecution drove the saints west. She walked across the plains with her family, picking up buffalo chips for fuel. They arrived in Salt Lake in the fall of 1848.

She became the second wife to Thomas Sirls Terry on 6 May 1855; she was the youngest sister of Thomas Sirls' first wife, Mary Ann. From this marriage 12 children were born, 5 boys and 7 girls.

In 1856 Thomas was called on a mission. Eliza Jane spent much of that time with Mary Ann at the farm in Little Cottonwood (while Mary Ann was giving birth to her fourth child in Salt Lake.) It was a hard winter with deep snow and severe cold; Eliza suffered because of the hard work and the cold. Her hardships were compounded when her brother William, who agreed to help with the heavy chores, left her alone because of a call from Brigham Young to help rescue the handcart companies in Wyoming. Eliza Jane had great faith and never complained because of these hardships.

In 1862 Eliza Jane and her 3 children along with Thomas Sirls and Mary Ann and the Pulsipher family, traveled the long, rough, dusty road to Dixie. She gave birth to her fourth child a few months after arriving there.

Eliza Jane was very independent and very capable. She took a course in obstetrics from a trained nurse in St. George and became a very loving and compassionate midwife, much sought after to attend new mothers and those who were sick from various causes. Because of the loss of 4 of her own children while they were very young, she was very tender with those who were ill.

She was a lovely woman with brown hair. She always wore a black dress with deep pockets, and always had a coin or two in them for anyone who was in need. Eliza Jane and her family spent years building and operating the ranch and stage station where she cooked for the drivers and passengers. She had the boys manage the ranch. When polygamy was outlawed, Eliza Jane purchased a home with her own money and moved to Panaca, Nevada, where she lived until her death on 45 May 1919 at the age of 79. Eliza Jane was laid to rest in Panaca. Thomas Sirls was not there when she passed away but came soon and spoke at her funeral.

Children

Zera Pulsipher 1856-1949
Thomas Nelson 1858-1938
Eliza Jane 1860-1931
Aluna 1863-1916
Sarah Murick 1865-1885
John William 1868-1868

Charles Henry 1868-1868
Olive Amelia 1869-1869
Josephine Rebecca 1870-1942
Franklin Durmoth 1872-1952
Tracy Roselee 1875-1876
Eva Elthera 1877-1958

Hannah Louisa Leavitt
16 Mar 1855- 5 Jan 1938

Hannah Louisa Leavitt born on 16 Mar 1855 at Lake Point, Tooele County, Utah, to Dudley and Mary Ann Huntsman Leavitt, she was the oldest of her father's 48 children. In the fall of that year the Leavitts moved south to Dixie, and for the next 21 years, existence was very difficult for Hannah. Her family moved frequently, being called to establish new communities.

Because of her deep religious convictions and her belief in plural marriage, she married Thomas Sirls Terry on 5 Apr 1878. He was 5 years older than her father. After her marriage Louisa's circumstances improved. Accounts indicate that there was happiness and harmony between all of Thomas' wives. Hannah was known as a good, sensible, hard working woman with a sweet disposition. She bore 6 children in 8 years. In 1888 with the enforcement of the federal anti-polygamy law, Thomas moved Hannah (pregnant with her sixth child) and her other 5 children to the Beaver Dam Wash, where her life became incredibly hard. Not entirely happy with these circumstances, she asked Thomas Sirls to name their last child either Banished or Exiled. He named her Exie. The heat and cold, fighting floods to keep her crops, the isolation and relentless hours of work, combined with Thomas Sirls long absences took their toll. In her later years Hannah suffered intensely from rheumatism thought to have been brought on by the hard work. Hannah loved the desert and might have stayed forever. But nature intervened and in 1912 a flood destroyed everything she had worked so hard to build. She did not have the heart to remain. When

Mary Ann passed away, Hannah moved to Enterprise to care for Thomas Sirls until he died in 1920. In her advanced years she took turns visiting with her children, especially the girls.

Hannah died in St. George 5 Jan 1939. She was 82 years 9 months old. She was buried in Enterprise beside her husband.

Hannah was a pioneer in the truest sense of the word. She carved a ranch out of the wild arid desert, fought the elements, cared for her family, and fed those in need. Hannah cared for others before she thought of herself. She was indeed a noble lady.

Children

Maude Etna 1880-1933

Mary Elsie 1881-1944

David Dudley 1883-1971

Jedediah Murkins 1885-1952

Edward Sirls 1886-1977

Louisa Exile (Exie) 1888-1957

POTATO DIGGER AND CULTIVATOR

Hundreds of tons of potatoes are produced in the Escalante Valley each year. The cultivator and digger greatly advanced the production and harvesting of the potato. Thomas Sirls Terry Jr., son of Thomas Sirls and Mary Ann Terry, was involved with the experimental growing of the "Rustic Burbank" or "Netted Gem," developed by Luther Burbank, which eventually became known as the Idaho Russet Potato.

Seed potatoes were raised for two years on the Terry Ranch at Shoal Creek because of its virgin soil conditions and its remoteness from any other farms. The potatoes were bagged and sent to the Agricultural College in Logan and from there distributed throughout Southern Idaho and Northern Utah. It may be said that the seed potatoes for the Idaho Russet came from the Terry Ranch in Southern Utah.

BUGGY

The buggy was the automobile of the Horse-drawn Era. It was drawn by one horse or a team. Owners took great pride in their buggies, teams and harnesses. Thomas Sirls Terry, in his latter life, used a buggy extensively in his travels between households.

This buggy has been provided by the Ed Terry Family, who was a son of Thomas Sirls and Hannah Terry.

HANDCART

Between the years of 1847 and 1869, 68,000 Saints made the trek to Zion. Mary Ann and Eliza Jane Pulsipher, ages 15 and 7, walked the 1030 miles to the Salt Lake Valley during the summer of 1848, arriving on September 23.

The handcart was devised as an inexpensive means of transportation for those that could not afford animal drawn wagons. 650 handcarts made the long trek. Some of the most tragic and difficult experiences of the Mormon pioneers were recorded by the Willies and Martin handcart companies in 1857. They left Winter Quarters late in the season and

were caught by early winter storms in Wyoming. Their supplies ran out and people were dying from hunger and exposure. William Pulsipher, a brother of Mary Ann and Eliza Jane, volunteered to join the parties sent out by Brigham Young to rescue these two handcart companies. William's health suffered for many years as a result of his effort.

Blaine W. Allan of Cedar City built this handcart from written descriptions. The wagon and all the equipment on display have been faithfully restored by Blaine who, at the time, was in his 84th year.

MANURE SPREADER

Before the advent of modern commercial fertilizer, the only way to fertilize and condition the soil was to add animal droppings. The manure spreader is an implement designed to replace manually scattering manure with a shovel or pitch fork from the back of the wagon.

Drawn by two horses, the manure spreader was used to spread, in the winter, manure that had collected in the barns and corrals during the year. The large wheels provided the mechanical power needed to scatter the manure.

Donated by the Family of Edward Sirls Terry, son of Thomas Sirls and Hannah Terry.

SEEDER

Seeders were used to plant fields of grain, grass and hay. It was pulled by a team and replaced a man broadcasting seed by hand.

Donated by the Family of Marian Terry, son of Thomas Sirls Terry Jr. and Roxie Wood Terry.

PLOW

A small plow was pulled by one or two horses depending on the condition of the soil and was guided by one man from behind. It dug deep and rolled the soil over in preparation for crops to be planted.

This plow came from the Terry Ranch on the Beaver Dam Wash and was donated by the Family of Edward Sirls Terry, son of Thomas Sirls and Hannah Terry.

SCRAPER

The Scraper (Fresno) was the heavy earth moving equipment of its time. It was used for the construction of roads, dams, canals, ditches, and to clear fields. It was operated by a man walking behind raising and lowering a long handle located in the rear. The dirt was dumped by allowing the scraper to completely turn over. The operation of the Fresno took skill, physical strength and was dangerous. The Fresno was pulled by two or more horses or mules. For heavier work, more horses were required.

This Fresno was used on the Terry Ranch on the Beaver Dam Wash, by Edward Sirls Terry.

The Slip Scraper was used and operated similarly to the Fresno, but was used for lighter work and was pulled by one or two horses.

Donated by the Family of Edward Sirls Terry, son of Thomas Sirls and Hannah Terry.

WAGON

The wagon was the main transportation of the westward movement and colonization of the Saints. Wagons were drawn by teams of horses, mules or oxen. People, as well as goods and freight, were carried by these wagons. It is estimated that during the twenty-two years before the railroad came, 9,600 wagons made the trek to Zion. Wagons made it possible for the Saints to establish over 350 communities, some as far away as California, Mexico, and Canada. At the age of 22, Thomas Sirls Terry drove for hire, a wagon such as this, arriving in the Salt Lake Valley around 25 September 1847.

Bears, wolves and coyotes that preyed upon livestock were a big threat to the Saints. The traps below the wagon are bear and coyote traps. A medium sized trap was used for wolves and cougars.

Donated by the Family of Edward Sirls Terry, son of Thomas Sirls and Hannah Terry.

HAY RAKE AND GRASS MOWER

The rake and the mower are both implements used in harvesting hay. It was an advancement in the livestock industry when they came out with the mechanized equipment because a man could cut and store more hay than he could cut by hand.

The rake was pulled by a horse or a team of horses, and the mower was pulled by a team. Hay was cut with the mower. Then after drying it was raked into piles, hauled, and stored.

The mower comes from Barclay, Nevada, and was donated by the family of Orilla Woods Hafen, daughter of Elizabeth Terry Woods.

The rake came from the Terry Family Ranch on Shoal Creek. It was donated by the Family of Marian Terry, son of Thomas Sirls Terry Jr. and Roxie Woods Terry.

Three of the Thomas Sirls Terry children married three of Lyman Woods' children. Their courting was done by riding twenty miles over the Panaca Summit to Barclay, Nevada

SMALL CULTIVATOR

The Industrial Revolution enabled the farmers to use implements that were designed for very specific tasks and mass produced. The hand cultivator was one of these. It was pulled by a single horse and was used in cultivating row crops.

Hannah Terry's family grew row crops on the Beaver Dam Wash. Her son Edward Sirls Terry often accompanied his father to the mines in Nevada to sell the produce grown on the Wash and butter and cheeses from the ranch at Shoal Creek.

This cultivator was used by the Terry Family on the Beaver Dam Wash until the early 1950's.

Donated by the family of Edward Sirls Terry, son of Thomas Sirls and Hannah Terry.

The flag pole was donated by the Marion Luther Terry Family, son of Thomas Sirls and Mary Ann Terry.

LARGE PLOW

The large plow was pulled by two horses and allowed an individual to ride rather than walk behind the plow. The operator was able to set the depth of the cut by adjusting the levers. This plow is a one way plow. The next advancement in plows was the two way plow. This allowed the operator to plow going both directions and still roll dirt the same way. This doubled the amount of acreage that could be plowed.

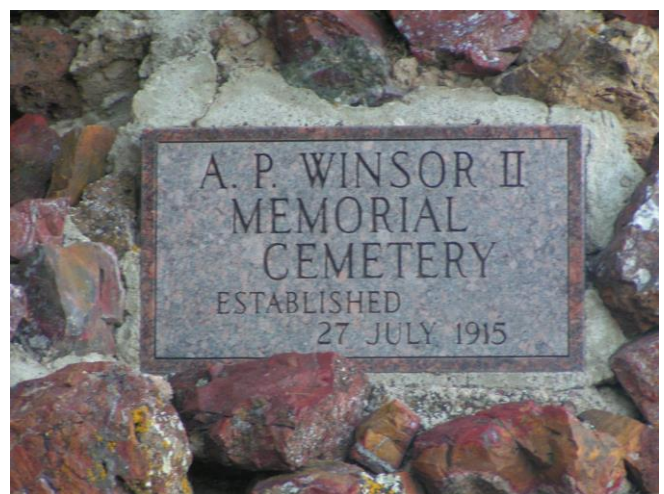
This plow is from the Terry Ranch on the Beaver Dam Wash and was donated by the Family of Edward Sirls Terry, son of Thomas Sirls and Hannah Terry.

6. WC MONUMENT #7 A. P. WINSOR MEMORIAL CEMETERY, about 500 N. Center, 84725

Open to Public

Erected 27 Jul 1915

Free-standing granite structure:





GRAFTON (See Rockville)

GUNLOCK

1. WC MONUMENT #8 SPANISH TRAIL MARKER (WILLIAM HAYNES (GUNLOCK) HAMBLIN), 451 Main, next to Fire Depart, Main Street, North of LDS Chapel

Open to Public

Date Erected: 10/26/64

Free-standing structure, Petrified Wood and Cement, 30 "x65"x18"

Bronze Marker/Plaque with Etched Graphics Placed by U.S. Forest Service 1964

Marker Text

William Haynes (Gunlock) Hamblin

Born October 28, 1830, Salem, Ohio. Married Mary A. and Betsy Leavitt. Died May 8, 1872 at Clover Valley, Nevada from the effects of poison given to him before he could testify concerning a silver mine he had discovered and was selling. But truth crushed to earth shall rise again. So we anxiously await for that day when man shall stand before the bar of justice and account for every word and deed. He was the father of seventeen children. Was given the nickname "Gunlock" by George A. Smith, Apostle, for whom he drove wagon across the plains. He also worked for him as a gunsmith. Gunlock, Utah was named in his honor.





HARRISBURG

**1. WC MONUMENT #9 HARRISBURG RESIDENTS (PLAQUE A), 5800 North Hwy 91,
Entrance to Harrisburg RV Park, 84746**

Open to Public

Erected by Daughters/Sons of Utah Pioneers (#465/#57)) Est. 1993

Free-standing Stone Obelisk, tapers to a point; 5'9"x8'x5'9"

Metal Marker/Plaque with Engraved text and picture of Pioneer house

Placed by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers (#57) April 1993; a tribute to the early settlers of the Harrisburg area south of Leeds, Utah. Names of these settlers are on the monument

Marker Text

HARRISBURG RESIDENTS

Named here are the heads of Families who settled in Harrisburg between 1859 and 1928:

1859

Moses Harris

1860

James Lewis, Hosea Stout

1862

William Leany, Dr. Priddy Meeks, John Brimhall,
Orson Adams, Elijah K. Fuller, Samuel Hamilton.,
William Robb, Rufus Allen, Allen J. Stout

Mosiah L. Hancock

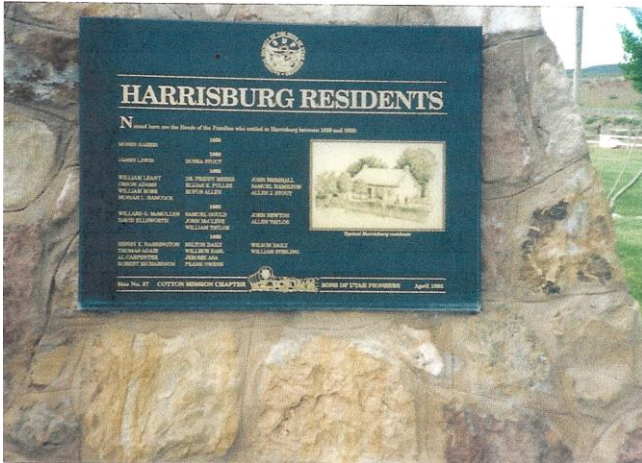
1863

Willard G. McMullen, Samuel Gould, John Newton
David Ellsworth, John McCleve, Allen Taylor, William Taylor

1865

Henry E. Harrington, Milton Daily, Wilson Daily,
Thomas Adair, Wilbur Earl, William Stirling,
Al Carpenter, Jerome Asa, Robert Richardson, Frank Owens

Typical Harrisburg
Residence
Shown on marker



2. WC MONUMENT #10 HARRISBURG SETTLEMENT (PLAQUE B), 5800 North Hwy 91, Entrance to Harrisburg RV Park, 84746

Open to Public

Erected by Daughters/Sons of Utah Pioneers Est. 1993

Free-standing Stone Obelisk 5'9" x 8' x 5'9"

Metal Marker/Plaque Engraved text and picture of Pioneer house

Placed by Cotton Mission Chapter) Sons of Utah Pioneers (#465) April 1993

Marker Text

HARRISBURG

The town of Harrisburg was founded by Moses Harris in 1859. By 1868, twenty-five families had made their homes in this little valley along Quail Creek, located three miles south of Leeds and twelve miles northeast of St. George. The town thrived almost fifty years and included some thirty homes surrounded by vineyards and orchards. Cane for sorghum and molasses was raised by bringing water from Quail Creek. Wagon freighters, plodding from Salt Lake to St. George, made Harrisburg a favorite stopping place.

When spring water diminished, or the once rushing water was diverted to other communities, many of the families were unable to continue farming and moved to other locations. They left behind a newly built dam along with the orchards and vineyards. Water, or the lack of it, spelled the fate of this community. Harrisburg also suffered much destruction by grasshoppers in 1869.

The ruins of Harrisburg show evidence of homes, including two stone houses with roofs, and a little cemetery surrounded by a wrought iron fence. By 1928 there were only two families still living in the once thriving town of Harrisburg.



HURRICANE

1. WC MONUMENT #11 HERITAGE HOME & PIONEER CORNER, 100 S. Main, E. of Pioneer Park, 84737

Open to Public

Erected by Hurricane Valley Pioneer Park Foundation 1991

Stone Obelisk and cement 32"x69"x52" high

Metal Plaque 30"x21"

Marker Text

Original Home of Ira E. and Marion Hinton Bradshaw
Built 1906-08

This plain carpenters' Victorian eclectic style home, with a cross-wing and stone foundation and cellar was the first permanent home built in Hurricane. During the first and second year of families settling in this valley, public gatherings such as socials, dances, church meetings, and the first Christmas Program were held here.

The first school for this new community was also held in this home. There were approximately 20 pupils, with one teacher. Each pupil had to supply his own chair and desk, which were mostly made of packing boxes. The home later served as the first Hotel, being known as the Bradshaw Hotel or "Traveler's Home," and also as a Boardinghouse for teachers. The Bradshaws were primarily farmers, like most of the early settlers. They became prominent citizens and business men of Southern Utah. As the boys and girls grew up they were very much involved with the economic survival of the family. They helped haul wood from the mountains, dry fruit, make molasses and sold-or more often-traded for flour, cheese and other commodities unavailable here.

A 50-gallon wooden barrel was kept under a tree by the backdoor to provide the family with water. This water came from the nearby irrigation ditch or from the Virgin River, a mile away.

The lot in back was well planted to a variety of fruit trees and berry vines. A well kept garden produced fresh vegetables and melons. There was also a corral and barn with milk cows, hogs, chickens, work horses, etc.

Ira E. served as a Mormon missionary to the Northern States during 1893 and 1894. He left a wife and five children behind so he could respond to his call from the Lord and traveled for two years without “purse or script” in the mission field; a great tribute to his religious zeal and faith.

He served as a Trustee on the Virgin City School Board for 20 years before moving his family to Hurricane. He was one of the eleven families moving here that first year, but while others were living in tents, granaries, and other temporary shelters, he began work on this house. From 1901 to 1907 Ira E. served as President of the Hurricane Canal Company and supervised its completion. Without the life-giving water furnished by this canal, this desert valley could never have become the “Garden of Eden.”

The Bradshaws were a typical Mormon family known for their honesty, dependability, and hard work. They were never known to swear or curse. They never kept any record of their works nor wished for any honor, and yet they deserve to be honored and remembered.

This Pioneer Corner is dedicated to honor them, along with all the other Pioneer families, who came with faith and tenacity, to lay the foundation of our beautiful city.

Marion Hinton Bradshaw was born 27 April 1866 and died 19 February 1924.

Ira E. Bradshaw was born 25 January 1857 and died 1 July 1934.

Both are buried in the Hurricane Cemetery.

Marker placed in 1991 by the Hurricane Valley Pioneer Heritage Park Foundation.





2. WC MONUMENT #12 BIRTH OF HURRICANE, 284 E. 200 N., Hwy. 9, Historic Hurricane Canal Trail and Bowery Park, 84737

Open to Public

Erected by Sons of Utah Pioneers August 1, 1987

Large lava boulder set in cement foundation 64"x59"

Marker (#15)/Plaque Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers August 1, 1987

Metal 30"x29"-1 picture – man with shovel

Marker Text

Birth of Hurricane

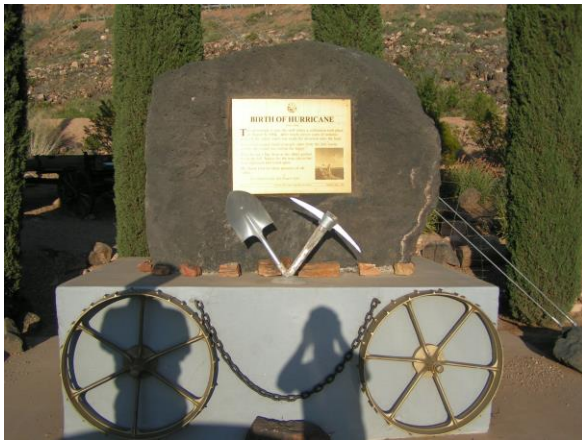
This monument is near the spot where a celebration took place on August 6, 1904. After nearly eleven years of arduous work on the canal, water was ready for diversion on to the land.

Five or six wagon loads of people came from the little towns near by. The crowd was solemn but happy. They let out a big shout as the water gushed down the hill. Names for the new city to be were discussed and voted upon.

We thank God for these Pioneers of our valley.

For the complete story, visit Pioneer Park.





3. WC MONUMENT #13 THE HURRICANE CANAL, 35 W. State St., Pioneer Heritage Park, 84737

Open to Public

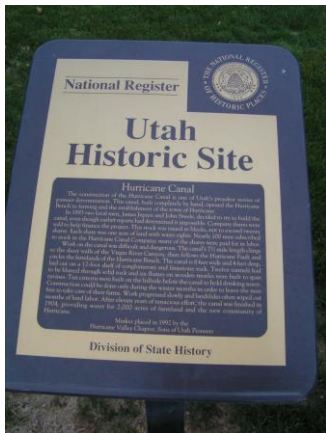
Erected by Utah State Historical Society 1992

Metal Post of Permaloy; 15"x19"x35"

Marker Text

Hurricane Canal

The construction of the Hurricane Canal is one of Utah's proudest stories of pioneer determination. This canal built completely by hand opened the Hurricane Bench to farming and the establishment of the town of Hurricane. In 1893, two local men, James Jepson and John Steele decided to try to build the canal even though earlier reports had determined it impossible. Company shares were sold to help finance the project. This stock was issued in blocks not to exceed 20 shares. Each share was one acre of land with water rights. Nearly 100 men subscribed to stock in the Hurricane Canal Company. Many of the shares were paid for in labor. Work on the canal was difficult and dangerous. The canal's 7 ½ mile length clings to the sheer walls of the Virgin River Canyon then follows the Hurricane Fault and circles the farmlands of the Hurricane Bench. The canal is 8 feet wide and 4 feet deep laid out on a 12 foot shelf of conglomerate and lime stone rock. Twelve tunnels had to be blasted through solid rock and six flumes on wooden trestles were built to span ravines. Ten cisterns were built on the hillside below the canal to hold drinking water. Construction could be done only during the winter months in order to leave the men free to take care of their farms. Work progressed slowly and landslides often wiped out months of hard labor. After eleven years of tenacious effort, the canal was finished in 1904, providing water for 2,000 acres of farm land and the new community of Hurricane.



4. WC MONUMENT #14 HURRICANE HIGH SCHOOL, 34 S. 100 W., 84737
 Was Hurricane Middle School—now Elementary – unable to locate

Erected by Utah Historical Society 1992
 Brick and concrete with metal plaque; 8”x10”

Marker Text

This school was constructed in 1935-36 as a work project (WPA). The WPA is one of several New Deal projects designed to stimulate economic recovery during the Great Depression while providing needed public services and facilities. Over 230 public works buildings were constructed in Utah. Approximately half of them retained their architectural integrity. When the Hurricane High School opened in 1936 it housed 375 students in grades seven through twelve. These grades met here until 1977. It was used as a middle school in 1977 until 1990 when it began to function as part of the Elementary School. The architectural design blends modern and neoclassical stylistic elements. The cost of construction was \$110,000, 45% which was furnished by the Federal Government. The marker was placed in 1992. *Division of State History*

No photos available

5. WC MONUMENT #15 PIONEER GRATITUDE STATUE, 35 W. State Street, Pioneer Heritage Park, 84737

Open to Public

Erected by Sons of Utah Pioneer

Free-standing structure, Stone and Concrete Base; 38” H Top: 16” W 12” H

Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers (#22)

Hurricane City

Hurricane had its humble beginning in the year 1906 with the coming of eleven families to establish their homes. These first settlers were the families of T. Maurice Hinton, Ira E. Bradshaw, Anthony Jepson, Thomas Isom, Bernard Hinton, Erastus Lee, Jacob Workman, Charles Workman, Amos Workman, Nephi Workman, and Frank Ashton. However the story of our city cannot be told without looking back to Palmyra, New York, where a new church was organized on April 6, 1830. These people (our fore bearers) became known as Mormons because of “peculiar” beliefs and a new book of scripture brought forth and translated by the prophet Joseph Smith. They were severely persecuted and mobbed. Being driven from state to state, they finally ended up in Nauvoo, Illinois, their last stronghold in the United States at that time. On June 27, 1844 a mob with blackened faces killed the prophet. Hatred and malice steadily increased, and by February 1846, it was evident our people must flee again. Brigham Young, an apostle, now became the leader and gave orders for a mass exodus to begin. On solid ice the first wagons rolled across the Mississippi River toward an unknown land in the Rocky Mountains. Without shelter and being exposed to the bitter weather, many people died while others suffered greatly.

Brigham Young, with the first company of exiles, entered the Great Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847. The next 20 years saw numerous covered wagon trains and handcart companies crossing the plains of mid-America. Many converts came from Europe to join the exodus. From 1846 to 1866 nearly 80,000 made the trek to Utah, and over 6,000 others were buried along the 1,300 mile trail.

Being so far from civilization, the new Mormon empire must now become self-sufficient. Exploration parties were sent far and wide to find suitable places to colonize. This area became known as Utah’s Dixie because of its semi-tropical climate. During the Civil War cotton was desperately needed so the Church leaders called families to come south to settle and raise cotton and other crops which could best be grown in this warm climate. With the coming of the railroad and establishment of peace with the U. S. Government, the need for the cotton industry gradually subsided.

The Virgin River Basin was now left with many little towns struggling for survival. Malaria fever, isolation and a turbulent, unconquerable river contributed to the extreme hardships. Large families and lack of land prompted the faint hearted to move else where.

Our town was the last pioneer settlement of this area. Up to this time, the arid land, without water for irrigation had little value. The conception and building of the Hurricane Canal is the real story of Hurricane. Bringing water from the deep Virgin River Gorge through a canal was dreamed about for many years. Most thought it impossible. There were some however with the necessary faith and tenacity to believe it could be done, who set out to fulfill their dreams. With hand tools and dynamite, our pioneers labored for 12-long years carving the 12-mile channel that would give life blood to the valley. The canal

stretching hundreds of feet above the canyon floor, passing through ten tunnels of solid rock and over five trestled flumes, looms on the south side of the Virgin River Gorge. It is literally etched into a mountainside of pervious material. Only God and man's constant vigil has sustained it there.

Pioneer Gratitude

George O. Cornish did not charge for the hundreds of hours he used sculpting "Pioneer Gratitude."

He visualized a Utah's Dixie pioneer family with physical stamina and undaunted spiritual strength who faced unpredictable calamities, tragedies, hardships, and food scarcity that honed characters of calm, solace dignity.

The father toiled many cold, grueling, winter months in the days Timpoweap Canyon that was carved by the turbulent Rio Virgin through the Hurricane Cliffs between the communities of Hurricane and LaVerkin, Utah.

He worked with pick, shovel, crowbar, and wheelbarrow building the Hurricane Canal along ledges, through tunnels and across side canyons on flumes. When the canal came out of the west end of the canyon into the Hurricane Valley, it was clinging to the face of the hazardous cliffs several hundred feet above Pah Tempe Hot Mineral Springs that gurgle into the Rio Virgin near the mouth of the canyon.

While the father was working in the canyon during the week, his wife and son took care of the many chores at home. Saturday evening, the father came home to worship with his family on the Sabbath.

The family represented in this statue is a feeling the joyful satisfaction of a bountiful harvest from a new farm they helped pioneer in the fertile Hurricane Valley.

Brother Cornish has written: "They pause in their work and thank God. Heads are bowed and eyes closed as they speak to their Creator. They are grateful too, for the newborn infant on the mother's arm.

"The father has his feet widespread and firmly planted. His pose and stature represent the physical and inner strength of those who conquered the desert with its searing summer heat and piercing winter cold. The father and mother's fingers are touching softly. They have not forgotten courtesy, or tenderness, or love!

"This lovely woman presents the great spirit of those who worked beside their men, kept their homes, bore, and with tender love, trained their children."

Claron Bradshaw Family Sponsor

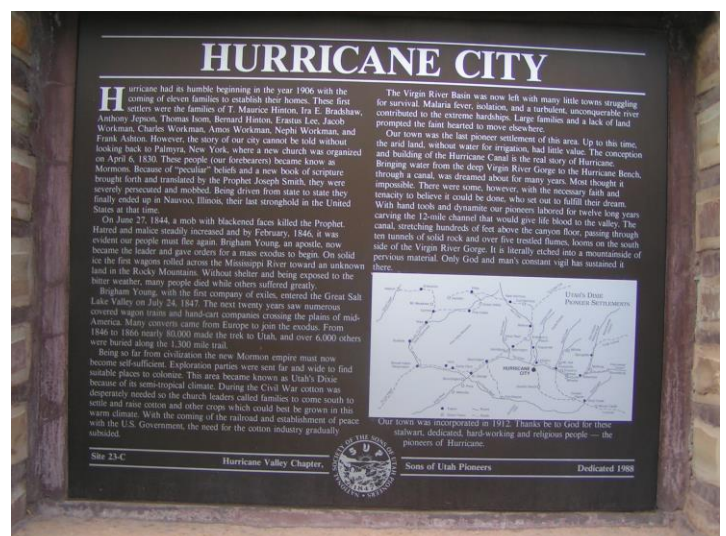
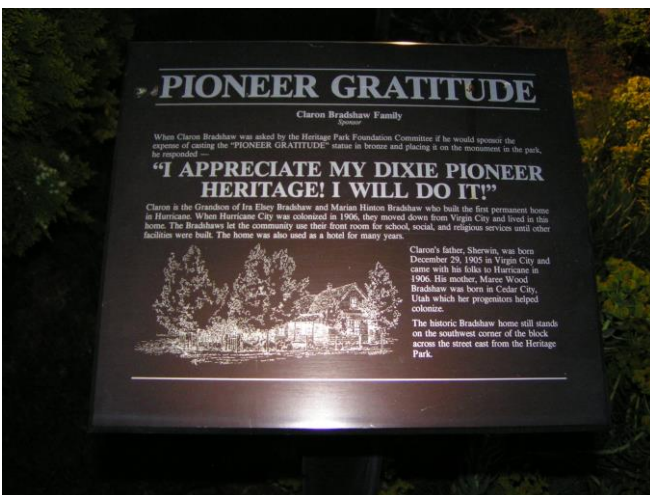
When Claron Bradshaw was asked by the Heritage Park Foundation Committee if he would sponsor the expense of casting the "Pioneer Gratitude" statue in bronze and placing it on the monument in the park, he responded –

"I appreciate my Dixie Pioneer Heritage! I will do it!"

Claron is the grandson of Ira Elsey Bradshaw and Marian Hinton Bradshaw who built the first permanent home in Hurricane. When Hurricane City was colonized in 1906, they moved down from Virgin City and lived in this home. The Bradshaws let the community use their front room for school, social, and religious services until other facilities were built. The home was also used as a hotel for many years.

Claron's father, Sherwin was born December 29, 1905 in Virgin City and came with his folks to Hurricane in 1906. His mother, Maree Wood Bradshaw was born in Cedar City, Utah which her progenitors helped colonize.

The historic Bradshaw home still stands on the southwest corner of the block across the street east from the Heritage Park.



6. WC MONUMENT #16 THE HURRICANE CANAL, 35 W. State St., Pioneer Heritage Park 84737

Open to Public

Erected 1988

Metal plaque on large Pioneer Gratitude Statue on Large stone monument

Marker/Plaque Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers (#23D)

Marker Text

The Hurricane Canal

On August 6, 1904, pioneer families from Virgin City, Grafton, Toquerville, LaVerkin, Rockville and Springdale met in the shade of a bowery and watched the Virgin River water gurgle out of the Hurricane Canal on the fertile, parched soil of this valley. Finally, the Rio Virgin was conquered! At that joyful celebration, the city they had dreamed about for many heartbreaking years was named Hurricane from the historic Hurricane Cliffs. In 1906, the first homes were built here.

The Pattern – by Owen Sanders

My father dug the ditches and tilled the stubborn soil; what have I, his son, to show for all his years of toil? My mother gnarled her tender hands and suffered for my weal; what have I, her son to show for all her faith and zeal? Their faith and love of God was strong, as was their zest for life. What have I, their son to show for what they held so dear? My folks have sketched a pattern, and blazed a vivid trail; they have earned their golden goal only I can fail!



**7. WC MONUMENT #17 HURRICANE PARK HISTORIC SITE – Bradshaw House Hotel,
Pioneer Corner, 84737**

Open to Public

Monument Erected by Utah Historical Society 1992

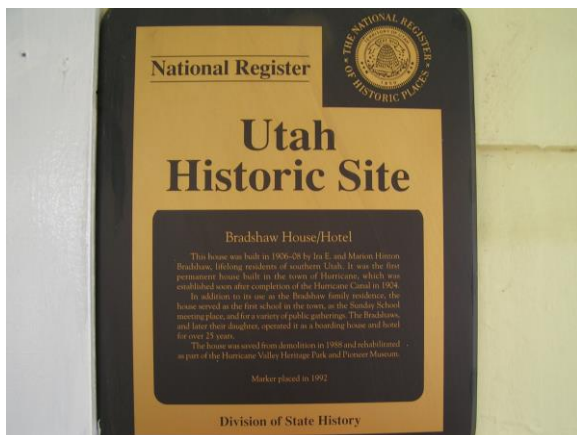
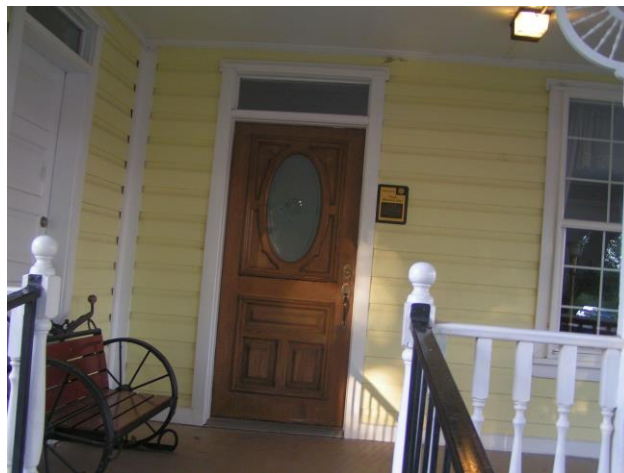
Wood building

Marker/Plaque made of Permaloy Placed by Utah State Historical Society 1992

Marker Text

The Bradshaw House Hotel

This house was built in 1906-1908 by Ira and Marian Hinton Bradshaw, life long residents of southern Utah. It was the first permanent house built in the town of Hurricane which was established soon after the completion of the Hurricane Canal in 1904. In addition to its use as the Bradshaw residence, the house served as the first school in the town, as the Sunday School meeting place and for a variety of public gatherings. The Bradshaws, and later their daughter, operated it as a boarding house and hotel for over 25 years. The house was saved from demolition in 1988 and rehabilitated as part of the Heritage Park and museum. The marker was placed in 1992.



8. WC MONUMENT #18 HURRICANE PIONEERS, 35 W. State St, Pioneer Heritage Park, 84737

Open to Public

Erected by Daughters of Utah Pioneers 25 Sep 1931

Free-standing structure, concrete, colorful; 5'W6'H 2'D

Bronze Marker/Plaque Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers – Hurricane Camp #20

Marker Text

Hurricane Pioneers

In 1863 settlers of the upper Virgin River whose lands were being washed away made preliminary surveys for irrigating and occupying these lands. Erastus Snow, David H. Cannon and Nephi Johnson came down the hill over an old Indian trail, with a heavy buggy drawn by mules, using ropes to keep it from tipping. A whirlwind took the top of the buggy. Erastus Snow exclaimed, "Well, that was a hurricane. We'll name this Hurricane Hill." The fault, bench and town were named from this event.

Hurricane Camp



9. WC MONUMENT #19 KOLOB MOUNTAIN, 35 W. State St., Hurricane Valley Pioneer Heritage Park, 84737

Open to Public

Monument Sponsored by James Allen Ballard and wife Joan Webb Ballard

Metal Post 12"x16"x38"

Permaloy Marker/Plaque has 2 photos of Kolob Mountain

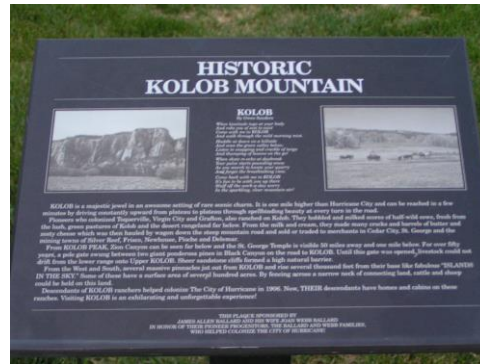
Marker Text

The Kolob by Owen Sanders

When lassitude tugs at your body and robs you of zest to exist, come with me to Kolob and walk through the mild morning mist. Huddle at dawn on a hillside and scan the green valley below. Listen to snapping and crackle of twigs and thumping of hoofs on the go. When shots reecho at daybreak your pulse starts pounding anew as you search to locate your quarry and \forget the breathtaking view. Come back with me to Kolob, it's fun to be with you up there. Slough off the workaday worry in the sparkling clear mountain air. (2 pictures on either side of poem of cliffs and cattle)

Kolob is a majestic jewel in an awesome setting of rare scenic charm. It is one mile higher than Hurricane city and can be reached in a few minutes by driving constantly upward from plateau to plateau, through spellbinding beauty at every turn in the road. Pioneers who colonized Toquerville, Virgin City and Grafton, also ranched on Kolob. They hobbled and milked scores of half wild cows fresh from the lush green pastures of Kolob and the desert rangeland far below. From the milk and cream they made many crocks and barrels of butter and zesty cheese which was then hauled by wagon down the steep mountain road and sold or traded to merchants in Cedar City, St. George, and the mining towns of Silver Reef, Frisco, New House, Pioche, and Delamar.

From Kolob Peak, Zion Canyon can be seen far below and the St. George Temple is visible fifty miles away and one mile below. For over 50 years a pole gate swung between two giant ponderosa pines in Black Canyon on the road to Kolob. Until this gate was opened livestock could not drift from the lower range onto upper Kolob. Sheer sandstone cliffs formed a high natural barrier from the west, and south several massive pinnacles jut out from Kolob and rise several thousand feet from their base, like fabulous islands in the sky. Some of these have a surface area of several hundred acres. By fencing across a narrow neck of connecting land, cattle and sheep could be held on this land. Kolob Ranchers helped colonize the City of Hurricane in 1906.



10. WC MONUMENT #20 MOLLIES NIPPLE, 35 W. State St., Pioneer Heritage Park, 84737
Open to Public

Monument Erected by Hurricane Lions Club approx. 1991

Metal Post 12"x16"x38" high

Metal Marker/Plaque with 2 Photos Placed by Hurricane Lions Club approx. 1991

Marker Text

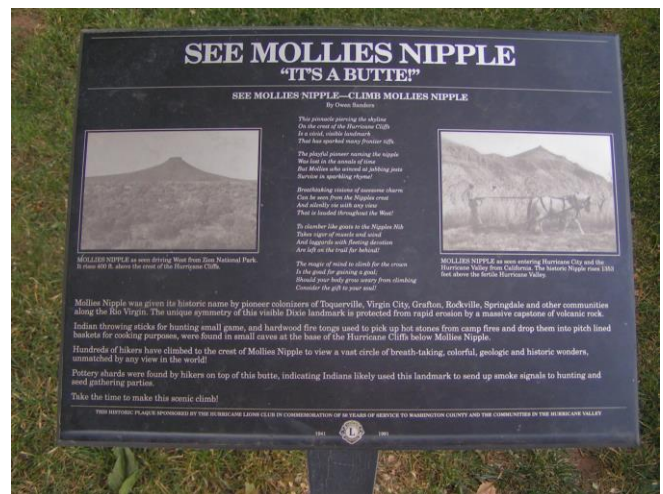
See Mollies Nipple, It's a Butte by Owen Sanders

“This pinnacle piercing the skyline on the crest of the Hurricane Cliffs is a vivid visible land mark that has sparked many frontier tiffs. The playful Pioneer naming the nipple was lost in the annals of time, but Mollies, who winced at jabbing jests, survive in sparkling rhyme. Breath taking visions of awesome charm can be seen from the nipples’ crest and silently vie with any view that is lauded throughout the west. To clamor like goats to the nipples nib takes vigor of muscle and wind and lagers with fleeing devotion are left on the trail far behind. The magic of mind to climb for the crown is the good for gaining. The goal should your body grow weary from climbing consider the gift to your soul.”

Mollies Nipple was given its historic name by pioneer colonizers of Toquerville, Virgin City, Grafton, Rockville, Springdale and other communities along the Rio Virgin. The unique symmetry of this visible Dixie landmark is protected from rapid erosion by a massive capstone of volcanic rock. Indians throwing stocks for hunting small game and hardware fire tongs used to pick up hot stones from campfires and drop them into pitch-lined baskets for cooking purposes were found in small caves at the base of the Hurricane cliffs below Mollies Nipple. Hundreds of hikers have climbed to the crest of Mollies Nipple to view a vast circle of breath taking colorful geological and historic wonders unmatched by any view in the world. Pottery shards were found by hikers on top of this butte indicating Indians likely used this landmark to send up smoke signals to hunting and seed gathering parties. Take the time to make the scenic climb.

This Historic Plaque is sponsored by the Hurricane Lions Club in commemoration of 50 years of service to Washington County and the communities in the Hurricane Valley 1941 Lions 1991 –

There are two pictures on the top of the monument. On the left is Mollies Nipple as seen driving west from Zion National Park. It rises 400 feet above the crest of the Hurricane Cliffs. On the right is a picture of Mollies Nipple as seen entering Hurricane City and the Hurricane Valley from California. The historic Nipple rises 1,353 feet above the fertile Hurricane Valley.



11. WC MONUMENT #21 OLD LIBRARY, 35 W. State St., Pioneer Heritage Park, 84737 Open to Public

Erected by Hurricane City 1939

Stone and concrete building

Permaloy Marker/Plaque Placed by Utah State Historical Society 1992

Marker Text

This building was constructed in 1938 to 1940 as a work progress administration (WPA) project. The WPA was one of several New Deal Programs designed to stimulate economic recovery during the Great Depressions while providing needed public services and facilities. Over 230 public works buildings were constructed in Utah. Approximately one half of them retain their architectural integrity. This building housed the city offices, Library, Police and Hurricane Canal Company until the mid-1980s. The city then made it available to the Hurricane Valley Heritage Park Foundation to develop a museum. The structure is built chiefly of hand hewn sandstone that was poured by construction workers on the banks of Berry Springs about six miles west of Hurricane. The original estimated cost of construction was \$22,300. But as the material cost was greatly reduced, the city was obligated to pay only \$7,000. The marker was placed in 1992.

Division of State History

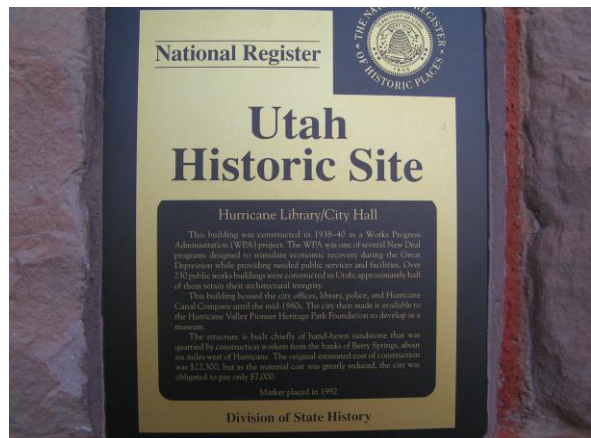
Additional Plaques
Hurricane City Hall

Constructed by Work Projects Administration for the City of Hurricane 1938-1940

Hurricane City Library
Erected 1939 Eugene Wadsworth Mayor
Chauncey Sandberg J. M. Hinton R. P. Wood
Lafayette Staheli Alvin Englestead
City Councilmen

John Atkin
Recorder
Leo A. Snow
Architect

Anna J. Wood
Treasurer
Harvey Dalton
Supt.



12. WC MONUMENT #22 SURVIVAL IN UTAH'S DIXIE, 35 W, State St., Pioneer Heritage Park, 84737

Open to Public

Sponsored by family of Verl and Margaret Sanders

Metal Post; 24"x18"x36" high

Permaloy Plaque Includes Photo

Marker Text

Survival in Utah's Dixie

The warm comfortable productive climate in the sheltered valleys along the meandering Rio Virgin and its lower tributaries in Washington County became known as Utah Dixie. The rugged pioneer colonizers and their descendants are known as Dixieites and the stalwart men and women who took hundreds of covered wagon loads of Dixie sorghum, Dixie fruit, Dixie wine, nuts, dried fruits, figs, pomegranates, etc. northwards to sell and barter in communities as far north as Salt Lake City became known as Dixie Peddlers. Cotton was grown in Utah's Dixie in the late 1800's, fruit crops matured three weeks earlier in Utah's Dixie than similar crops in the Provo area. The preserving pioneers of the communities of Utah's Dixie were constantly having their integrity honed by the heartbreaking hardships or adversity. These rare qualities of integrity have been carried through out the world by leaders throughout the world by leaders who have their family roots in Utah's Dixie.

"These Dixie peddler pioneers, their wagons, filled with fruit, were on the road to northern towns to trade fruit for cash and boot, that hard _____ point on the dusty trail. They would camp at noon and night and around the grub box gather to eat by the camp fire light. Eager sons were in these groups to follow their fathers' directions, whistling and scuffling; their calloused steed as they harnessed the teams with protection. Rough days slide by with tiring procession; long nights with their dreary souls. Each dawn new zeal and hope were born when they neared their northern goals. At the town in the north, the fruit was sold or swapped for the clothing or food. Each man was a salesman selling his goods for his family's livelihood. When the fruit was sold or traded and the wagons toward Dixie turned, songs rang high in the northern sky while the road dust billowed and churned. Now scores of these Dixie peddlers lie sleeping beneath the sod, but many descendants follow their pattern of service to neighbor and God."

Dixie Sorghum (A poem by Owen Sanders on the right)

"What secret does our valley have that makes us glow with pride, what beacon guides us on with purpose in our stride? The guiding star of heritage collected from our past leads us ever onward to goals that last. Our mothers taught us how to pray, our fathers, how to work, and daily duty trained us to never shirk. Thus love of neighbors in our towns became our creed.

A Picture in the center—it says—

This 1924 photo shows the east side of Main Street in Cedar City. Wagons loaded with sacks of wool from a sheering corral near Hurricane are being taken to the railroad for shipment in Lund, Utah.

This historic plaque is sponsored by the family of Verl and Margaret Sanders, owners of Sanders Construction of Henderson, Nevada, in honor of Verl's parents, Moroni and Mildred (Millie) Zabriskie Sanders. Moroni was born Oct. 18, 1903 in LaVerkin, Utah. He was the first boy born in this pioneer community and later served 16 years as City Mayor. He was also a Dixie peddler. Moroni and his brothers, Bill and Ervil were pioneers—turkey growers, and hatchery owners for many years in Utah's Dixie. Moroni's father and mother were William and Sara Amelia Wilson Sanders, were Dixie peddlers and Dixie sorghum makers and members of the first LaVerkin LDS Ward organized in June 23, 1904.

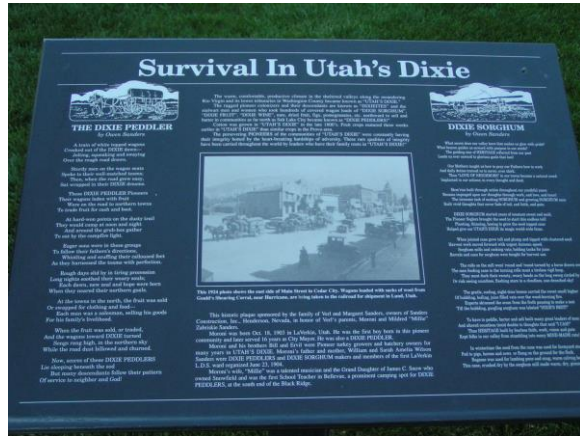
Moroni's wife, Mille, was a talented musician and granddaughter of James C. Snow who owns Snow Field and was the first school teacher in Belview, a prominent camping spot for Dixie peddlers, at the south end of the Black Ridge.

On the left we have a picture of the Dixie peddler and a poem "The Dixie Peddler" by Owen Sanders.

"A train of white topped wagons creaked out at Dixie dawn, jolting, squeaking and swaying over the rough road drawn. Dirty men on the wagon seats became impinged upon our thoughts, though off ...and tears. The tiresome task of making sorghum and growing sorghum cane, built vivid thought that never fades of...and faith and pain. Dixie sorghum started years of constant sweat and toil. The Pioneer settlers brought the seed to start this endless toil. Planting, hoeing, thinning to grow the seed to cane helped give our Utah's Dixie its magic worldwide fame. When jointed cane grew tall and plump and clustered seed, harvest work moved forward with urgent autumn speed. Sorghum mills and cooking vats holding tanks for juice, and cans for sorghum ware brought for harvest use. The rolls on the mill went around and around, turned by a horse drawn sweep, the men feeding cane to the turning rolls must a tireless vigil keep. They must duck their sweaty, weary hands as the long sweep circles by or risk seeing countless flashing stars in a cloudless sun drenched sky. The gentle cooling nighttime breeze carried the sweet smell higher, above the bubbling boiling juice filled vats, over the wood burning fire. Experts skimmed the scum from the froth, pausing to make a test of the bubbling, boiling sorghum that was labeled Dixie's best. You have to peddle, barter, and sell—that built many great leaders.

Man had altered countless timid doubts to thoughts that said, "I can." Thus heritage built by fearless faith, work, vision, and guts kept folks in our valley from stumbling into many mind-made ruts. In winter time the seed from the sorghum cane was used for farm yard stock, fed to pigs, horses, and cows or flung on the ground for the flock. Bagasse

was used for lambing pens, and snug warm calving beds. This cane crushed dry by the sorghum mill made warm dry pioneer sheds.



13. WC MONUMENT #23 MANY CAME BY HANDCART, 35 W. State Street, Hurricane Valley Heritage Park, 84737

Open to Public

Monument Donated by Levi Savage, Jr. descendants

Permaloy Marker and Post

Marker Text

Between June 9, 1856, and July 6, 1860, ten separate Handcart Companies left Iowa City, Iowa, or Florence, Nebraska to their land of Zion in the Utah Territory. There were 653 handcarts and 50 wagons.

Nearly 3,000 souls, some with babes in arms, and grandparents in their 70's, pulled their worldly possessions and their fervent hopes across 1,400 miles of treeless prairie, lonely desert, icy rivers and rugged mountains. They came undaunted in their fragile two-wheeled carts, powered and fueled by muscle, unwavering faith and determination.

The first three and the last five of the handcart companies made the journey without suffering any unusual hardship or death, but the fourth company of 500 people, under the leadership of Captain James G. Willie and the fifth company of 576 people, under the leadership of Captain Edward Martin, suffered excruciating agony through hunger, fatigue, dysentery, and death.

“If raw courage and endurance make a story; if human kindness, helpfulness and brotherly love in the midst of raw horror and tragic suffering are worth recording, this never-to-be-forgotten episode of the Mormon Handcart migration is one of the great tales of the west and of America.” –Wm. Stenger

A Warning Unheeded

Upon returning from a four-year mission to Siam, India, Levi Savage Jr. arrived in Iowa City, Iowa where the Willie and Martin handcart companies were preparing to leave for Salt Lake City. He was chosen as a sub-captain over 100 immigrants in the Willie Company. These immigrants had started late from Liverpool, England and they were delayed in Iowa City while handcarts were constructed for them from unseasoned wood. They were delayed again in Florence, while they repaired the handcarts and made other last-minute preparations. Levi could see that they were far too late in the season to start across the plains to Salt Lake.

At a meeting in Florence, Levi tried to persuade the immigrants to stay in Florence until spring, but being naïve and unacquainted with the hazards they would face, and anxious to reach Salt Lake, they voted him down.

Levi Savage then said, *“Brethren and Sisters, what I have said I know to be true; but seeing you are to go forward, I will go with you, will help you all I can, will work with you, and if necessary, will die with you; but you are going too late. May God in his mercy bless and preserve us.”*

Tragedy Strikes

For most there was the joy of fulfillment, as they reached the Salt Lake Valley, to join others who had come by ox teams and covered wagons in earlier years. For the Willie and Martin companies there was heartbreaking tragedy. Caught in the grip of an early severe winter, in the Wyoming plains, they were brought to an ill prepared delay in a fierce

blizzard. Faced with deep snow, freezing weather and an exhausted food supply, they were forced to await a most heroic mass rescue the frontier had ever witnessed.

Rescue Parties Sent Out by Brigham Young

When word reached Brigham Young, during October Conference in Salt Lake City, he dismissed the General Conference and immediately called for volunteers. By the end of the week two-hundred-fifty wagons, loaded with food, clothing and bedding, were on the way to give relief and to bring these destitute souls to Zion. However, without food or shelter, a staggering toll of deaths occurred before help arrived.

Of these two companies, nearly 250 died of fatigue, disease, and exposure. They were buried along the way in shallow graves. Some would have to have frozen limbs amputated, while others bore the scars of this arduous journey the rest of their lives.

A Scene to Remember

The desperate plight of these immigrants was recorded by a traveler in these words. *“A condition of distress met my eyes that I never saw before or since. The train of handcarts was strung out for three or four miles. There were old men pulling and tugging carts, sometimes loaded with a sick wife or children; women pulling along sick husbands; little children struggling through the mud and snow. As night came on the mud would freeze on their clothes and feet. There was no fuel to burn, except wet sagebrush, and their clothing and bedding now altogether insufficient to protect them from the bitter cold. Several who pulled handcarts by day would be placed in a mass grave the next morning.”*

The leaders and members of the Willie and Martin handcart companies have left a glowing legacy of faith, tenacity, and integrity to innumerable stalwart descendants who helped colonize historic Utah’s Dixie and are included among its residents today.

The Savage Crossing on the Rio Virgin

Levi Savage, Jr. owned farmland in Toquerville and LaVerkin, Utah. Some time before Hurricane and LaVerkin were colonized, Levi dug a ditch along the south side of the Rio Virgin and irrigated a farm about a quarter of a mile west of where LaVerkin Creek and Ash Creek join the Rio Virgin.

The area that he used to cross the river became known as the “Savage Crossing.” Sheep men and cattlemen used this crossing to take their wagons and herds south to the Arizona Strip. The Honeymoon Trail branched at the foot of the Hurricane Cliffs and the west branch went to Washington and St. George, Utah and the north branch crossed the Rio Virgin at the Savage Crossing and ran north through Toquerville and on to Salt Lake City.

Levi Savage, Jr.

1820-1910

“Let no man be afraid to lay down his life for my sake;

for whoso layeth down his life for my sake shall find it again.”

Levi Savage, Jr. was born on March 23, 1820 in Greenfield, Huron County, Ohio. He was the second of 15 children born to his parents. Levi joined the Mormon Battalion in 1846 and was part of the historic march through the southwest and on to San Diego.

Levi moved to Toquerville, Washington County, Utah in 1865 and lived there with his three wives and family for 45 years, until his death in 1910. He was laid to rest in the Toquerville Cemetery.

Handcarts West

*Courage dared them rise
And face each dawning day.
Faith, it was their blanket
As at the close of each they prayed.
Courage got them moving
As ever west they went.
Faith kept them moving
Their courage and strength long spent.
And so with weary windworn hearts
They reaped as they had sown.
Faith and courage—tempered strong
And from this land, a home.
Built with courage, cemented in faith
It would survive time’s sands.
Then somewhere, somewhen, somewhy
They placed it in our hands.
By Derek Naegle, a great-grandson*



14. WC MONUMENT #24 PIONEER HONEYMOON; TEMPLE TRAILS, 35 W. State Street, Hurricane Valley Heritage Park, 84737

Open to Public

Metal Marker 18"x24" with 3 trail pictures and 1 map

Marker/Plaque Sponsored by Joseph T. Wilkinson Jr. extended family to honor their parents and great-grandparents.

Marker Text

Pioneer Trails

Two Important Pioneer Trails Lie to the South of Here

Historic Temple Trail

The Temple Trail, which has two parts, was used during the years 1874-1876 to bring lumber by ox-team from two sawmills at Nixon Springs on the south face of Mount Trumbull to St. George, eighty miles away, for constructing the L.D.S. Temple. Forty-five volunteers from local communities constructed the roadways during April and May of 1874. Over a million board feet of lumber were produced by the saw mills which operated during the warmer months only. Much of the production went along the main trail that drops down over the Hurricane cliffs about twenty miles south of here and on to St. George, the trip taking seven days. Part of it was taken to Antelope Springs via the alternate trail and then hauled on to St. George when winter snows stopped sawmill work. The latter route descends the Hurricane cliffs twelve miles to the south of us through a declivity that was later used by the Honeymoon trail.

Historic Honeymoon Trail

The Honeymoon Trail had a number of points of origin, but one destination: the St. George Temple. For some, it started at the Mormon settlements in Arizona such as Snowflake and St. Johns. It crossed the Colorado River at Lee's Ferry, went through Pipe Springs and followed the winter leg of the Temple Trail on down the Fort Pierce Wash and into St. George. Utah residents such as those living in Orderville or Glendale picked it up as it passed south of Kanab. Following dedication of the St. George Temple in 1877, groups of young couples, with chaperones in tow, would make the trek to St. George by wagon or by buggy to exchange marriage vows in the Temple. Spring and Fall were the favored times; the weather was mild and they could be better spared from farm work. The trip might take six weeks or more. It was arduous, but for those who were young and in love, it was a great honeymoon.

Joseph T. and Annie Webb Wilkinson

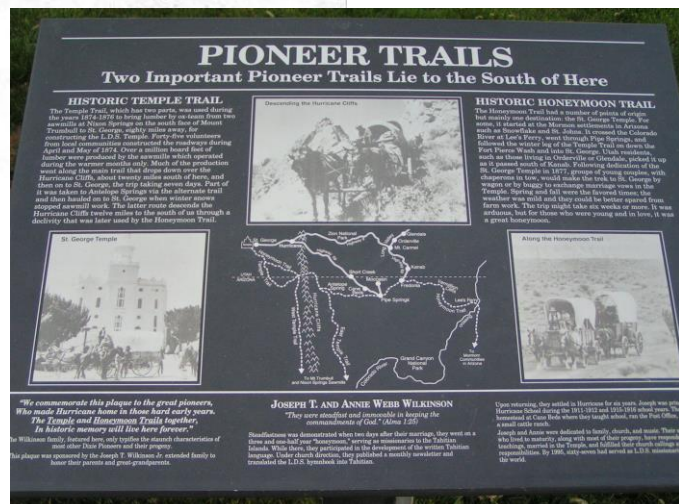
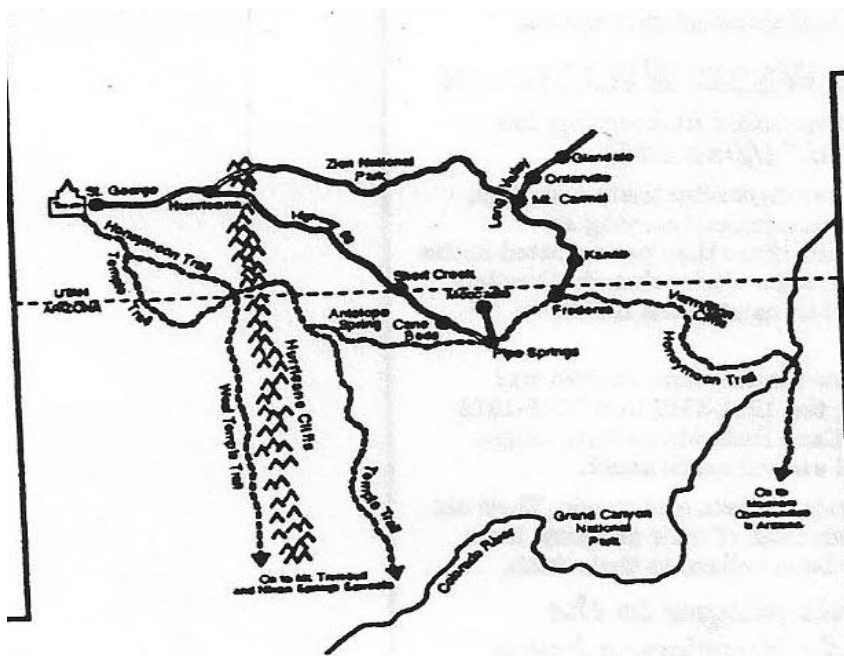
"They were steadfast and immovable in keeping the
Commandments of God." (Alma 1:25)

Steadfastness was demonstrated when two days after their marriage; they went on a three and one half year “honeymoon” serving as missionaries to the Tahitian Islands. While there they participated in the development of the written Tahitian language. Under church direction they published a monthly newsletter and translated the L.D.S. hymnbook into Tahitian.

Upon returning, they settled in Hurricane for six years. Joseph was principal of the Hurricane School during the 1911-1912 and 1915-1916 school years. They took a homestead at Cane Beds where they taught school, ran the Post Office, and operated a small cattle ranch.

Joseph and Annie were dedicated to family, church, and music. Their six children who lived to maturity, along with most of their progeny, have responded to gospel teachings, and have been valiant in their faith.

“We commemorate this plaque to the great pioneers, who made Hurricane home in those hard early years. The Temple and Honeymoon Trails together, in historic memory will live here forever.”



15. WC MONUMENT #25 STANWORTH HOME, 188 S. Main, 84737 - Private home
Marker/Plaque Placed by: Utah State Historical Society 1996

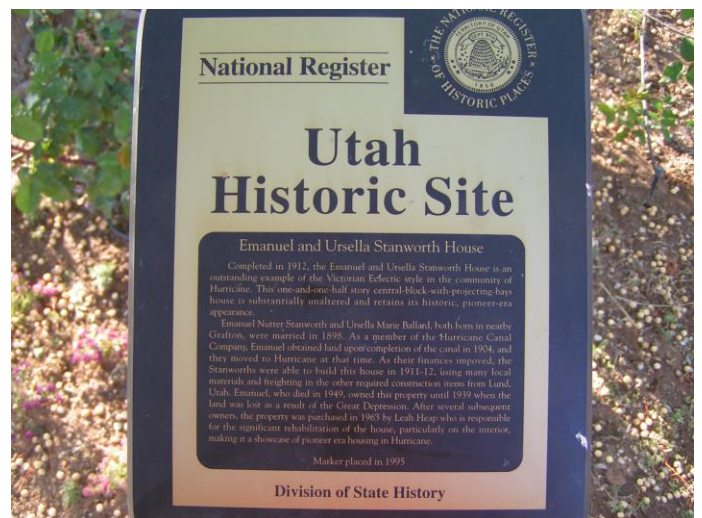
Marker Text

Emanuel and Ursella Stanworth House

Completed in 1912, the Emanuel and Ursella Stanworth House is an outstanding example of the Victorian Eclectic style in the community of Hurricane. This one-and-one-half story central-block-with-projecting-bays house is substantially unaltered and retains its historic, pioneer-era appearance.

Emanuel Nutter Stanworth and Ursella Marie Ballard, both born in nearby Grafton, were married in 1898. As a member of the Hurricane Canal Company, Emanuel obtained land upon completion of the canal in 1904, and they moved to Hurricane at that time. As their finances improved, the Stanworths were able to build this house in 1911-12, using many local materials and freighting in the other required construction items from Lund, Utah. Emanuel, who died in 1949, owned this property until 1939 when the land was lost as the result of the Great Depression. After several subsequent owners, the property was purchased in 1963 by Leah Heap who is responsible for the significant rehabilitation of the house, particularly on the interior, making it a showcase of pioneer era housing in Hurricane.

Marker placed in 1996



16, WC MONUMENT #26 ISOM GRANARY HOME, 95 S. Main St., Behind Bradshaw House Hotel, 84737

Open to Public

Erected by Hurricane Historical Society 1996

Permaloy 18"x24"

Marker Text

Early Pioneer Granary/Home

This 12'x14' granary, which was to be used by three families as a home, was built about the same time that Hurricane was settled in 1906.

It was built by George and Annie Isom on their lot at 83 North State Street. Even though it was built as a granary to store feed for animals its first use would be as a home until a more permanent brick structure could be built for a few years later.

The first occupant of the home was Lewis Crawford and his southern bride, Mary. Their first baby girl was born here. Lewis worked for the canal company as a "ditch" rider to watch for breaks in the canal or other potential problems.

The Isom family moved into the "home" in 1911. After their new home was built on the same lot, they began using this building as a storage unit. Bins to hold coal and wheat were built in, and their girls used it as a play house for several years.

Its interior walls were papered with the Washington County newspaper, needle craft, and Farm Journal pages.

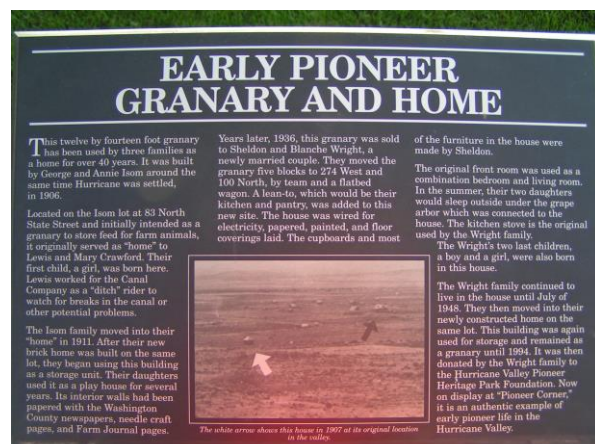
Years later, 1936, this granary was sold to Sheldon and Blanche Wright, a newly married couple, and moved five blocks to 274 West and 100 North, by a team and flatbed wagon.

At this new site a lean-to, which would be their kitchen and pantry also was added. The house was wired for electricity, papered, painted, and the floor coverings laid. The original front room was used as a combination bedroom and living room.

In the summer their two small daughters would sleep outside under the grape arbor. In the winter there would be two double beds in the combination living room and bedroom. The Wright's two last children, a boy and a girl, were born in this house.

The cupboards and most of the furniture in the house were made and used by Sheldon. The kitchen stove is the original used by the Wright family. This family continued to live in the "house" until July of 1945. At this time they moved into their newly constructed home on the same lot.

This building was again used for storage and remained as a granary until the summer of 1994 when it was donated by the Wright family to the Hurricane Valley Pioneer Heritage Park Foundation to be put on display at "Pioneer Corner" as an authentic example of early pioneer life in the Hurricane Valley.



17. WC MONUMENT #27 PIONEER HAY BARN, MANGER, AND CORRAL, 95 S. Main St., Behind Bradshaw House Hotel, 84737

Open to Public

Erected by Hurricane Historical 1996; Reconstructed Pioneer Barn (barn wood used)
Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by Hurricane Historical 1996

Marker Text

Pioneer Hay Barn, Manger, and Corral

These were reconstructed using material from three earlier barns, primarily the Sheldon Wright barn. Some of the boards and posts came from the Rulon Isom and Bernard Hinton barns. The cement water trough came from the original Lafe Hall town lot at 65 North Main. A date inscribed on one side of the corner indicates that it was made August 28, 1918.

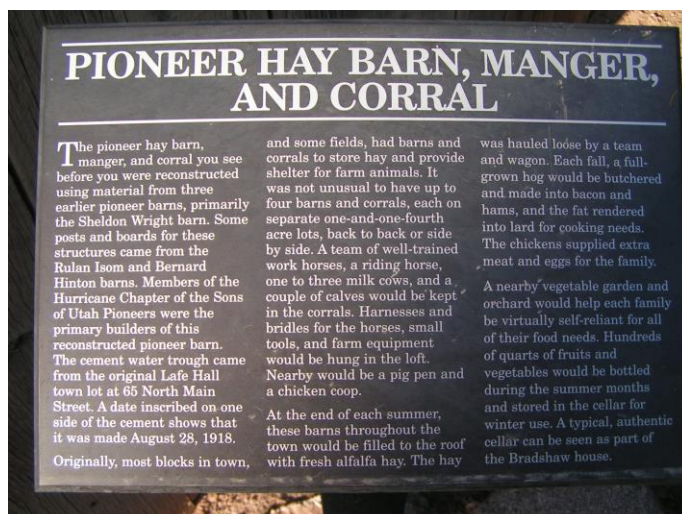
The Hurricane Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers was the primary builders of this reconstructed Barn.

Originally most blocks in town, and in some fields, had barns and corrals to store their hay and to provide shelter and space for their farm animals. It was not unusual to have four barns, each on separated lots back to back or side by side.

At the end of each summer, these barns would be filled to the “brim” with fresh alfalfa hay, hauled loose by team and hay wagon from the fields surrounding the town.

In the corrals would be kept a team of work horses, a riding horse, usually one to three milk cows and a couple of calves. In the loft would be hung the harnesses and bridles for the horses, curry combs, and other small tools and farm implements. Near by would be a pig pen and a chicken coop. Each fall a full grown hog would be butchered and made up into bacon, hams, roasts, and the fat rendered out into lard for cooking needs. The chickens supplied extra meat and eggs for the family.

Also by having a vegetable garden and family fruit orchard nearby, each family was nearly self-sufficient for all of its food needs for the year. Hundreds of quarts of fruits and vegetables would be bottled during the summer months for winter use.



18. WC MONUMENT #28 EARLY PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 35 W/ State St., 84737, on large Pioneer Gratitude Statute at Heritage Park

Open to Public

Free-standing metal structure

Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers #23-B; this plaque pays tribute to the first historic buildings that housed the school, seminary, church and relief society of Hurricane.

Marker Text

Early Public Buildings
Three Pictures

PICTURE OF BUILDING
Used as school, seminary, church and Relief Society

PICTURE OF SCHOOL
Hurricane school, elementary through high school; built in

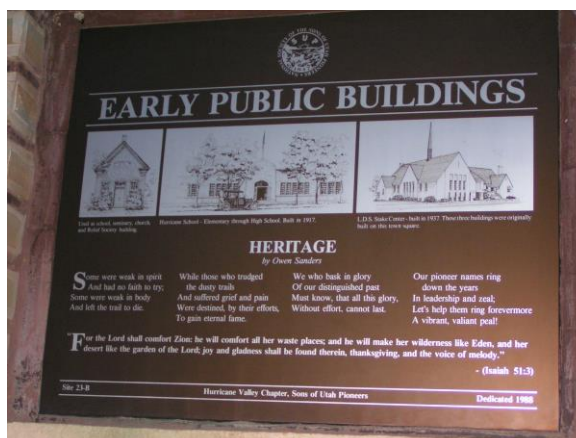
PICTURE OF LDS STAKE CENTER
LDS Stake Center, built in 1937.

These three buildings were originally built on this town square.

Heritage by Owen Sanders

Some were weak in spirit and had no faith to try; some were weak in body and left the trail to die; while those who trudged the dust and trails and suffered grief and pain were destined by their efforts to gain eternal fame. We who bask in glory of our distinguished past must know, that all this glory without effort cannot last. Our pioneer names ring down the years in leadership and zeal; let them ring forever more, a vibrant, valiant peal!

“For the Lord shall comfort Zion; He will comfort all her waste places; and He will make her wilderness like Eden and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody.” Isaiah 51:3



19. WC MONUMENT #29 ESCALANTE EXPEDITION 1776-1976, 3 W. State St., Hurricane Valley Pioneer Heritage Park at the Old Library, 84737

Open to Public

Erected 1976 by Dominguez Escalante Bicentennial Commission

Free-standing concrete monolith and metal structure with metal plaque; 18"x7"x76" high

Marker Text

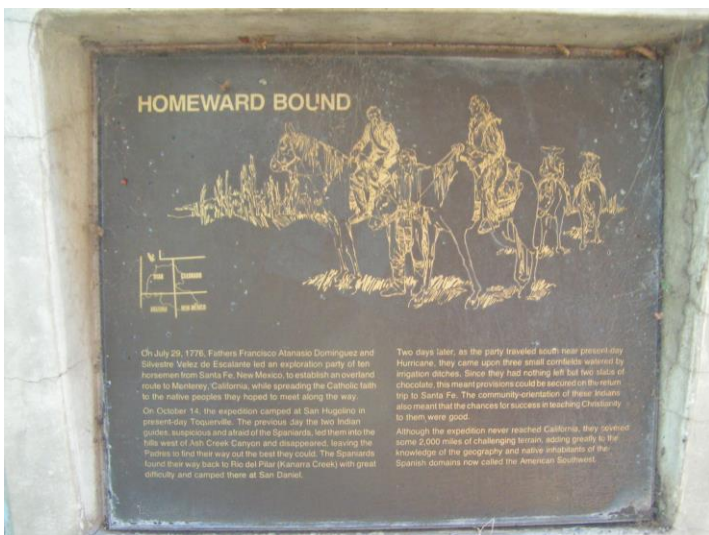
Homeward Bound

On July 29, 1776, Fathers Francisco Atansio Dominguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante led an exploration party of ten horsemen from Santa Fe, New Mexico to establish an overland route to Monterey, California while spreading the Catholic faith to the native peoples they hoped to meet along the way. On October 14, the expedition camped at San Hugelino in present day Toquerville. The previous day, the two Indian guides, suspicious and afraid of the Spaniards, led them into the hills west of Ash Creek Canyon and disappeared, leaving the padres to find their way out the best they could.

The Spaniards found their way back to Rio del Pilar, Kanarra Creek with great difficulty and camped there at San Daniel. Two days later, as the party traveled south near present day Hurricane they came upon three small corn fields, watered by irrigation ditches

Since they had nothing left but two slabs of chocolate, this meant provision could be secured on the return trip to Santa Fe. The community orientation of these Indians also meant that the chances for success in teaching Christianity to them were good.

Although the expedition never reached California, they covered some 2,000 miles of challenging terrain, adding greatly to the knowledge of the geography and the native inhabitants of the Spanish domain now called the American Southwest.



20. WC MONUMENT #30 HURRICANE CANAL, 284 E. North, Historic Hurricane Canal Trail and Bowery Park, 84737

Open to Public

Monument Sponsored by Hurricane Valley Chapter of Sons of Utah Pioneers:

Free-standing stone structure

Marker/Plaque Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers (Site #100A); this marker marks the spot where water first flowed into Hurricane Valley from the Rio Virgin River. The canal was literally etched into the mountainside stretching hundreds of feet above the canyon floor, passing through ten tunnels of solid rock and over five trestled flumes. With hand tools and dynamite, the 12-mile channel took twelve long years to build.

Marker Text

The Historic Hurricane Canal

When first conceived, the Hurricane Canal seemed like an impossible dream. Beginning at a point seven miles up the Virgin River, water had to travel through flumes, tunnels, and over deep ravines. The canal had to hang on steep, unstable cliffs and be tunneled through sections of the mountain. To make matters more difficult, money was virtually non-existent for the local residents. Engineers said the canal could not be built.

Upriver, the towns suffered from the flash floods of the wild Virgin River that devoured half their farmland. The men were desperate. More cultivated land was needed to support their growing families. In the fall of 1893, James Jepson of Virgin and John Steele of Toquerville envisioned and promoted the plan for the water to be brought to the "Hurricane Bench." With a simple carpenter's spirit level, they figured a feasible route, and men were recruited from neighboring towns. Isaac McFarlane, county surveyor, surveyed and estimated the construction cost at \$53,000. The only tools available were picks, shovels, crowbars, and a homemade wheelbarrow. Over 100 hopeful men worked on the canal project the first few winters.

By 1902, long after the expected completion date, only eight to ten men were left working. Many of the men had sold their stock and quit. Expensive portions remained undone, and the few remaining men were broke and discouraged. Life was injected back into the project when Jepson went to Salt Lake City and convinced the LDS Church to buy \$5,000 worth of canal stock. The influx of money restored morale; and now, giant powder to blast through tunnels and lumber to build the flumes could be purchased.

Two years later, August 6, 1904, the impossible dream came true as water flowed onto the Hurricane Bench from the canal, giving life to 2,000 acres of fertile land. The valley could now be settled. After twelve years of sacrifice, incredibly hard work, and true grit, a community was born, complete with real heroes.

The vision of two men, James Jepson and John Steele, along with the faith, dedication, and tenacity of many others, changed forever the lives and dreams of thousands of people in Utah's Dixie. They did all this for their families. And they did it for us. We give thanks to these men of valor. (Pictures of John Steele and James Jepson shown).

This plaque is sponsored by the Hurricane Valley Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers – Site No. 100A





21. WC MONUMENT #115 HURRICANE CANAL, 284 E. 200 North, Hwy. 9, at Virgin Bridge
Open to Public

Free-standing structure of Set Lava Rock, 5'W 6'H 1'D

Marker/Plaque Material: Etched Black Stone with etched Ditch Rider on Horseback

Marker Text

Hurricane Canal 1893 – 1906

We give love and honor to the memory of the men who built our Hurricane Canal; and the ditch riders who cared for it. These pioneers were men of integrity who had a dream, an improbably dream. They built the canal high on a hill, sometimes through solid rock ledges. With just a few scarce tools, a homemade wheelbarrow and often using their bare hands; they saw it through to its full fruition. We now enjoy the little Garden of Eden they created and are deeply grateful for our noble pioneer heritage.

No Picture Available

22. WC MONUMENT #116 SMITH MESA, 35 W. State Street, Hurricane Valley Heritage Park

Open to Public

Monument and Marker Erected by Ballard Family

Two photographs of Smith Mesa

Marker Text

Smith Mesa, northeast of Hurricane and nearly one-half mile higher in elevation, was named after Charles Nephi Smith, Bishop of Rockville from 1867 to 1891. He had a ranch house on Smith Creek and ran his cattle on this beautiful mesa. Shortly after Hurricane was colonized in 1906, families from Hurricane, L Verkin and Toquerville filed on land for homesteads on Smith Mesa. These ranchers cultivated over 5000 acres

of sandy loam. Harvey and Emma Bradshaw Ballard, who helped colonize Hurricane, farmed 160 acres of land on Smith Mesa, and raised wheat, beans, corn, squash and melons on this dry farm. Their farm in Hurricane was irrigated by water from the Rio Virgin. This wagon, which made many trips to Smith Mesa, often with a milk cow tied on the back, was donated to the Heritage Park by the Ballard Family.

No Picture Available

23. WC MONUMENT #117 SUGAR BEET REAPER *No information available*

24. WC MONUMENT #118 ROADS TO UTAH'S DIXIE, 35 W. State Street, Hurricane Valley Heritage Park

Open to Public

Erected by Sylvan Wittwer Family

Metal Plaque on post with two photos of Peter's Leap, 2'W 18"H 3'D

Marker Text

The Roads to Utah's Dixie

The Black Ridge, the toughest, heartbreaking barrier to the colonization of "Utah's Dixie" was the Black Ridge between New Harmony and Pintura, north of Toquerville, Utah. A deep, rough, lava flow clogged the valley from the base of the towering Hurricane cliffs on the east, to the foothills of Pine Valley Mountain on the west. The jolting rocks subjected the pioneer wagons, animals, and human tempers to a terrific strain. There were broken axles, broken wheels and felloes, broken kingbolts and run-off rims, to try the patience of the weary travelers who were forced to resort to their own ingenuity in making repairs, being miles away from any possible relief.

Apostle George A. Smith, for whom St. George was named, proclaimed this road to be "The most desperate piece of road that I have ever traveled in my life, the whole ground being covered for miles with stones, volcanic rock, cobble heads – and in places deep sand."

This old pioneer trail and Peter's Leap Road were both used until 1869, when the winding road was constructed along the east side of Ash Creek. Many Dixie peddlers and freighters traveled this road daily with wagons.

Peter's Leap, two and one-half miles north of Pintura, was no doubt the worst part of the route that ignited Apostle Smith's ire. The road followed a long-used Indian Trail, crossed Leap Creek Canyon, a 165 foot gorge cut in lava rock, at a point approximately one and one-half miles west of where Leap Creek joins Ash Creek. Peter Shirts, a Cedar

City pioneer, inspired the name. Shirts was paid \$300 by the Washington County Commission, to build a road along the old Indian Trail on the west edge of the Black Ridge. When asked how wagons would get across the deep canyon that barred the way, he replied, "We'll leap it!" The 165-foot canyon crossing became "Peter's Leap." The stream became "Leap Creek." The road leading into the gorge from the south could be built at a somewhat reasonable grade of 15 percent. Down the north face, however, the dug way grade was a dizzying 30 percent grade. A sturdy windlass was erected on top of the north canyon wall. The wagons coming from the north were stopped here. The cargo was lashed securely to the wagon box. The teams were unhitched and led down the winding trail to the canyon bottom. Then the wagons were eased down the canyon wall. The teams were then hitched to the wagons and they were pulled out of the canyon, up a gradual slope through a break in the south canyon wall. The distance between the top of the north canyon wall to the point where the road leveled out on the south, was 100 feet. Freighters and peddlers coming from the south, unhitched their teams in the bottom of the canyon and the windlass pulled their loaded wagons up the face of the cliff.

In 1869, the Territorial Legislature appropriated \$1000 to build a good surveyed road along the skirt of the Hurricane Cliffs, east of Ash Creek. This road was well-graded and wound in and out of the ravines. It was a single track, with turnouts to let traffic pass. This road was used as a main route from Salt Lake City to Utah's Dixie, and to California from 1869 to 1925. In 1925, a two-lane graveled road was built over the Black Ridge. Many years later this road was replaced by Interstate 15.

Peter's Leap Indian Cave: The early pioneers discovered an Indian Cave, near the top of the canyon wall, at Peter's Leap. It is accessible from the south rim, by following a narrow trail down the face of the cliff to an opening over 100 feet above Leap Creek. Early settlers found woven yucca sandals, arrowheads, spear points, bone awls and other items in the Cave, as well as deposits of bat dung or guano. In January of 1858, a group of workers went to Peter's Leap Cave and excavated the bat droppings. Nitrate was leached out and combined with sulfur and sagebrush ashes. The result was saltpeter, the main ingredient of old-fashioned gunpowder. Production cost: twenty-five cents per keg.

This plaque was sponsored by the Sylvan Wittwer Family of Lansing, Michigan. Sylvan was born in 1917 to Joseph and Ellen Wittwer, who were among the Early Settlers of this Valley. He graduated from Hurricane High School in 1935, from Utah State Agricultural College in 1939, received his Doctors Degree from the University of Missouri in 1943, and was Director of the Michigan State University Experiment Station from 1965 to 1983. Sylvan is recognized as a world authority on Greenhouse Culture;

has published books and scores of scientific papers in this field; and has been invited to participate in major food conferences all over the world. He has served with distinction on the most prestigious national committees, appointed by the U.S. Congress, Secretary of Agriculture, and the National Academy of Science. Probably no horticulturist in the past 50 years has done as much to promote the cause of technological agriculture and agricultural research on a world-wide scale, than has Sylvan H. Wittwer. He has received countless world and national awards in the field of Agriculture. His fame and success has not altered his great dedication to God, Church, and County. He is Patriarch, past Stake President and Bishop in Lansing, Michigan L.D.S. Stake, and has actively served as a leader and supporter of the Boy Scouts of America.

No Picture Available

25. WC MONUMENT #119 PIONEER DOCTOR'S OFFICE, 100 S. Main Street
Permaloy Marker/Plaque Placed by Children of Dr. Wilkinson

1. Marker Text

PIONEER DOCTOR'S OFFICE – DOCTORS, NURSES, DENTISTS, MIDWIVES 1907-1950.

Harold H. Wilkinson, M.D., D.C., H.D., the first resident doctor in Hurricane, graduated from Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery May 26, 1914. He was born July 15, 1883, at Leads (sic), Utah. In 1907 he married Luella Naomi Fawcett in the St. George Temple. He began his medical practice in Hurricane at his upstairs living quarters in the home of Emanuel Stanworth, located at 198 South Main. In 1917, he built his own brick home at the south east corner of Main St. and 4th South. His medical office was located in the basement. Dr. Wilkinson was the area doctor during the terrible influenza epidemic of 1918. He moved away from Hurricane in 1925. Dr. Wilkinson had a great love for this community and its people. He passed away Jan. 17, 1971.

OTHER MEDICAL HELP SERVING THE VALLEY (DURING ITS EARLY YEARS)

Many other Doctors, Nurses and Midwives served the people of this community during times of sickness, accidents, and childbirth. They too, deserve to be honored and remembered for their much needed contribution to the health and welfare of Hurricane's early citizens. They were: Medical Doctors. Dr. Davis, Dr. Wm. Baker, Dr. George R. Aiken (1926-1929), and Dr. Clark McIntire (1929-59); Dentists Dr. Smith, Dr. Petty, Dr. Conklin, and Dr. D. W. Gibson (1923-46); Nurses Yuarda Knight and Marva Palmer; Midwives, Alice Parker Isom (1912-22), Nancy Stanworth, Hinton Eager (1911-32), and Wilhelmina Hinton (1920-44). These "Florence Nightingales" served unselfishly and faithfully throughout their lives. They were affectionately called "Aunt" by everyone as they traveled by foot, wagon, or horseback to the homes needing their services in Hurricane and the neighboring towns. They served as nurses in administering to the sick and between them helped deliver well over a thousand babies – many times in the

absence of a medical doctor. It was not unusual for them to stay in the home for 12 to 14 days taking care of the new mother, attending to the babies' needs, helping with the other children and doing the necessary housework. The usual pay was around \$ for her stay and more often than not was taken in produce. "When ye are in the service of your fellow beings ye are only in the service of your God." Mosiah 2:17

No Picture Available

26. WC MONUMENT #120 GRAIN REAPER *No current information available*

27. WC MONUMENT #121 EARLY DAY WOOD BEAM WALKING HAND PLOW, 35 W. State Street, Hurricane Valley Heritage Park

Open to Public, Permission Required, Inaccessible)

Monument/Marker Erected by Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Nelson

Marker Text

EARLY DAY WOOD BEAM WALKING HAND PLOW

This plow was donated to the museum by Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Nelson, of Hurricane, Utah. History of the plow is from Mr. Nelson's grandmother, Hulda Ellertson Kay, who was housekeeper for Apostle Hyde during the period of 1875. The Nelson family owned the original Hyde home in Spring City, Utah. This home was built of the same stone as the Manti Temple and still stands today as strong as it was when built. It was listed on the Utah State Register of Historic Sites on May 5, 1971, as Orson Hyde Home. This was in recognition of its architectural and historic significance. According to information given to Mr. Nelson by his grandmother, this plow was used by the Hyde family during this period. Other farm and garden items were also found at the home. The large garden hoe that is in the museum is one of those items. The Nelsons have part of the old pump that was also on the property which is now standing as a yard light at their home in Hurricane.

No Picture Available

28. WC MONUMENT #122 DIXIE PEDDLER WAGONS, 35 W. State Street, Hurricane Valley Heritage Park

Open to Public

Monument and Plaque Erected by Woodrow Jepson

1. Marker Text

Dixie Peddler Wagons

Studebaker, McCormick and Bain wagons were popular in Utah's Dixie. The white canvas covered wagons were used by Dixie Peddlers to haul Dixie Sorghum and Dixie

Fruit and other farm products to mining and farming communities in the north. Then, trade goods were hauled back to Dixie. Huge bags of wool were hauled in these wagons to the railroads for shipment to the markets in the East. Freight wagons were used to haul freight from the railroad in Marysvale, York, Lund, Milford and Modena to the merchants in Dixie. Several loads of juniper and pine wood were hauled from mountains and mesas to each home for use in their wood-burning cook stoves, fireplaces and heaters. Many young men, from twelve to eighteen years of age, hauled several loads of wood down steep, dangerous doorways each year. This covered wagon was donated to the Heritage Park by Woodrow Jepson, a son of one of Hurricane's founders.

No Picture Available

29. WC MONUMENT #129 GOULD'S SHEEP SHEARING MILL

Sponsored by Hurricane Valley Chapter of Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2004 (*No other information available*)

30. WC MONUMENT #130 HISTORIC LOOKOUT POINT, 850 North 100

Sponsored by Hurricane Valley Chapter of Sons of Utah Pioneers

With the settlement of Toquerville in 1858, the settlers soon realized that the farmland available for irrigation could not support them. Their survival would depend upon grazing and ranching in the surrounding country. The Hurricane Bench area, just seven miles to the south, seemed well suited to their needs. A rock corral and a fort were built on this high knoll. A guard at night and herders in the daytime had visual access to the surrounding landscape and were within sight of Toquerville. Wood and brush stored nearby were to be ignited in the event of trouble, whereupon armed horsemen from Toquerville, upon seeing the smoke and flames, could be there within half an hour. Today the fort and a small picnic area sit atop the rock wall

No picture available.

31. WC MONUMENT #131 HURRICANE VALLEY HERITAGE PARK, 35 W. State Street, Hurricane Valley Heritage Park (sponsored by Hurricane Valley Chapter of Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1988)

Open to Public

This park is truly a "showplace" with its beautiful pond and waterfalls, artifacts depicting pioneer life, and its impressive 8-foot monument topped with a sculpted pioneer family in "prayerful thankfulness." Many plaques honor the pioneers of the area and the history of Hurricane, Utah.

No Picture Available

32. WC MONUMENT #132 CENTRAL MONUMENT AND STATUE, 35 W. State Street, Hurricane Valley Heritage Park (sponsored by Hurricane Valley Chapter, 1988)

Open to Public

An impressive 8-foot monument topped with a sculpted pioneer family in “prayerful thankfulness.”

No Picture Available

LA VERKIN

1. WC MONUMENT #31 LAVERKIN PIONEERS, 111 South Main Street, Corner of City Office Grounds, 84745

Open to Public

Erected by Crystal Cave Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers September 1948

Free-standing structure - Rocks and Petrified Wood, 52”wide, 36” depth, 57” tall

Bronze Marker/Plaque Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers #134 September 1948

Marker Text

La Verkin
“Indian for Beautiful Valley”

In 1881 Thomas Judd, promoter, with others completed an 840 foot tunnel and 1 ¼ mile canal to bring water from the Rio Virgin for the cultivation of this valley. Excavation opened a large Crystal Cave of stalactites and Stalagmites; in 1903 the first Post Office with H. W. Gubler as Post Master; June 23, 1904, an L.D.S. Ward was organized under a Bowery with Morris Wilson as Bishop; in 1904 First School House was built.

Crystal Cave Camp

Washington County

Erected September 1948

#134





2. WC MONUMENT #32 LAVERKIN CANAL, 500 North and Main Streets, L.D.S. Stake House Grounds, 84745

Open to Public

Erected by LaVerkin Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers March 20, 1995

Free-standing brick structure 4'x4'x5'

Metal and Brass Marker/Plaque with Full Sculpture Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#474) March 20, 1995

Marker Text

La Verkin Canal

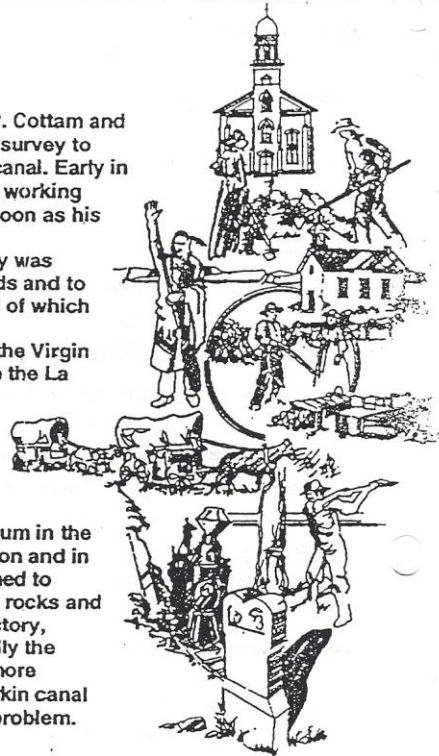


In December of 1888, Thomas P. Cottam and Thomas Judd made a preliminary survey to determine the probable cost of a canal. Early in 1889, Isaac C. MacFarlane made a working survey, and work was started as soon as his survey was completed.

In June of 1889, the La Verkin Fruit and Nursery Company was incorporated to establish nurseries, orchards, and vineyards and to promote fruit raising, stock raising and general farming, all of which would be benefited by the canal.

The building of this canal was difficult. The canal leaves the Virgin River on the north side about two and one-half miles above the La Verkin hot springs and follows along the precipitous canyon walls for about a mile and a half. The ditch then enters a tunnel through the mountains for about nine hundred feet opening out upon the La Verkin bench. Because most of the canal is built in the rocks, the builders felt it was completely secure.

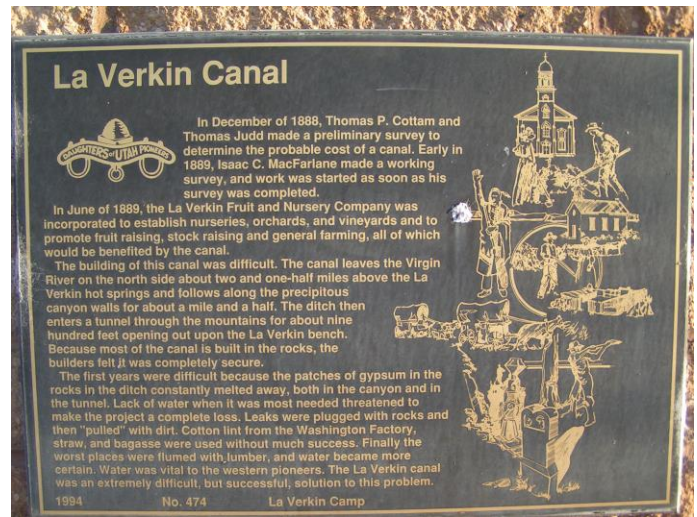
The first years were difficult because the patches of gypsum in the rocks in the ditch constantly melted away, both in the canyon and in the tunnel. Lack of water when it was most needed threatened to make the project a complete loss. Leaks were plugged with rocks and then "pulled" with dirt. Cotton lint from the Washington Factory, straw, and bagasse were used without much success. Finally the worst places were flumed with lumber, and water became more certain. Water was vital to the western pioneers. The La Verkin canal was an extremely difficult, but successful, solution to this problem.



1994

No. 474

La Verkin Camp



3. WC MONUMENT #133 MORRIS WILSON MEMORIAL PARK, Main and Center Streets, (sponsored by Hurricane Valley Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers 1988)

Open to Public

Morris Wilson worked for years on the Hurricane Canal and on June 24, 1904, was called to be the first bishop of the newly formed ward in La Verkin. Serving for 24 years, Morris' leadership profoundly influenced the new town spiritually, economically, and socially.

No Picture Available

LEEDS

1. WC #33 LEEDS CCC CAMP, 98 West Mulberry, West of Main Street on 200 South, 84746

Open to Public

Erected by Utah State Historical Society 1993

Free-standing metal post holding plaque 11'8"x16'8" (placed on stone and concrete terrace)

Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by Utah State Historical Society 1993

No sculptural element, text inside outline of State of Utah

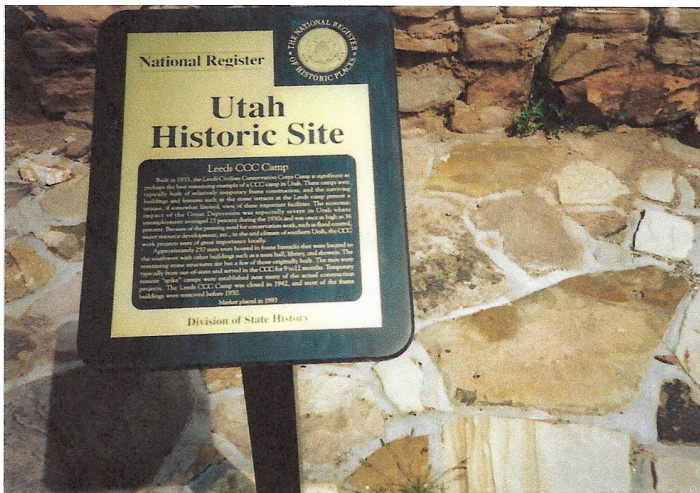
Marker Text

National Register
Utah Historic Site
Leeds CCC Camp

Built in 1933, the Leeds Civilian Conservation Corps Camp is significant as perhaps the best remaining example of a CCC camp in Utah. These Camps were typically built of relatively temporary form construction, and the surviving buildings and features such as the

stone terraces at the Leeds Camp present a vague, if somewhat limited, view of these important facilities. The economic impact of the Great Depression was especially severe in Utah where unemployment averaged 25 percent during the 1930s and was once as high as 36 percent. Because of the pressing need for conservation work, such as flood control, work projects were of great importance locally.

Approximately 250 men were housed in frame barracks that were located to the southwest with other buildings such as a mess hall, library, and showers. The remaining stone structures are but a few of those originally built. The men were typically from out-of-state and served in the CCC for 9 to 12 months. Temporary remote “spike” camps were established near many of the actual construction projects. The Leeds CCC camp was closed in 1942, and most of the frame buildings were removed before 1950.



2. WC MONUMENT #34 LEEDS CCC CAMP, 200 South Main Street, Corner of Mulberry and Main Street, 84746

Open to Public

Erected by Leeds Historical Society Est. 1990

Free-standing Plywood Sign, 8’x4’

Marker/Plaque (Painted Sign) Placed by Leeds Historical Society Est. 1990

Marker Text

Leeds CCC Camp

In the depression year of 1933 President Franklin Delano Roosevelt initiated a Civilian Conservation Corps. This program provided much needed employment for the nation’s youth. It was instrumental in preserving and protecting our forests, waterways and other natural resources.

The men at this base built roads and bridges to Oak Grove, Red Cliffs, and many other places. They were involved in the construction of the Zion Park Tunnel.

Our task today is to preserve and restore this last remaining campsite. Your financial assistance will be wisely used.

CALL THE LEEDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY
June Foster 879-2318 – Perry Harritt 879-2233



NEW HARMONY

1. WC MONUMENT #35 FORT HARMONY, One mile west of New Harmony exit 42 from I-15 on south side of highway going to New Harmony

Open to Public

Erected by Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members of Parowan Stake
May 9, 1936

Free-standing structure Stones of all kinds, held together with concrete; Base is 72' wide tapering to 40' wide at top, 64' high, and 30' deep

Metal Marker/Plaque Raised lettering on bronze plaque

Placed by Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association and members of Parowan Stake (#59) May 9, 1936

Marker Text

Official Marker Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association

No. 59

Erected May 9, 1936

FORT HARMONY

Established May 9, 1854, by John D. Lee, Richard Woolsey, William R. Davis and others who had founded Harmony in 1852; County seat of Washington County until 1859. Headquarters of Mormon Mission to Lamanites 1853-1854.

The fort was finally abandoned in February 1862, following heavy storms that caused the walls to crumble and fall, the settlers founding New Harmony and Kanarraville. The wall was 300 feet square. Houses on east side were one story and wall 10 feet high; on west side two stories and wall 16 feet high. Kanarra and Harmony Creeks supplied water for irrigation.

Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association
And members of Parowan Stake

The fort was finally abandoned in February 1852, following heavy storms that caused the walls to crumble and fall. Harmony was the county seat of Washington County until 1859, and was the headquarters of the Mormon Mission to Lamanites in 1853-1854.

No Picture Available

2. WC MONUMENT #36 MILITARY TRAINING CAMP SITE, NE of New Harmony, Utah, 84757

Open to Public

Erected by Fort Harmony Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers December 10, 1940

Free-standing structure, Stone of all kinds, 36” wide, 56” high, 24” deep

Metal Marker/Plaque with Raised letters on metal background Placed by Fort Harmony Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#67) December 10, 1940

Marker Text

Daughters of Utah Pioneers

No. 67

Erected Dec. 10, 1940

MILITARY TRAINING CAMP SITE

Fort Harmony was designated as the training site of the Iron County Division of the Utah Militia. In 1857 the Militia was divided into 13 districts. The southern group consisted of all counties south of Beaver and was known as the Iron County Division. In 1867, during the period of the Blackhawk War, these companies trained at this place under the command of Brigadier General Erastus Snow and Captain James Andrus.

Fort Harmony Camp



3. WC MONUMENT #37 NEW HARMONY SETTLEMENT, New Harmony Church Yard, 84757
Open to Public

Erected by Fort Harmony Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers 1960

Free-standing structure, Stone of all kinds, 5' at base tapering to 3' at top of monument, 60" high plus bell (18") mounted on top – 24" deep

Bronze Metal Marker/Plaque with Raised letters on metal background Placed by Fort Harmony Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#261) 1960

Marker Text

Daughters of Utah Pioneers

No. 261

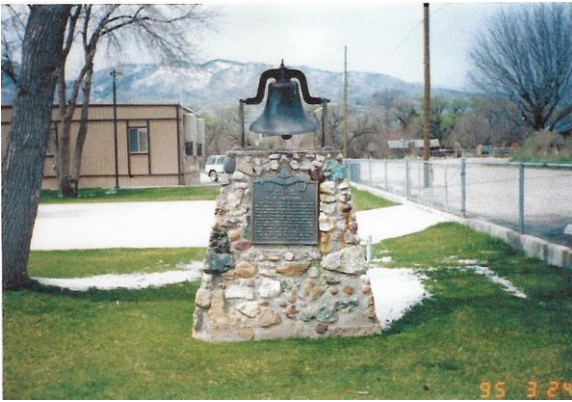
Erected 1960

NEW HARMONY

In 1852 Elisha H. Groves, John D. Lee and others built a fort on Ash Creek, called Harmony. The fort was abandoned in 1854 and a new site located called Fort Harmony. Following disastrous floods in 1862 settlers again moved and established New Harmony where the first log school house was built in 1863. Through community effort a frame structure was erected. For nearly a century the bell atop this building called citizens to church, school and all other public gatherings. Wilson D. Pace served as first Bishop.

Fort Harmony Camp

Washington County, Utah



PINE VALLEY

1. WC MONUMENT #38 PINE VALLEY CHAPEL AND TITHING OFFICE

Permission Required

The Tithing Office is of red brick; the Chapel is wooden and painted white

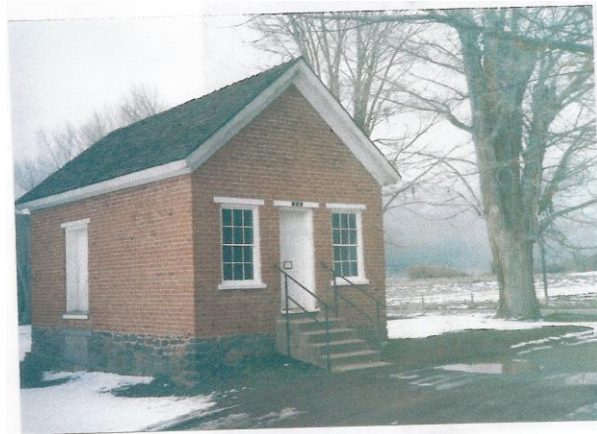
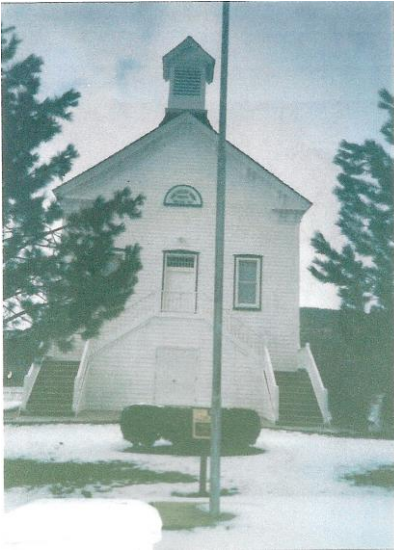
Permaloy Marker/Plaque Placed by Utah State Historical Society (#20)

Metal Monument; 1.5' W 2'H 4'D

Marker Text

On a plaque in front of the Chapel it states: “The Utah Historic Site built in 1868. Designed after the New England Chapel pattern by Ebenezer Bryce, a ship builder, who said he was building it like a ship.

National Register ---Division of State History N.20”



2. WC MONUMENT #39 PINE VALLEY SETTLEMENT, 1150 E. Main Street, (about 1 ½ miles east of the church on the right side of the road)

Open to Public, On side of road

Erected by Daughters of Utah Pioneers 1955

Free-standing rock structure, Base-4 ft, top-3 ft, height-54 inches, depth-2 ft

Bronze Marker/Plaque of Rock and Cement Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#215) 1955

Marker Text

Pine Valley---In 1855, this valley was discovered by Isaac Riddle, an Indian missionary while searching for a lost cow. The first saw mill south of the rim of the Great Basin was built on this site in 1855-1856 by Robert Richey, John Blackburn and Isaac Riddle. The first homes in the valley were erected around the mill. Pine Valley became the source of much of the lumber used in early towns of Southern Utah and Nevada.

Washington County, Utah



3. WC MONUMENT #134 PINE VALLEY MONUMENT, In front of the historic Pine valley Chapel at the intersection of Pine Valley Road and Main Street
Open to Public,

Sponsored by Cotton Mission Chapter of Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2006

The monument commemorates the logging of wood from Pine Valley Mountain in 1866 and 1867 to build both the famous chapel in Pine Valley and the organ pipes in the historic Salt Lake City Tabernacle.

No Picture Available

PINTO

1.WC MONUMENT #40, PINTO CEMETERY, In Cemetery.

Permission Required

Erected by Families of those buried in the cemetery, 1972

Free-standing marble structure; used stones from church

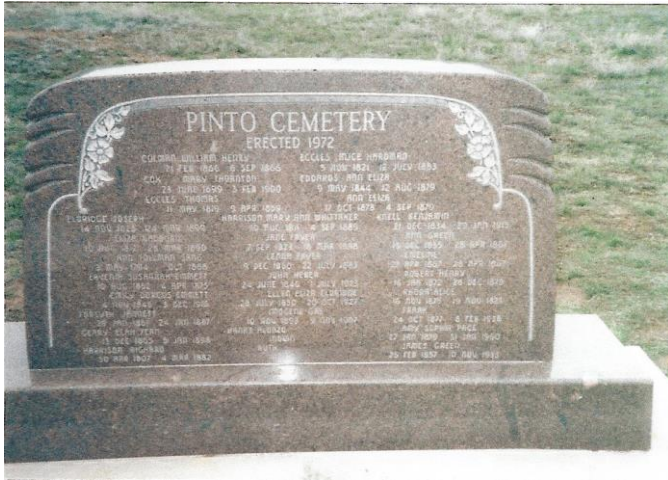
Marker/Plaque Placed by Citizens of Pinto 1972

Marker Text

PINTO CEMETERY

Erected by:

Has all the names of the people buried in Pinto



2. WC MONUMENT #41 PINTO, Main Street, from Hwy 56 Open to Public

Erected by Daughters of Utah Pioneers 10 Oct 1954

Free-standing Hewed Stones from church, 3'W 6'H 3' 4"D, 2'H bell atop

Bronze Marker/Plaque with Etching of church with date 1866

Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#204) 1954

Marker Text

"Pinto"

In 1856 Rufus C. Allen, Samuel F. Atwood, Lorenzo Roundy, Richard S. Robinson, Amos C. Thornton, Prime T. Coleman, Benjamin Knell, Robert Dixon and David W. Tullis settled Pinto. Their families came later. The Red Sandstone Church was built in 1866. Richard S. Robinson was first Bishop, Amos G. Thornton and Benjamin Hulse, Counselors. Pinto was named for the varied-colored hills. It became a landmark on the Old Spanish Trail. The town and church is gone but in its day it was noted for its culture. This monument stands on the site of the church and is built from its hewed stones.

Washington Country





ROCKVILLE

1. WC MONUMENT #42 ROCKVILLE BRIDGE, vicinity Hwy 9 and Bridge Rd, On Rockville Bridge over Virgin River, 84763

Open to Public

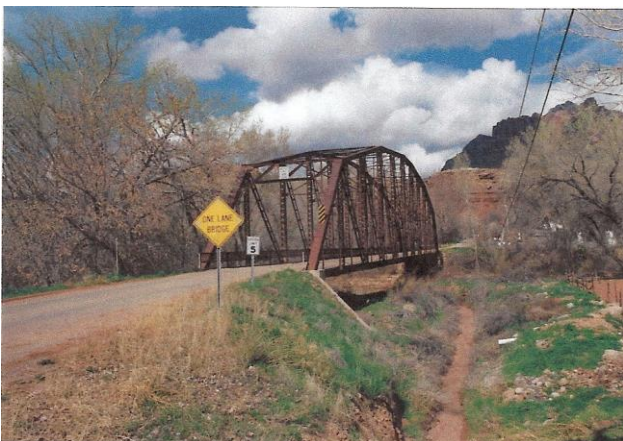
Bridge Erected by National Park Service 1924

Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by Utah State Historical Society, 1996 Bridge capacity 25 tons, fair condition

Markers on either side of bride superstructure, permanently mounted, by welding

Marker Text

Bridge built in 1924 by National Park Service; Minneapolis Steel and Machine Co., Fabricators; C. S. Dinamoss Co., Erectors It has a capacity of 25 tons. Markers on either side of bridge superstructure, permanently mounted





2. WC MONUMENT #43 GRAFTON CEMETERY, Rockville, 84763

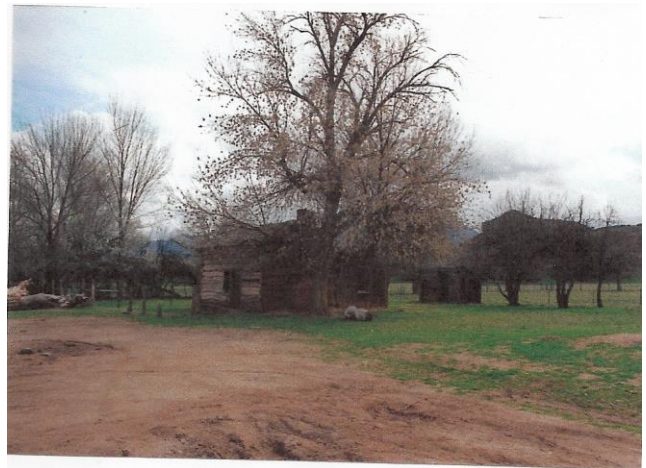
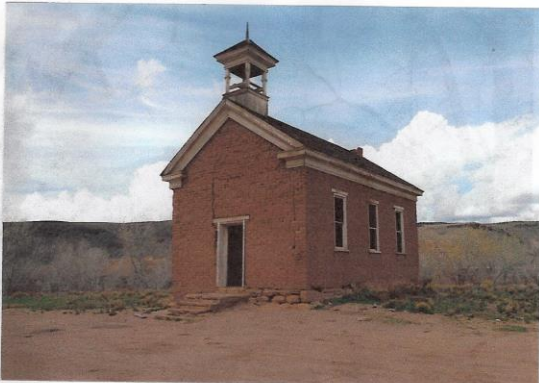
Open to Public

No Monument/Marker - Cemetery



3. WC MONUMENT #44 GRAFTON GHOST TOWN, Rockville, 84763

Open to Public





4. WC MONUMENT #45 ROCK HOUSE AND TELEGRAPH STATION, 91 Main St., Rockville, Utah (privately owned property), 84763

Permission Required

Erected by Dept. of Interior/ Library of Congress

Building, free-standing structure of Stone, wood and mortar

Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by Department of Interior/Library of Congress

Marker Text

(1) This property has been placed on the National Register of Historic places by U. S. Department of Interior.

(2) This structure has been recorded by Historic American Building survey of the U. S. Department of Interior for its archives at the Library of Congress.

1 and 2 above are separate plaques placed on either side of front door of structure.



SANTA CLARA

1. WC MONUMENT #46 FIRST SWISS COLONY, 3014 W. Santa Clara Dr., Next to Relief Society House in Front of LDS Chapel, 84765

Open to Public

Erected by Santa Clara Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#49) Sept. 1, 1939

Free-standing concrete structure 36”W 64” H 32” D

Metal Marker/Plaque with bas relief Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers 9/1/39

Marker Text

Daughters of Utah Pioneers

September 1, 1939

Swiss Colony

November 28, 1861, about 93 pioneers under the leadership of Daniel Bonelli, were sent by President Brigham Young to settle southern Utah and raise cotton and grapes. They located at the fort built by Jacob Hamblin and others along the Santa Clara Creek, one mile west of the present town site.

The fort and many other buildings, dam and ditches were washed away by floods January 1, 1862. Lack of food, shelter and clothing tested their endurance for years.



2. WC MONUMENT #47 SANTA CLARA HERITAGE MONUMENT, 3000 W. Santa Clara Drive, Heritage Square, 84765

Open to Public

Erected by Santa Clara Historical Society 9/23/1994

Free-standing structure, Set, red sandstone blocks, Base: 70”W 87”H 4’D

Metal Marker/Plaque with Etched Graphics Placed by Utah State Historical Society
9/23/1994

Marker Text

South Side: SANTA CLARA'S 1ST PUBLIC BUILDINGS

1st Santa Clara Meetinghouse and school 1863-1902

On the northwest corner of this lot stood the first meeting house in Santa Clara. The building, which faced the street on the west, was completed in 1863, soon after the Swiss settlers arrived. The original structure was one room measuring 40' x 28' and was used for church, civic, school, and recreational activities. There was a big curtain in the center which could be pulled to make two meeting areas. Later another room was added and used as a stage. A jail was built under the stage. The children of Santa Clara's first settlers learned reading, writing, and arithmetic within the walls of this humble building. And they, along with their parents, worshipped there on Sunday.

Santa Clara Chapel 1897-1947

The red brick Santa Clara chapel with its cathedral style windows was built on the southwest corner of this square in 1897. The building was officially dedicated on April 27, 1902. Here Santa Clara citizens met for church on Sunday and school classes were held during the week. The building was heated by a wood burning stove in the middle of the room. A long pipe hung from the ceiling by wires and ran out the back of the building. Electric fans were placed on the windows for cooling the hot summer days. The red sandstone steps in front of the building were used as a gathering place for children playing games, group pictures, and visiting. The building was torn down to make way for the new chapel.

Behold the work of the old. Let your heritage not be lost, but
Bequeath it as a memory, treasure, and blessing. Gather the lost and the
Hidden and preserve it for thy children.

Christian Metz

West Side: THE SETTLING OF SANTA CLARA

Thomas Carlyle said of the Switzers, "They are honest people...they are not philosophers or tribunes, but frank, honest landmen."

In April 1861 a company of Mormon converts from Switzerland under the direction of mission president Jabez Woodward, bade farewell to their native land and set out for Zion in the new world of Western America. They traveled to Liverpool, England where they sailed for America. Landing in New York, they took the train to Florence, Nebraska and stayed there several days, making preparations for crossing the plains.

They carried only the essentials of food, clothing, and cooking utensils for the anticipating ten-week journey. Six days a week they traveled, making some 15 to 20 miles a day. On Sunday they held a religious service and the balance of the day was devoted to

rest. Traveling all through the summer, they arrived in Salt Lake City in September where they remained for several weeks.

At the October 1861 conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Brigham Young called a total of 309 missionaries to Southern Utah. Included in this total was the Swiss Company consisting of 87 Swiss people living in various parts of Northern Utah. When they arrived in the south, they were told to go to Santa Clara to raise grapes and cotton, both of which had been grown there successfully. An Indian mission had already been established, and when the Swiss settlers arrived on November 28, 1861, there were already about 20 families living at the fort or nearby.

The settlers braved wind, rain, heat, floods, and disease—living in humble dugouts until homes were built, orchards, gardens and fields were planted, and the prosperous village came to life.

The success of that mission is evident in the beautiful community you see here today. Many descendants of those original Swiss pioneers still live in Santa Clara.

North Side: BELOVED PIONEERS

In loving memory of the Swiss Company who settled this valley in early 1860's. (List of names starting with Solomon Blickenstorfer and ending with Barbara Hafen Willi)



3. WC MONUMENT #48 JACOB HAMBLIN'S HOME, West of Santa Clara, Utah on Old Highway 91, 84765

Open to Public, Daily Tours

Erected by LDS Church about 1993

Rock Monolith, Granite, 4'x4'x5'


Marker Text

OPEN


HISTORIC
JACOB HAMBLIN
HOME
VISITORS WELCOME
FREE GUIDED TOURS

A HISTORIC SITE OF
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

JACOB HAMBLIN HOME




The Jacob Hamblin Home was built in 1862-1863. The home's construction materials were obtained locally—ponderosa pine from Pine Valley and rock from nearby hillsides. Pioneer craftsmen from Cedar City laid the stone in what is known as a curved rubble pattern—stones of irregular size and shape laid in approximate horizontal courses. A sense of Classical design, common during the period, is demonstrated by the geometrical composition and symmetrical balance depicted by the chimneys and vertical posts as well as the windows and door on the upper level. The home departs from the Classical with the asymmetrical lineup of the door and windows on the lower level. The overhanging roof and upper balcony served well in this hot, dry climate, but were not commonly found in Utah.



The long, sloping roof on the rear of the home is representative of the saltbox type of house which is defined principally by its roof shape rather than its plan. The saltbox style displays homes with two-story roofs on the front section of the home and a one-story section to the rear, covered by a long sloping roof.

The interior of the Jacob Hamblin Home is laid out in a pair-house plan, which has two equally sized rooms to the front. Pair-house floor plans were typically built to provide autonomous spaces within a combined family dwelling. This worked well for the Hamblin polygamist household. Both Rachel and Priscilla, Jacob's plural wives during this period, maintained separate bedrooms on the front of the house on either side of the common family/dining room between. Each of the wives' bedrooms has a fireplace for cooking and warmth and a staircase ascending to the upper floor. The children's sleeping quarters and a large weaving room that doubled as a community room were on the second story. In this large room, Jacob could hold meetings and entertain Church and other officials. The rear of the main level provided storage rooms for essentials necessary to pioneer lifestyle—food storage, cooking utensils, tools, candle-making supplies, and more.



Jacob Hamblin was an explorer, adventurer, pioneer, and devout member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was born in Salem, Ohio, in 1819 and was among the first of the Mormon pioneers to cross the Plains in 1847. He first settled in Tooele, Utah, and then accepted a call from Church President Brigham Young to go to southwestern Utah. He spoke Paiute and Ute languages and was known across the region as a peacekeeper between Native Americans and the pioneers.

One of his best remembered accomplishments as peacekeeper was his negotiation of the Treaty of Fort Defiance, New Mexico, in November of 1870. He also was the man sought out by Colonel John Wesley Powell to help discover what had happened to Powell's three men who had left his initial Colorado River voyage while in the Grand Canyon. An historic photograph taken during this period depicts Hamblin, Powell, and a group of Native Americans at a meeting. A quote of Jacob Hamblin's philosophy can be found in Frances H.C. Corbett's *Jacob Hamblin, the Peace-maker*, p. 370: "I never talk anything but the truth to them. Always listen to them when they wish to tell their grievances... I never submit to any unjust demands."

Marker Placed in 2007



4. WC MONUMENT #49 RELIEF SOCIETY HOUSE, 3040 West Santa Clara Drive, 84765

Open to Public

Church Building; Built in 1907, Restored in 1993

Marker Placed by Utah State Historical Society, 1994

Adobe and Stucco, 25'x25'x25'

2 plaques describing building



5. WC MONUMENT #123 ZCMI Co-OP BUILDING, 3097 Santa Clara Drive

Marker/Plaque Placed by ZCME, Phillip Case

Marker Text

ZCMI Co-Op Building 1928-1960. Official outlet of ZCMI (Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution), "America's First Department Store". This building housed the "Santa Clara Co-Op" from 1928 – 1945, thereafter, the name changed to "Santa Clara Merc". It was part of the ZCMI Co-Operative system servicing more than 150 communities in the Intermountain area with retail commodities and services beginning in 1868.

No Picture Available

SHUNESBURG (SEE SPRINGDALE)

SILVER REEF

1. WC MONUMENT #50 CATHOLIC PIONEERS, 1901 Silver Reef Drive, Olde Rice Bank, 84746

Open to Public

Erected by Catholics of the Southwest Deanery 1993-94

Free-standing structure, Cement with sandstone look, metal cross, Old Spanish Mission Style, 7'x4'x2'1"

Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by Catholics of the Southwest Deanery 1993/94
Plaque A, Plaque B, Plaque C

No sculptural element; flat printed lettering with photo of Bishop Scanlan

Marker Text

Plaque A

Bishop Lawrence J. Scanlan
1843-1915

Father Lawrence J. Scanlan was born in County Tipperary, Ireland on October 3, 1843. He attended All Hallows College in Dublin, Ireland and was ordained a priest on June 2, 1868, for the Diocese of San Francisco. Instead of crossing the continent by team or train, he traveled to California by way of Panama, walking across the Isthmus to get the boat at Panama City sailing north. After, serving in several places, he was assigned to Pioche, Nevada, where he ministered to the miners from March 16 to about 1875, when he was finally sent to Salt Lake City, Utah.

In 1875 a silver strike was made at Silver Reef. Father Scanlan went to Silver Reef in 1877 and was greeted by many of his former parishioners from Pioche. He returned in November of 1878 to build St. John's Church which was completed in the Spring of 1879.

Father Scanlan returned to Salt Lake City in 1879, where he was appointed Vicar Bishop of the Diocese of Salt Lake City in 1886. Bishop Scanlan died May 10, 1915, in Salt Lake City.

Erected by the Catholics of the Southwest Deanery
In memory of Rev. Scanlan and the Catholic Pioneers who settled Silver Reef.

Plaque B

St. John's Church
Silver Reef Utah
1879

Plaque C

St. John's Church

After his 1877 visit to Silver Reef, Father Scanlan appointed Father Dennis Kiely as the local pastor. The increasing Catholic population continued to ask for a church. Father Scanlan returned in November 1879 to accomplish this objective. The money was collected and the church was completed in the spring of 1879 at the cost of \$2,372.14. Father Henry T. Hyde was pastor in 1880, Father P. O'Connor, 1891; and Father P. Galligan, 1882.

The church had no tower when it was finished. Father Hyde began to collect money and eventually the tower was built and a four-hundred-pound bell installed.

St. Mary's School was opened in the Church on September 1, 1879 by the Sister of the Holy Cross from St. Mary's, Indiana. Mormon children also attended this school and took the music lessons offered.

St. John's Hospital was built in 1879 at the request of the miners. It was financed in part by the employees of the mines and mills at Silver Reef, each paying a dollar a month. This amounted to \$200.00 a month, and with other monies collected, the hospital was completed at a cost of \$2,149.07 and opened in September, 1879. It was a two-story structure with living quarters on the ground floor for the sisters assigned to work and teach at Silver Reef. Sisters who served at St. John's were: Sister Mary Beniti Bryson, Sister Mary Anicestus Crowe, Sister Mary Leonard Forrestal, Sister Mary Constance Hayes, Sister Mary Regis Kelly, Sister Mary Eleutherius Monclair, Sister Mary Bernard O'Neill, Sister Mary Euphrosine Pepin, and Sister Mary Febronia Ward.

After the great fire in 1879 and other fires in 1881, along with the declining prices in silver, and the threat of strikes in the mines, the closing of several mines led to the abandonment of Silver Reef. St. John's was closed in 1883.

Sometime after 1888 the church building was purchased and moved by Pappy Stirling to the grounds next to his home in Leeds, Utah. It was used for dances and other social gatherings. The lumber from the hospital was sold to Robert C. Lund for his new home in St. George Utah.



2. WC MONUMENT #51 WELLS FARGO & COMPANY EXPRESS, 3200 Wells Fargo Drive,
On the Wells Fargo Building/Silver Reef Museum grounds, 84746

Open to Public

Erected by Utah Historical Society, Metal Monument 1.5'W 2'H 2'D

Permaloy Metal post holding plaque

Plastic Marker/Plaque Placed by Utah Historical Society (N-18) Est. 1993

No sculptural element, text in outline of State of Utah

Marker Text

National Register

Utah

Historic Site

WELLS FARGO
AND COMPANY
EXPRESS BUILDING

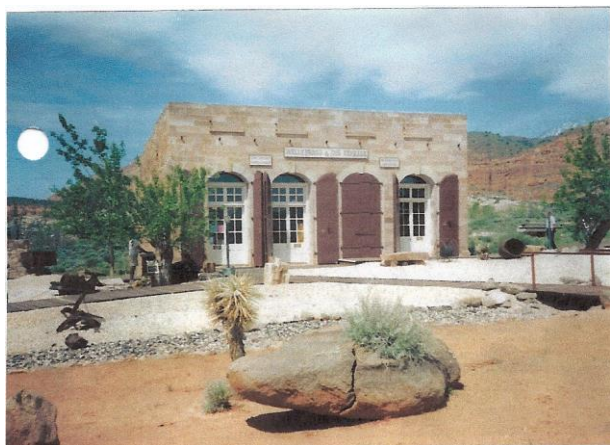
Built in 1877

Architect unknown

Used by Wells Fargo Company and by

St. George merchants,

Wooley, Lund and Judd



3. WC MONUMENT #52 SILVER REEF GHOST TOWN (series of markers), Silver Reef
Discovery, 1901 Silver Reef Drive, Olde Rice Bank, 84746

Open to Public

Erected by Sloan Freeman, Eagle Scout Project 1991

Wood sign

Routed Wood Sign Marker/Plaque Placed by Sloan Freeman, Eagle Scout Project, 1991

Marker Text

#1 (6'x30"x2")

SILVER REEF – THE ONLY PLACE IN
THE UNITED STATES THAT SILVER
WAS DISCOVERED IN SANDSTONE
PLEASE DRIVE CAREFULLY

#2 (6'x4"x2")

SITE OF BARBEE & WALKER MILL
ALL THAT REMAIN ARE THE ROCK WALLS
ACROSS THE CANYON. IT BEGAN
OPERATIONS IN 1887. BY 1908 IT
HAD CEASED OPERATIONS MARKING
THE END OF THE OLD SILVER REEF.

#3 (6'x26"x2")

PETE AND LEO WELTE OWNED AND
OPERATED ON THIS SITE

#4 (6'x26"x2")

SITE OF THE ELKHORN SALOON



SPRINGDALE

1. WC MONUMENT #52 SHUNESBURG, 2 miles west of Springdale on Highway 9; enter apple orchard farm (private property) and proceed up the south fork of the Virgin River 1 ½ miles to the house and cemetery.

Permission Required

Erected by DeMille 1870

Brick Building 55'x30'x30'

Owners state they plan to restore the building to its original condition.

No Marker/No Picture Available

2. WC MONUMENT #54 CABLE MOUNTAIN, 50 yards on right trail at fork of Weeping Rock, Zion National Park (Springdale)

Open to Public

Stone Monument 7'x3'

Marker Text

Cable Mountain

Search the skyline of the mountain in front of you to locate the remains of the cable headwork's silhouetted against the sky.

Imagine half-mile-long cables strung from those distant headwork's down to a landing close to this spot. Piles of planks stood nearby, ready for hauling over rough wagon roads to nearby communities. From 1900 to 1920, lumbermen cut and sawed ponderosa pine lumber on the plateau and lowered millions of board feet to the valley by cable. In those years, this was the simplest, cheapest and quickest way for local settlers to get good lumber.

Pioneer ingenuity and adaptability matched the cliffs at Zion.



3. WC MONUMENT #55 ZION CANYON, 868 Zion's Park Blvd., Hwy. 9
Erected by Zion Park Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers 11/12/1938
Free-standing stone and petrified wood structure, 4'x7 1/2'x4'
Bronze Metal Marker/Plaque with Bas Relief Sculpture Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers 11/12/1938

Marker Text

DUP

No. 42

Erected Nov. 12, 1938

Discovery of Zion Canyon

In 1858, Nephi Johnson, one of Brigham Young's scouts with a part of Indian Guides arrived at the mouth of the Canyon. Due to superstition, the Indians refused to enter the Canyon. Nephi Johnson, alone, followed up river to the narrows, a place "where the sun is seldom seen" returning to the mouth at night fall. Isaac Buhannin, an early settler, seeing the spires remarked, "surely this is God's first Temple, and should be called "Zion". William Heaps helped to build homes for the early settlers in the Canyon.

Zion Park Camp



5. WC MONUMENT #139 LOGGING IN ZION NATIONAL PARK (No current information available)

ST. GEORGE

1. WC MONUMENT #56 BRIGHAM YOUNG HOME, 48 E. St. George Blvd., Heritage Plaza, 84770

Open to Public)

Erected by Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Free-standing structure with Red Sandstone Slab 6 ft x 5 ft x 1 ft

Metal Marker/Plaque with Etched Graphics Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Marker Text

BRIGHAM YOUNG HOME

Brigham Young was Prophet and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for thirty years. During those three decades he directed the establishment of more than three hundred communities throughout the American West. It was “Brother Brigham” as he was affectionately known, who sent the original company of settlers to St. George in 1861 to help establish the “Cotton Mission”. His plan was to make the Latter-day Saints more self-sufficient by establishing communities in the south where cotton, grapes and other crops could be produced. They struggled desperately during the early years when they attempted to grow crops in alkaline soil with less than 8 inches of annual rainfall. It was Brigham’s custom to visit the settlements once a year to preach and to uplift the saints. During his visits to St. George he laid plans for the construction of the Tabernacle and the Temple, which became public work projects that helped to tide the settlers over during a period of dire poverty.

Brigham decided early on to establish a winter home in St. George. But first a telegraph line from Salt Lake City would have to be built so that he could communicate with Church headquarters and conduct business from Dixie. In 1871, he purchased a home one block north and one block west of here. The back portion of the home was already standing. It had been built by James Chesney in 1869. Brigham retained the original home and added the spacious two-story front section in 1873.

At the at of 69, Brigham began spending winters in St. George, living in the home three to five months of the year until his death in 1877. This trend of wintering in Dixie is one which northerners have enjoyed ever since. He came here to take advantage of the mild winters, to nurse his rheumatism, and to free himself from the pressure of his duties as the church president. The home now belongs to the LDS Church and has been refurnished as one of it’s historical landmarks. It stands as a symbol of the pioneer’s success in creating a prosperous and civilized life in a desolate and isolated place.

Brigham Young visited the southern settlements once each year to preach and uplift the saints. With the intent of having a winter home, in 1871 he bought a house, and added a spacious two-story front section in 1873. Brigham Young lived three to five months of the year in St. George until his death in 1877.



2. WC MONUMENT #57 BRIGHAM YOUNG’S WINTER HOME AND OFFICE, 1st West and 2nd North, 84770

Open to Public, Daily Tours

Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Commission

Free-standing metal structure 18”W x 15”H x 2”D – 2’H

Black Metal Marker/Plaque with Raised Bronze, Etched Graphics Placed by St. George Historic Preservation Commission

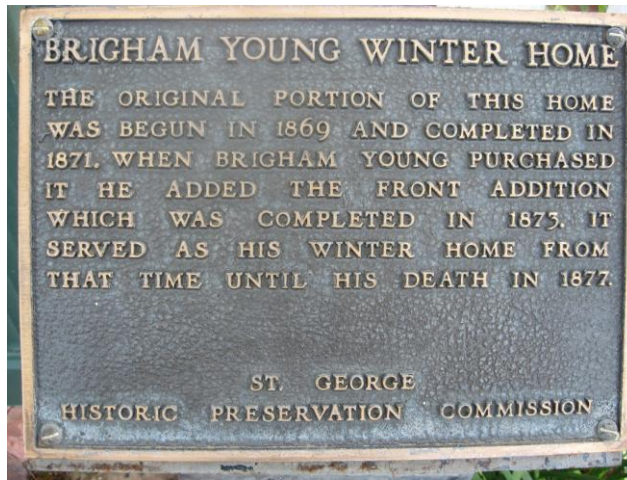
Marker Text

BRIGHAM YOUNG WINTER HOME

The original portion of this home was begun in 1869 and completed in 1871. When Brigham Young purchased it, he added the front addition which was completed in 1873. It served as his winter home from that time until his death in 1877.

St. George Historical Preservation Commission





3. WC MONUMENT #58 WINTER HOME OF BRIGHAM YOUNG, 100 W 200 North, Ancestor Square, 84770

Open to Public Daily Tours

Erected by Washington Company Daughters of Utah Pioneers

Building – LDS Historical Site

Bronze Metal Marker/Plaque with Bas Relief Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#98)

Prior to 1964

Marker Text

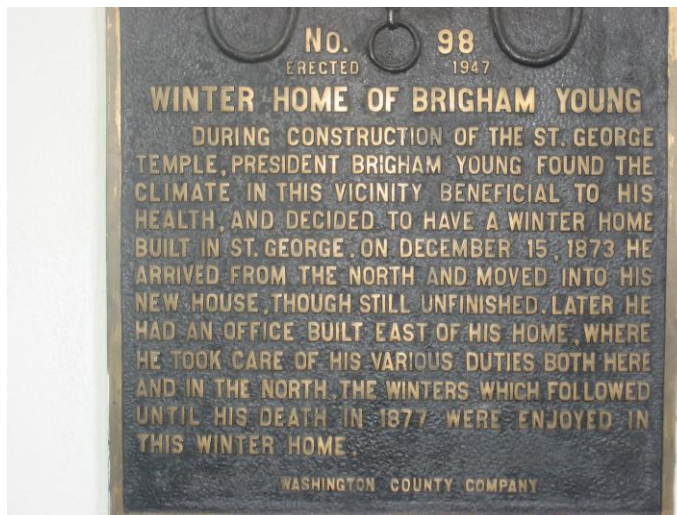
DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS MARKER #98 ERECTED 1947

WINTER HOME OF BRIGHAM YOUNG

During construction of the St. George Temple, Brigham Young found the climate in this vicinity beneficial to his health, and decided to have a winter home built in St. George. On December 15, 1873, he arrived from the north and moved into his new house, though still unfinished. Later he had an office built east of his home where he took care of his various duties, both here and in the North. The winters which followed until his death in 1877 were enjoyed in this winter home.

Washington County Company





4. WC MONUMENT #59 BUILDING OF THE TABERNACLE (PLAQUE), 48 E. St.George Blvd., Heritage Plaza, 84770

Open to Public

Erected by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Free-standing Metal plaque on red sandstone slab 4'W 5'H 1'D

Silver Marker/Plaque with Black Etched Graphics Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Drawing of Tabernacle

Marker Text

“ST. GEORGE TABERNACLE”

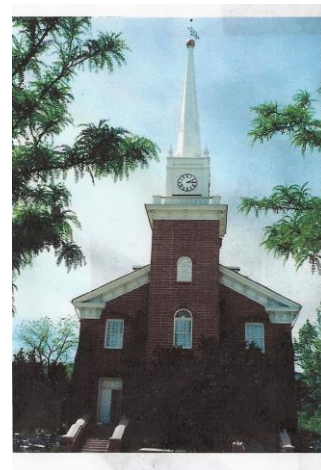
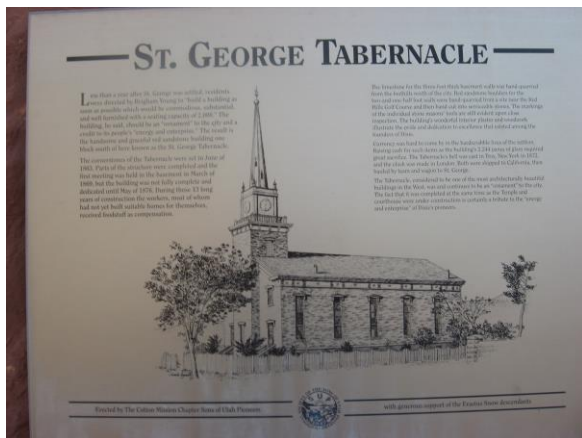
Less than a year after St. George was settled, residents were directed by Brigham Young to ‘build a building as soon as possible which would be commodious, substantial, and well furnished with a seating capacity of 2,000’. The building, he said, should be an ‘ornament’ to the city and a credit to its peoples’ ‘energy and enterprise’. The result is the handsome and graceful red stone building one block south of here known as the St. George Tabernacle.

The cornerstones of the Tabernacle were set in June of 1863. Parts of the structure were completed and the first meeting was held in the basement in March of 1869, but the building was not fully complete and dedicated until May 1876. During these thirteen long years of construction, the workers, most of whom had not built suitable homes for themselves, received foodstuff as compensation.

The limestone for the three feet thick basement walls was hand quarried from the foothills north of the city. Red sandstone builders for the two and a half foot walls were hand-cut into serviceable stones. The markings of the individual stone mason’s tools are still evident upon close inspection. The building’s wonderful interior plaster and woodwork illustrate the pride and dedication to excellence that existed among the founders of Dixie.

Currency was hard to come by in the scrabble lives of the settlers. Raising cash for such items as the buildings 2,244 panes of glass required great sacrifice. The Tabernacle's bells were cast in Troy, New York in 1872, and the clock was made in London. Both were shipped to California, then hauled by team and wagon to St. George.

The Tabernacle considered to be one of the most architecturally beautiful buildings in the West, was and continues to be an “ornament” to the city. The fact that it was completed at the same time as the Temple and Court House were under construction is certainly a tribute to the “energy and enterprise” of Dixie’s Pioneers.



5. WC MONUMENT #60 ST. GEORGE TABERNACLE, 10 S. Main St., Corner of Main St. and Tabernacle, SE Corner by Zion's Bank, Tabernacle Building, 84770

Open to Public

Bronze Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by St. George Preservation Commission about 1992

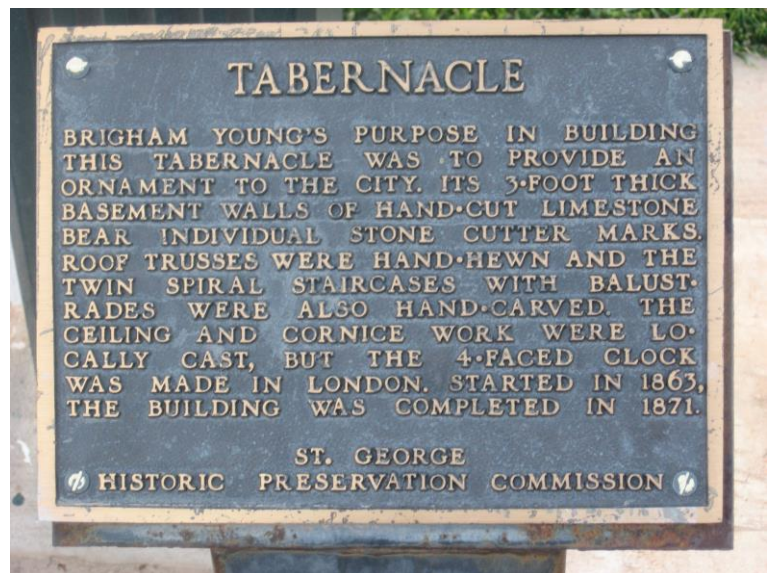
Metal Monument Placed by St. George Historic Preservation Committee 1992, 2'W 1.5'H 3'D

Marker Text

TABERNACLE

“Brigham Young’s purpose in building this Tabernacle was to provide an ornament to the city. Its 3-foot thick basement walls of hand-cut limestone bear individual stone cutter marks. Roof trusses were hand-hewn and the twin spiral staircases with balustrades were also hand-carved. The ceiling and cornice work were locally cast, but the 4-faced clock was made in London. Started in 1863, the building was completed in 1871.”

St. George Historic Preservation Commission



6. WC MONUMENT #61 ST. GEORGE TABERNACLE, Main St. and Tabernacle, Tabernacle Building, 84770

Open to Public

Erected by Centennial Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#97)

Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers

Marker Text

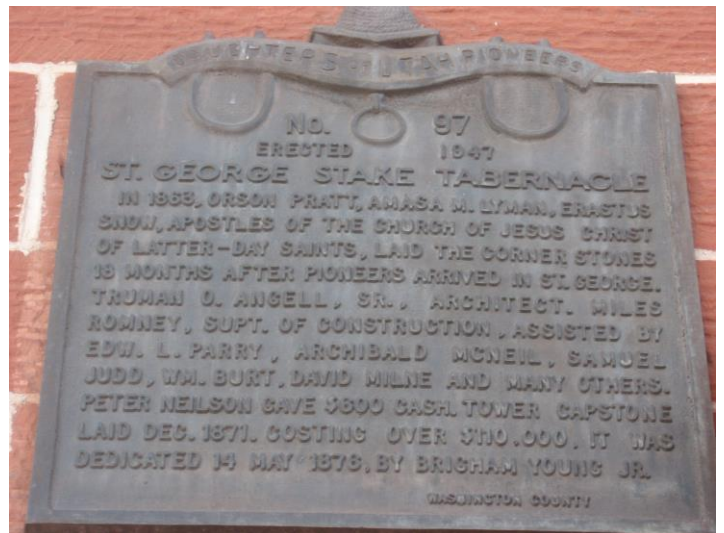
No. 97

Erected 1947

St. George Stake Tabernacle

In 1863, Orson Pratt, Amasa M. Lyman, Erastus Snow, Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints laid the corner stones 18 months after Pioneers arrived in St. George. Truman O. Angell, Sr., Architect, Miles Romney, Supt. of Construction, Assisted by Edw. L. Parry, Archibald McNeil, Samuel Judd, Wm. Burt, David Milne and many others. Peter Neilson gave \$600 cash. Tower cap stone laid Dec. 1897. Costing over \$110,000, it was dedicated 14 May 1876, by Brigham Young Jr.

Washington County



7. WC MONUMENT #62 ST. GEORGE TEMPLE (Plaque), 48 E. St. George Blvd, SE Corner Zion's Bank, 84770

Open to Public

Monument Erected by Cotton Mill Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Free-standing structure, Metal plaque on red sandstone slab 4'W 6.5'H 1'D

Silver Metal Marker/Plaque with Black Etched Graphics Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Drawing of Temple

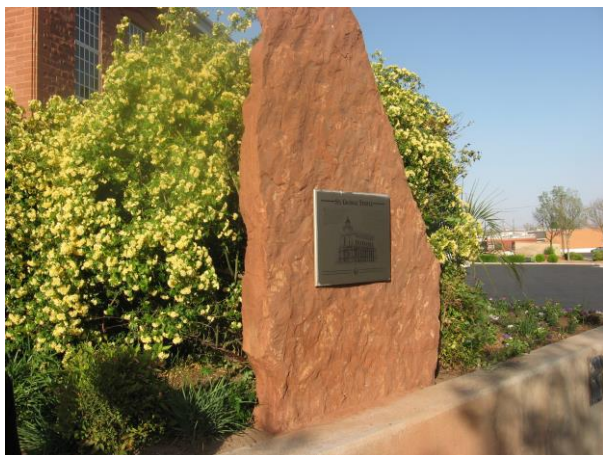
Marker Text

“ST. GEORGE TEMPLE”

When the Mormon pioneers arrived in Utah, they had left behind two holy temples, one in Kirkland, Ohio, and one in Nauvoo, Illinois. Work began on a temple in Salt Lake City in 1853, but was delayed for various reasons. Desirous of having a temple built in the new Mormon territory before his death, Brigham Young chose St. George as the 'site' where the goal could be accomplished. Work on this unique structure, located 3 blocks east and five blocks south of here, began in November 1871. The majestic white landmark was dedicated in April of 1877.

The project was a cooperative effort of all the communities of Southern Utah. Similar to a public works project, it served an employment for people when money and provisions were scarce. Workers (as many of 250 at one time) obtained food for their families in return for their labor. Those living farther away furnished food stuffs and other commodities as their contribution to the project.

Difficulties were encountered throughout the six years of construction. In spite of water and sink holes in gypsum soil, Brigham Young could not be persuaded to change his mind about the site. A major draining system was built and volcanic rock from the Black Ridge to the west was hauled in and tamped deep into the earth with 1,000 pound cannon dropped for a hoist. The building's walls are of the same sandstone found in the Tabernacle one block south of here. When it was built, the temple stood alone, a good distance south of the town. It is said that Brigham Young declared the temple would one day stand in the center of the city. That day has long since come.





8. WC MONUMENT #63 ST. GEORGE TEMPLE *Not Found* HWY 91
 Marker/Plaque Placed by Utah Department of Transportation (#47) – Erected at a cost of nearly one million dollars at a time when the pioneers were struggling to establish their farms and homes. Contributions of materials and labor from surrounding communities and the stone, lumber, lime and sand from the nearby hills and mountains made it possible. The site was dedicated in 1871 and the building completed in 1877.

9. WC MONUMENT #64 ST. GEORGE TEMPLE, 250 East 400 South, 84770
Permission Required Tours at Visitor Center
 Building Dedicated April 6, 1877
 Construction started November 9, 1871

Marker Text

Holiness to the Lord
 The House of the Lord

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
 St. George Temple

Commenced
 Nov. 9, 1871

Dedicated
 April 6, 1877



**10. WC MONUMENT #65 DIXIE ACADEMY (PLAQUE), 48 E. St. George Blvd., SE
Corner Zion's Bank, 84770**

Open to Public

Erected by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Free-standing structure, Metal plaque on red sandstone slab, 44"W 76"H 1'D

Silver Metal Marker/Plaque with Black Etched Graphics Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers
1994

Drawing of Dixie Academy

Marker Text

DIXIE ACADEMY

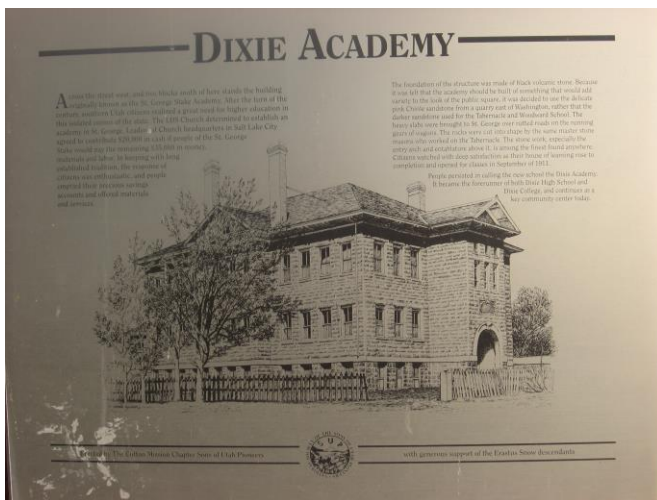
Across the street west, and 2 blocks south of here, stands the building originally known as the St. George Academy. After the turn of the century Southern Utah citizens realized a great need for higher education in this isolated corner of the state. The LDS Church determined to establish an academy in St. George. Leaders at church headquarters in Salt Lake City agreed to contribute \$20,000 in cash if people in the St. George Stake would pay the remaining \$35,000 in money, materials and labor. In keeping with long established tradition, the response of the citizens was enthusiastic, and people emptied their precious savings accounts and offered material and services.

The foundation of the structure was made of black volcanic stone. Because it was felt that the academy should be built of something that would add variety to the look of the public square, it was decided to use the delicate pink chine sandstone from a quarry east of Washington, rather than the darker sandstone used for the Tabernacle and Woodward School. The heavy slabs were brought to St. George over rutted roads on the running gears of wagons. The rocks were cut into shape by the master stone masons who worked on the Tabernacle. The stone work, especially the entry arch and entablature above it, is the finest

found anywhere. Citizens watched with deep satisfaction as their house of learning rose to completion and opened for classes in September of 1911.

People persisted in calling the new school the Dixie Academy. It became the forerunner of both Dixie High School and Dixie College, and continues today as a key community center.

Completed in 1911, Dixie Academy became the forerunner of both Dixie High School and Dixie College



11. WC MONUMENT #66 DIXIE ACADEMY, Main Street and 100 South, Corner Across from Wells Fargo, 84770

Open to Public

Erected by Students of Dixie Jr. College 1936

Free-standing structure with some petrified wood and other types of local stone, 10 ft high, 39 in deep, 4 ft 10 in wide

Marker/Plaque Placed by Students of Dixie Jr. College 1936, some petrified wood and other types of local stone

Marker Text

Erected by the Students of
Dixie Jr. College
In honor of its
Founders and the

Builders of Dixie
As typified in the lives of
Anthony W. Ivins
Edward H. Snow

Dixie Academy

Dixie Academy was constructed to provide advanced courses of study. It St. George Stake Academy officially began in 1888 and moved into this building in 1911. A four year program was recognized as two years of senior high and two years of college. The college program grew into the institution known as Dixie Jr. College and eventually Dixie College.

St. George
Historic Preservation Commission



12. WC MONUMENT #67 GARDENER'S CLUB HALL, 48 E. St. George Boulevard, SE
Corner, Heritage Plaza, 84770

Open to Public, Public Plaza

Erected by Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Free-standing structure, Red sandstone slab, 5'W 6'H 1'D

Silver Metal Marker/Plaque with Black Etched Graphics Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers
1994

Drawing of Gardeners' Hall

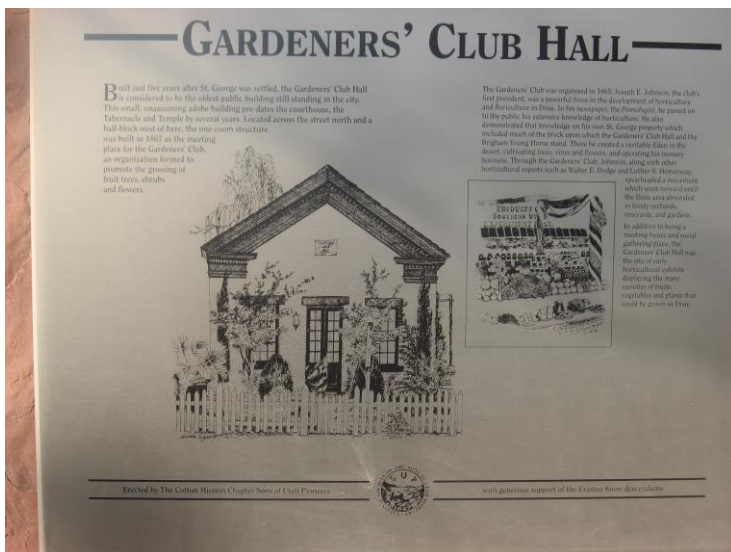
Marker Text

GARDENERS' CLUB HALL

Built just five years after St. George was settled, the Gardeners' Club Hall is considered to be the oldest public building still standing in the city. This small, unassuming adobe building predated the courthouse, the Tabernacle and the Temple by several years. Located across the street north and a half block west of here, the one-room structure was built in 1867 as the meeting place for the Gardeners' Club, an organization formed to promote the growing of fruit trees, shrubs and flowers.

The Gardeners' Club was organized in 1865. Joseph E. Johnson, the club's first president, was a powerful force in the development of horticulture and floriculture in Dixie. In his newspaper, THE POMOLOGIST, he passed onto the public his extensive knowledge of horticulture. He also demonstrated that knowledge on his own St. George property, which included much of the block on which the Gardeners' Club Hall and the Brigham Young Home stand. There he created a veritable "Eden" in the desert, cultivating trees, vines, and flowers and operating his nursery business. Through the Gardeners' Club, Johnson, along with other horticulture experts such as Walter E. Dodge and Luther Hemenway, spearheaded a movement which went forward until the Dixie area abounded in lovely orchards, vineyards, and gardens.

In addition to being a meetinghouse and social gathering place, the Gardeners' Club Hall was the site of early horticulture exhibits, displaying the many varieties of fruits, vegetables, and other plants that could be grown in Dixie.



13. WC MONUMENT #68 THE GARDENERS' CLUB, Main Street and St. George Blvd,
Ancestor Square, 84770

Permission Required

Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Commission

Free-standing structure, stucco, Plaque is 8" x 11" x 2'

Black Metal Marker/Plaque with Raised Bronze Placed by St. George Historic Preservation
Commission

Marker Text

GARDENERS' CLUB

This structure built by St. George's horticulturist, J. E. Johnson in 1863, for use as a
meeting place for the club, was never used as a residence.

No Picture Available

14. WC MONUMENT #69 ERASTUS SNOW'S BIG HOUSE, 48 E. St. George Blvd, Heritage
Plaza, SE Corner, 84770

Plaque is *open to the Public*

Erected by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Free-standing Metal plaque on red sandstone slab, 4'W 5'H 1'D

Silver Metal Marker/Plaque with Black Etched Graphics Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers
1994

Drawing of House

Marker Text

ERASTUS SNOW'S BIG HOUSE

On this site 1867 Erastus Snow began construction on a 4-story adobe home which
later became known as "the big house." Snow, an LDS Apostle, was the presiding Mormon
leader during the colonization of St. George. The big house was an uncommonly large
dwelling which served as lodging for many of the guests that visited early St. George.

The structure had 3 stories and a basement, the south exposure of which was level
with the ground. A balcony supported by pillars was attached to the west of the home and a
low, rock wall overlaid with red sandstone bordered the sidewalk in front (where you are
now standing). Though not extravagant or ornate, it was a comfortable livable home that
typified the style of many early St. George residents.

After it was complete, Snow's wife, Elizabeth (Libby), managed the big house. As a
guest home for weary travelers, nearly 80 visitors sat down to dinner here to celebrate
Erastus' 50th birthday in 1868. Beginning in 1888 Snow's son, Mahonri, managed the big
house as a first class hotel for 25 years. In 1913 it was sold to Samuel Judd who continued
the service but changed the name to the Dixie Hotel. St. George owed much of its
establishment, growth and progress to Erastus Snow, whom people looked to for counsel
and advice during his 27 years here. His "big house" was known as the executive mansion

of the Southern Utah Mission. It stood as a fine example of the craftsmanship and dedication of the early southern Utah pioneers.



15. WC MONUMENT #70 ST. GEORGE SOCIAL HALL/OPERA HOUSE, 48 E. St. George Blvd, SE Corner Zion's First National Bank, 84770

Plaque is open to public

Erected by Cotton Mill Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Free-standing, Metal plaque on red sandstone slab, 5.5'W 70"H 1'D

Silver Metal Marker/Plaque with Black Etched Graphics Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

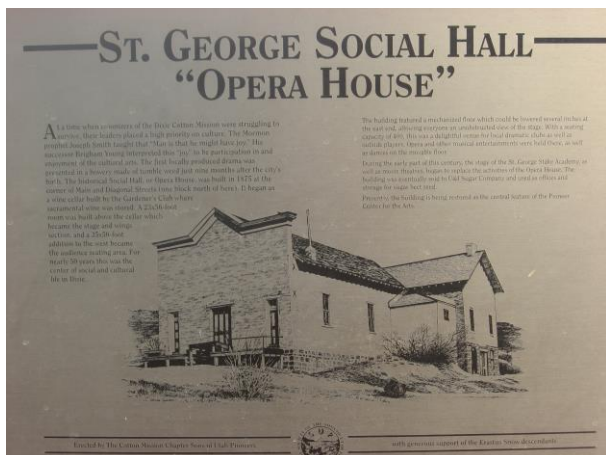
Drawing of Social Hall/Opera House

Marker Text

**ST. GEORGE SOCIAL HALL
"OPERA HOUSE"**

At a time of colonization, colonizers of the Dixie Cotton Mission were struggling to survive, there leaders planned a higher priority on culture. The Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, taught that “man is that he might have joy.” His successor Brigham Young interpreted this “joy” to be participation in and enjoyment of the cultural arts. The first locally produced drama was presented in a bowery made of tumble weed just 9 months after the city’s birth. The historical Social Hall, or Opera House, was built in 1875 at the corner of Main and Diagonal Street, one block north of here. It began as a wine cellar built by Gardeners’ Club where sacramental wine was stored. A 23’ x 56’ room was built above the cellar which became the stage and the wings section, and a 35’ x 50/ addition to the west became the audience seating area for nearly 50 years. This was the center of social and cultural life in Dixie.

The building featured a mechanized floor which could be lowered several inches at the east end, allowing everyone an unobstructed view of he stage, with a seating capacity of 400. This was a delightful venue for local dramatic clubs as well as outside players. Opera and other musical entertainment were held there, as well as dances on the movable floor. During the early part of this century the stage of the St. George Academy, as well as movie theatres, began to replace the activities of the Opera House. The building was eventually sold to U & I Sugar Co. and used as offices and storage for sugar beet seed. Presently, the building is being restored as the central feature of the Pioneer Centre for Arts.



16. WC MONUMENT #71 OPERA HOUSE, Main Street and 1st North, 84770

Open to Public

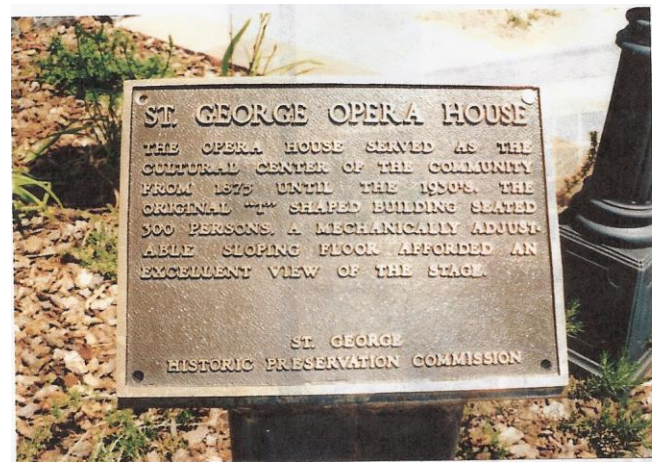
Bronze Marker Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Committee 1992

Free-standing brick and stucco building; Metal Monument 2'W 1.5'H 3'D

Marker Text

ST. GEORGE OPERA HOUSE

The Opera House served as the cultural center of the community, from 1875 until the 1930's. The original "T" shaped building seated 300 persons. A mechanically adjustable sloping floor afforded an excellent view of the stage.



17. WC MONUMENT #72 PIONEER COURTHOUSE, 48 E. St. George Blvd, Heritage Plaza, 84770

Open to Public In a public Plaza

Erected by Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Free-standing Red sandstone slab, 4'W 4'H 1'D

Silver Metal Marker/Plaque with Black Etched Letter, Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers
1994

Drawing of Courthouse

Marker Text

PIONEER COURTHOUSE

The seat of county government was originally established at Fort Harmony from 1856 until 1859. It was then moved to the city of Washington until 1863 when St. George became the County Seat. By 1866, work had begun on the Washington County Courthouse, a large and stately building with a balcony and a cupola. The beautifully restored building still stands across the street north and one block east of here.

Construction on the courthouse proceeded concurrently with construction of the Tabernacle one block south of here. The same craftsmen who worked on the Tabernacle also worked on the courthouse which was completed in 1870. This building was originally to be built of dressed sandstone rocks, but due to the great number of men required to raise the walls of the tabernacle, the plan was changed to lime and brick which were manufactured locally.

The three basement rooms were used as a jail. The first floor was arranged as county government offices, and the second floor had a large assembly room which was used, not only as a courtroom, but for government functions, civic group meetings, political gatherings, socials, dances and school classrooms.

A walk through the pioneer courthouse reveals 18 inch thick interior walls, some panes of original glass alongside the entrance doors, beautiful chandeliers, original paintings of Zion Canyon and Grand Canyon on the upstairs walls, and an early day security vault.

The fact that the courthouse is still a key cent of activity in downtown St. George, is a testament to the quality of workmanship that existed among Dixie's early master builders.



18. WC MONUMENT #73, PIONEER WASHINGTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, 100 E. St. George Blvd, (by picket fence) 84770

Open to Public during business hours; Currently used as a Chamber of Commerce Building; monument alongside of public sidewalk on the Blvd

Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Committee

Building is of red sandstone and wood; monument is 2 posts

Metal post with bas relief on metal marker, 18”W 15”H 2” D, Base 2’H

Black Metal Marker/Plaque with Raised Bronze Placed by St. George Historical Preservation Committee and Sons of Utah Pioneers

Marker Text

PIONEER WASHINGTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

St. George was designated as the county seat on January 14, 1863. This building was begun in 1866 and completed in 1876. It served the county government as offices. The 18-inch thick walls housed the jail in the basement and school was held upstairs during the day and served as courtroom by night. Still reflecting days of old are the original panes of glass alongside the entrance doors, the chandeliers, security vault, exterior cornice work, roof cupola, dome, and original murals of Zion and Grand Canyon in upstairs assembly room.

St. George Historic Preservation Commission



19. WC MONUMENT #74 STONE QUARRIES, 100 E. St. George Blvd. 84770

Open to Public

On the grounds of the Pioneer Courthouse

Erected by Daughters of Utah Pioneers 1964

free-standing stone structure with many colors and types of stone

39”W 6’H 36”D

Bronze Metal Marker/Plaque with Bas Relief Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#168) 1964

Marker Text

DUP MARKER #168

ERECTED 1964

THE STONE QUARRIES

The Mormon Pioneers came to St. George in 1861 where they found rocks of many kinds for building purposes. After Brigham Young, President of the L.D.S. Church, advised them to erect a large meeting house, long layers of red sandstone ten inches thick were found in ledges north of town. Slabs of rock, loosened with wedges, were loaded on the running gears of wagons and hauled to the Tabernacle site. In 1871 a black lava quarry was located to supply rock for the foundation of a Temple and stone for its walls came from the red sandstone quarry. Stonework on both buildings was completed by 1875.



20. WC MONUMENT #75 MCQUARRIE MEMORIAL MUSEUM – Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 145 North 100 East, 84770

Open to Public) Daily free tours given in museum – check website for hours:

<http://www.dupstgeorge.org>

Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Commission 1992

Free-standing structure of brick and stucco

Black Metal Marker/Plaque with Raised Bronze Placed by St. George Historic Preservation Commission 11”W 8”H. Base 2’H

Marker Text

“PIONEER MUSEUM”

This red brick building completed in 1938 was financed by Mrs. Hortense McQuarrie Odlum to house Pioneer relics. The addition was financed by Ferol McQuarrie Kincade (Moore) in 1985. Daughters of Utah Pioneers volunteer their services as Docents for the Museum”



21. WC MONUMENT #76 THE DIXIE PIONEERS, 100 E. St. George Blvd, 84770 **Open to Public, Courtyard of Chamber of Commerce Building**

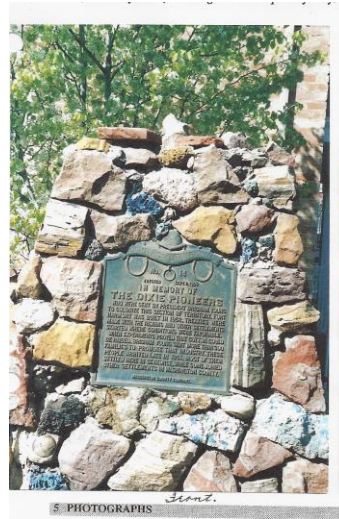
Erected by Washington Company Daughters of Utah Pioneers 9/2/1936
Free-standing Rock monolith (sandstone), set stone, colorful 6'W 8'H 6'D
Bronze Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#14)

Marker Text

IN MEMORY OF THE DIXIE PIONEERS

Who were sent by President Brigham Young to colonize this section of Territory. Fort Harmony was built in 1852. Treaties were made with the Indians and other settlements started where conditions were favorable. when experiments proved that cotton could be raised, Brigham Young sent more than 300 families to promote that industry. These people arrived late in 1861. Most of them settled here in St. George, while some joined other settlements in Washington County.

Washington County Company



22. WC MONUMENT #77 WATER STRUGGLES – “AND THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM”, 48

E. St. George Blvd, Heritage Plaza 84770

Open to Public, In Public Plaza

Erected by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers and Descendants of Erastus Snow 1994

Free-standing Silver Metal structure with Black Etched graphics, Metal plaque on red sandstone slab, 4’W 5’H 2’D

Drawing of Early buildings

Marker Text

“AND THE DESERT SHALL BLOSSOM”

Water, - the lack of it and too much of it – was the greatest challenge to Dixie’s early Mormon settlers. When the original Company of families entered the St. George valley late in 1861, they had little more than two small springs to rely upon for drinking water, and the capricious current of the Virgin and Santa Clara rivers for irrigation. From the day those indomitable pioneers set foot in this valley until the day they died, their lives were spent in search of diverting, ditching and wisely using water. William Carter, who built his home on the south east corner of this block, holds the distinction of plowing the first ditch in the valley. The water he channeled emerged from the spring which still flows from the east edge of the red sandstone ledge north of the city. Soon a ditch of wooden flume system was built throughout the town, conducting water for east and west springs to the town’s many lots. The water from the springs did not taste good, but was none the less life sustaining and much better than the rank water dipped from the Virgin River. In those days a “drinking hour” was established in the town. During a specified hour each morning, all irrigation diversions were taken out the main ditch so that water flowed completely through the system. Members of each household dipped enough water from the ditch for the day’s needs and stored in barrels. Though contention over water turns were unavoidable,

completion of the Tabernacle with its punctual town clock in the tower helped synchronize the citizens and reduced disagreement. To irrigate farms south of town, the pioneers began immediately to put dams and diversions on the Rio Virgin and build ditches to the fields. Project after project failed as the river's unpredictable current and periodic flood literally washed their dreams to the sea. It was decades before the Virgin's flow was effectively harnessed, yet even today the river still finds the means to have its way.

Historian Andrew Karl Larson aptly described the dilemma: During the late 1860's, 70's, 80's, floods roared down the Virgin and its tributaries with increasing frequency and volume. Its turbid waters, swelling its uneasy bank in angry crescendo as the years passed, tore out dams as fast as the tired settlers could put them in. Worse still, much of the finest bottom land was carried to the Pacific by the wrathful virgin who struck out blindly and even viciously at those who had so thoughtlessly violated her water shed. Like an angry goddess, she turned upon her tormentors to destroy what they had built."



23. WC MONUMENT #78 WELLS FARGO EXPRESS BUILDING (No marker found/no picture), 84770

Marker/Plaque Originally Placed by Utah State Historical Society (#18)

24. WC MONUMENT #79 WOODWARD SCHOOL, 15 South 100 West, 84770

Permission Required

Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Committee 1992

Free-standing structure of Sandstone

Bronze Marker/Plaque Placed by St. George Historic Preservation Committee

Marker Text

THE WOODWARD SCHOOL

With the arrival of the families in St. George, school began. A tent, slates and a few books served students in the 1st Central School. Later school was held in different private homes and public buildings until this permanent school was completed in 1901. George Woodward furnished \$3,000.00 needed for hardware and glass and paid for the heating plant. To honor him, the school was named Woodward School.



25. WC MONUMENT #80 WOODWARD SCHOOL, 48 E. St. George Blvd., Heritage Plaza, 84770

Plaque open to public

Erected by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Free-standing structure with Metal plaque on red sandstone slab, 38”W 54”H 1’D Has etched graphics

Bronze Marker/Plaque Placed by Sons of Utah Pioneers 1994

Drawing of School

Marker Text

Woodward School

When the first settlers arrived in St. George in 1861, school was held in wagon box, a tent, a willow shack, or whatever shelter could be improvised. By 1864, the first of 4 ward schools was completed...It was not until nearly the end of the 1800's that work on a large, substantial school was begun. Woodward School, located one block south and one block west of here was completed.

The school was built on a black volcanic rock foundation, and its walls are of red sandstone from the same quarry that furnished the stone for the Tabernacle. The building, housing 12 class rooms and a basement, cost \$35,000 to build. It was paid for principally out of tax revenues, yet, as was the case with so many of the early Dixie building projects, it also benefited from the substantial contributions of local citizens. The name "Woodward School" was given to the building in honor of George Woodward, one of the trustees who had devoted his time and means to make the dream of better education facilities a reality in St. George. It is said that he gave \$3500 of his own money toward construction—a truly large sum of money for that day.

Since the school opened its doors to students in September of 1901, it has since served generation after generation of young learners. Today it remains an imposing, handsome and usable structure—another example of the early settlers' ability to build for the future.

No pictures available

26. WC MONUMENT #81 HARDY HOUSE, 46 W. St. George Blvd., Ancestor Square, 84770

Currently a Restaurant

Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Commission

Building

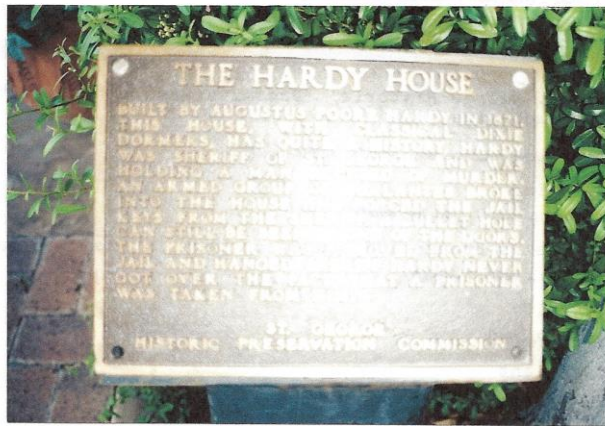
Plaque is bronze and stands on post in front of house, 11"W 8"H, 2'H Base

Black Metal Marker/Plaque with Raised Bronze Placed by St. George Historic Preservation Commission

Marker Text

THE HARDY HOUSE

Built by Augustus Poore Hardy in 1871; this house, with classical Dixie dormers, has quite a history. Hardy was Sheriff of St. George and was holding a man accused of murder. An armed group of vigilantes broke into the house and forced the keys from the sheriff. A bullet hole can still be seen in one of the doors. The prisoner was removed from the jail and hanged. Sheriff Hardy never got over the fact that a prisoner was taken from him.



27. WC MONUMENT #82 ORSON PRATT HOUSE, 76 W. Tabernacle, Off of Main Street, Green Gate Village (Bed and Breakfast), 84770

Business Permission Required

Erected by National Register of Historic/Places Division of State History

Building, made of wood and stucco

Permaloy Marker/Plaque Placed by National Register of Historic/Places Division of State History (#N-584)

Marker Text

ORSON PRATT HOUSE

The Orson Pratt House is the only remaining house in Utah associated with Orson Pratt, one of the most influential and important leaders in the first half century of the LDS Church. Noted mathematician, astronomer, scientist, author, public servant and educator; self-educated in a wide range of disciplines, he gained international recognition for some of his published mathematical and astronomical theories. He served 13 terms in the territorial legislature and eight terms as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Orson Pratt had this house built in 1862 while helping direct the settlement of St. George and the cotton mission.

See Judd Store

28. WC MONUMENT #83 THE SANDSTONE BUILDING, 46 W. St. George Blvd., Ancestor Square, 84770

Permission Required

Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Commission:

Red sandstone building

Black Metal Marker with Raised Bronze 11"W 8"H, 2'H base

Marker Text

THE SANDSTONE BUILDING

It is difficult to establish an exact date of construction of this building. It is one of a half dozen structures built in St. George from leftover rock from the Tabernacle. During the

1860's George Brooks is thought to have built the building, as he did his own similar home up Main Street.

The building was scheduled for demolition when it was discovered to be historic. Ancestor Square was redesigned to have this gem.



29. WC MONUMENT #84 THE JAIL HOUSE, 46 W. St. George Blvd., Ancestor Square, 84770

Permission Required,

Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Commission

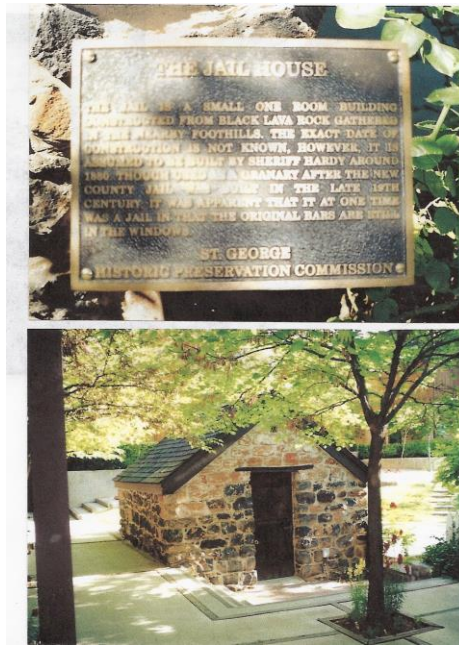
Building made of Black Lava Rock

Black Metal Plaque with Raised Bronze 11"W 8"H, 2'H base

Marker Text

THE JAIL HOUSE

The jail is a small one-room building constructed from black lava rock gathered in the nearby foothills. The exact date of construction is not known, however, it is assumed to be built by Sheriff Hardy around 1880. Though used as a granary after the new county jail was built in the late 19th century, it was apparent that it at one time was a jail in that the original bars are still in the window.



30. WC MONUMENT #85 THE GRUNDY HOUSE, Main Street and St. George Blvd., 84770

Private Residence

Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Commission

Adobe building with red fired brick

Plaque is 8" x 11"

Marker Text

THE GRUNDY HOUSE

A smaller house built in 1890 on this site dates the mulberry trees that surround this present home built by Emma Packer Morris in 1901. It was constructed of hand-made adobe, faced with red hard brick; a popular building method at the time. The Victorian design shows off large panel windows indicating luxury as does the expensive wood trim detailing.



31. WC MONUMENT #86 ALBERT E. MILLER – DR. PIKE HOME, 189 N. Main Street, 84770

Permission Required

Monument Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Commission

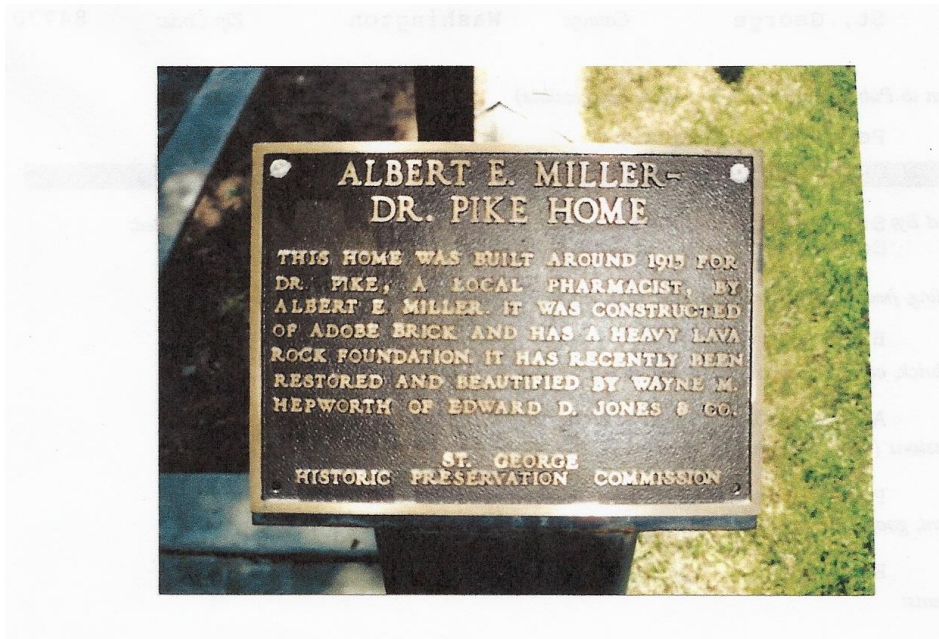
Adobe brick building with lava rock foundation

Black Metal Plaque with Raised Bronze 11”W 8”H, 2’H base

Marker Text

ALBERT E. MILLER
DR. PIKE HOME

This home was built around 1915 for Dr. Pike, a local pharmacist, by Albert E. Miller. It was constructed of adobe brick and has a heavy lava rock foundation. It was recently restored and beautified by Wayne M. Hepworth of Edward D. Jones & Co.



32. WC MONUMENT #87 THE GARDNER HOUSE, 158 N. Main Street, 84770

Used as a dentist's office

Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Commission

Brick Building

Metal plaque 8" x 11"

Marker Text

THE GARDNER HOUSE

The first ladies co-op was founded on this property by Mary Ann Gardner, the third wife of Robert Gardner, first mayor and Bishop of St. George. Due to disunity caused by undercutting the town's men's mercantile prices, the co-op was disbanded and Mary Ann established a millinery shop where she sold merchandise to members of Brigham Young's family.

No Picture Available

33. WC MONUMENT #124 JUDD STORE, 62 W. Tabernacle

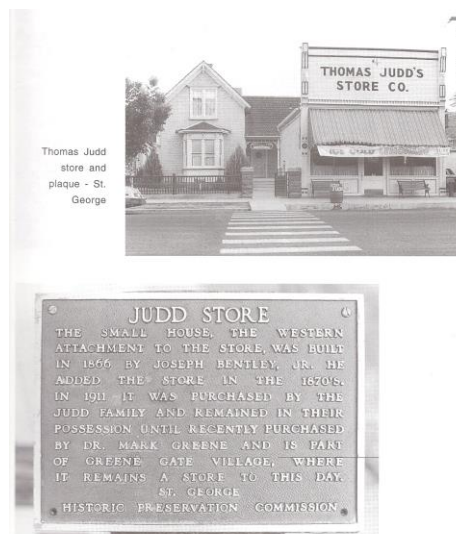
Open to Public – a business

Bronze Marker Erected by St. George Historic Preservation Commission

Marker Text

Judd Store

The small house, the western attachment to the store, was built in 1866 by Joseph Bentley, Jr. He added the store in the 1870's. In 1911 it was purchased by the Judd Family and remained in their possession until recently purchased by Dr. Mark Greene and is part of Greene Gate Village, where it remains a store to this day.



-94-

34. WC MONUMENT #125 FOUNDERS OF DIXIE JR. COLLEGE, 100 S. Main Street

Open to Public

Erected by Students of Dixie Jr. College 1936

Set stone, petrified woo, 10'H 4'10"W 39"D

Bronze Marker/Plaque Placed by: Students of Dixie Jr. College 1936

Marker Text

Erected by the students of Dixie Jr. College in honor of its founders and the builders of Dixie as typified in the lives of Anthony W. Ivins and Edward H. Snow

No Picture Available

35. WC MONUMENT #126 LUCY BIGELOW YOUNG, 111 W. St. George Blvd., Dixie Trading Post
Marker/Plaque Placed by ZCMI, Mr. Madsen

Marker Text

Lucy Bigelow Young (1830-1905)

On this site Brigham Young's plural wife, Lucy Bigelow Young, lived from 1870-1891 in a house purchased for her by him. Lucy was a major figure in the dedication and opening of the St. George and Manti Temples of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. A daughter of grandchildren received wide acclaim: Susa Young Gates, a close associate of Susan B. Anthony and women's rights; and Emma Lucy Gates Bowen, a world-renown opera singer, Leah D. Widtsoe, author and nutritionist; B. Cecil Gates, composer.

No Picture Available

36. WC MONUMENT #135 ST. GEORGE MEMORIAL PLAZA, Adjacent to Zion's Bank, corner of St. George Boulevard and Main Street
Sponsored by Cotton Mission Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers and Descendants of Erastus Snow, 1994

This memorial consists of ten individual plaques installed in the plaza surrounding Zion's Bank. Each plaque is mounted in native sandstone and depicts various homes and sites in the downtown area of historical significance. These are: "And the Desert Shall Blossom", "Brigham Young Home", "Dixie Academy", "Erastus Snow's Big House", "Gardeners' Club Hall", "Pioneer Courthouse", "St. George Social Hall 'Opera House'", "St. George Tabernacle", "St. George Temple", "Woodward School" The plaza also includes several additional sculptures and beautiful landscaping.

No Picture Available

37. WC MONUMENT #136 EARLY AIRCRAFT NAVIGATION MARKER, St. George, Utah, South Gate Hill, Sir Monte Drive

Sponsored by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2007

This monument commemorates the Navigation Arrows that were placed at strategic locations around the United States to allow early air traffic to “find their way.” Western Air Express made the first regularly scheduled overland passenger flight in the USA on May 23, 1926, from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, California. A 50-foot concrete arrow on South Gate Hill was one of four placed in the St. George area. Arrows were placed every 10 miles for airplanes to be able to fly in that direction until they came to the next arrow, assisting navigation by mail and passenger planes. Steel Posts held coal oil lamps to illuminate arrows after dark.

No Picture Available

38. WC MONUMENT #137 SHEM, SHIWITS BAND CHIEFTAIN, St. George City Cemetery, southeast of the cemetery sexton’s building.

Sponsored by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers

Born in 1840, Shem was a well-known chieftain of the Shivwits Band. Highly respected by the new settlers and his own people, Shem served as a peacemaker for the two cultures. He converted to the LDS Church and was a faithful member. He died in 1930 at the age of ninety years. His grave had gone unmarked for many years.

No Picture Available

39. WC MONUMENT #138 TEMPLE QUARRY, 265 South Donlee Drive (a short hike is required from the parking lot.)

Sponsored by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1996

Two plaques at the quarry site explain how lave stone was mined and cut at this site to be used in the construction of the St. George Temple.

No Picture Available

TOQUERVILLE

1. WC MONUMENT #88 SPANISH TRAIL

In private area; posted and not accessible. No marker; Boy Scouts placed a monument that has been removed.

2. WC MONUMENT #89 TOQUERVILLE JAIL ROCK, Toquerville Blvd and Old Church Ave., Old Chapel Site

Open to Public

Free-standing boulder with chain: 4'2" w 18" h 3' 9" d

Marker/Plaque has etched graphics 1'11"x10 1/2"

No Marker Text



3. WC MONUMENT #90 TOQUERVILLE SETTLEMENTS, Toquerville Blvd. & Old Church Ave

Open to Public

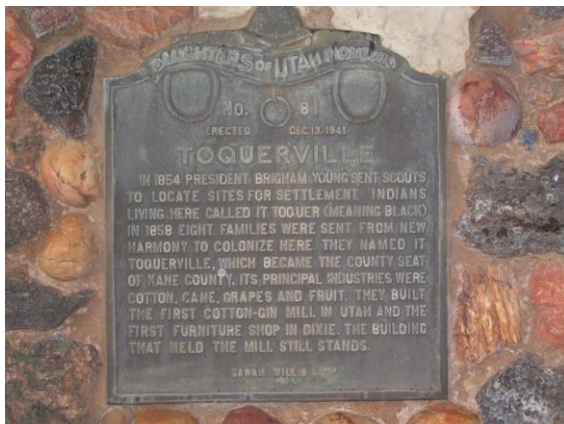
Erected by Sarah Willis Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers Dec 13, 1941

Free-standing structure - Variety of rocks – lava, millstone, creek stone, petrified wood, sandstone 6' W, 6' H, 3'D

Metal Marker/Plaque Placed by Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#81) Dec 13, 1941

Etched graphics 21" x 24"

No Marker Text



4. WC MONUMENT #91 TOQUERVILLE WARD MEETINGHOUSE, 206 Toquer Blvd, Hwy 17, 84774

Open to Public

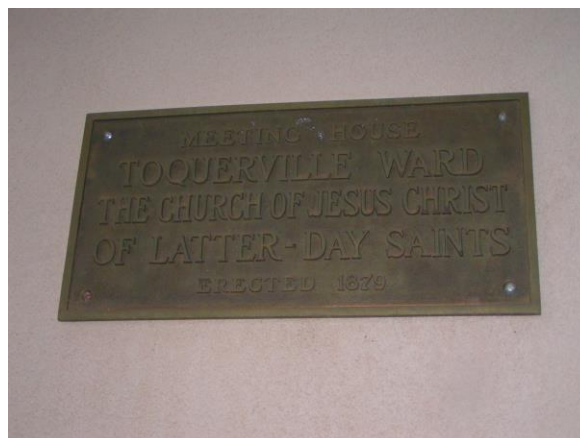
Erected by LDS Church, Built as chapel in 1879

Brick and Adobe 27' x 66' x 36' H

Metal Marker w/Bas Relief Placed by LDS Church

Marker Text

Meeting House
TOQUERVILLE WARD
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
ERECTED 1879



5. WC MONUMENT #127 ZCMI CO-OP BUILDING, Toquer Boulevard and Old Church Avenue
Marker/Plaque Placed by ZCMI, Wes Larsen

Marker Text

ZCMI Co-Op Building 1869-1870
Official outlet of ZCMI (Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution), "America's First Department Store". This building house the first Toquerville Co-op for one year circa 1869. It was part of the ACMI co-operative system servicing more than 150 communities in the Intermountain area with retail commodities and services beginning in 1868.

No Picture Available

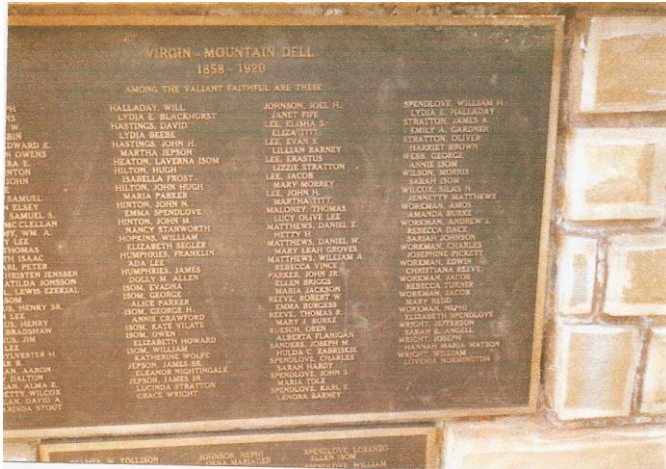
VIRGIN

1. WC MONUMENT #92 FLANAGAN SQUARE, 35 S. Mill St., In front of Old Church, 84779
Monument is open to public, entrance to the old church requires permission
Erected by Horace Cornelius 1987
Free-standing structure of stone and brick, 6'W x7'Hx3'D
Metal Marker/Plaque with bas relief Placed by Horace Cornelius 1987
Bas Reliefs of Ox Tem and Covered Wagons

Marker Text

FLANIGAN SQUARE
In memory of
Alma E. & Jennetty Wilcox Flanigan
And those who gave of themselves, unceasingly.
Erected 1876
By Horace Cornelius

Two other plaques list all the residents of Virgin from 1856-1920



2. WC MONUMENT #93 NANCY FERGUSON OTT, Mile Marker 21 + on Highway #9, to Rockville, directly across river from Grafton

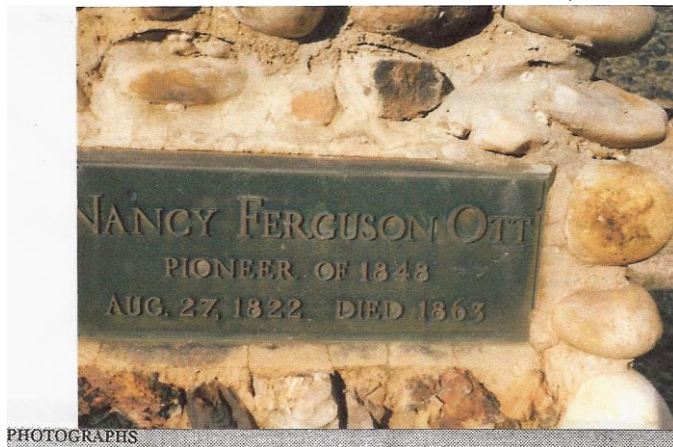
Open to Public

Free-standing stone structure with bas relief sculpture, 38”W x 60”H x 30”D

Marker Text

NANCY FERGUSON OTT
Pioneer of 1848
Aug. 27, 1822 Died 1863

Located at about the town site of Duncan’s Retreat (Ghost Town)



WASHINGTON CITY

1. WC MONUMENT #94 COVINGTON MANSION, 181 E. 2nd N. (Private Residence), Corner of 200 E. 200 N., 84780

Permission Required

Building of stone and metal with wooden porches 1st and 2nd story

2 story home, wood shake shingle, sandstone 22”W 16”H

Permaloy Marker/Plaque Placed by: Foster Camp Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#430) 19852

USHS Plaques on Private Residence

Marker Text

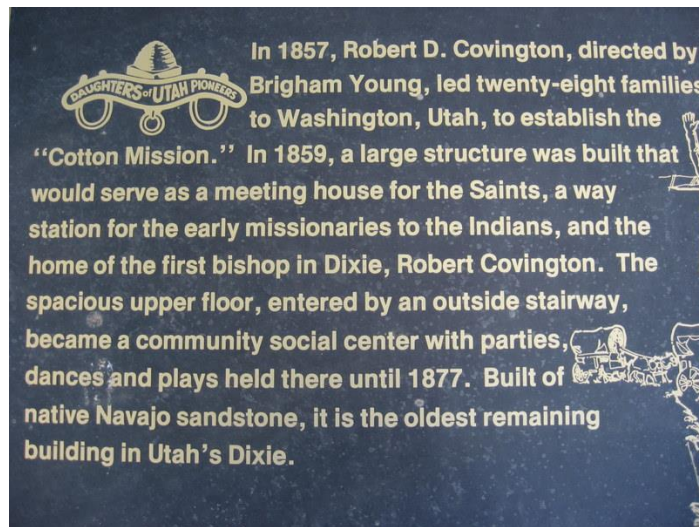
Utah
Historic Site
Robert D. Covington
House
Built c. 1859 by Washington’s
first bishop and leader of the
1857 Cotton Missionaries.
Good example of pioneer
Stone work.

This building is made of sandstone and measures 45’ x 50’ x 39’.

COVINGTON MANSION

In 1857, Robert D. Covington, directed by Brigham Young, led twenty-eight families to Washington, Utah, to establish the “Cotton Mission.” In 1859, a large structure was built that would serve as a meeting house for the Saints, a way station for the early missionaries to the Indians, and the home of the first bishop in Dixie, Robert Covington. The spacious upper floor, entered by an outside stairway, became a community social center with parties, dances and plays held there until 1877. Built of native Navajo sandstone, it is the oldest remaining building in Utah’s Dixie.





2.WC MONUMENT #94A WASHINGTON COTTON FACTORY, Church Property – 100 S. Main Street, corner 1st North Main, 84780

Open to Public

Monument Erected by Boy Scouts 1955

Free-standing structure, Red Sandstone 6'W 6'H 3'W, concrete foundation

Bronze Metal Marker/Plaque with Etched Graphics Placed by Cotton Factory Daughters of Utah Pioneers (#213) 1955

Marker Text

See Picture



3. WC MONUMENT #95 WASHINGTON COTTON FACTORY, 350 West Telegraph Rd., Now Star Nursery, 84780

Open to Public, Currently is a Business

Building erected between 1865-1870; constructed of sandstone with wood shake shingles, 3 stories - 108'

Metal Marker/Plaque with Etched Graphics Placed by Utah State Historical Society (#21):

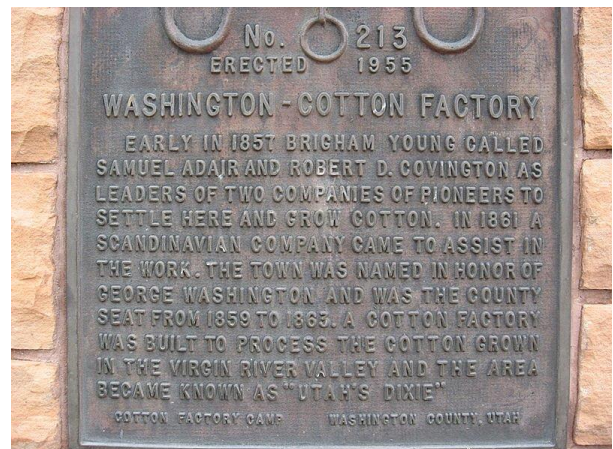
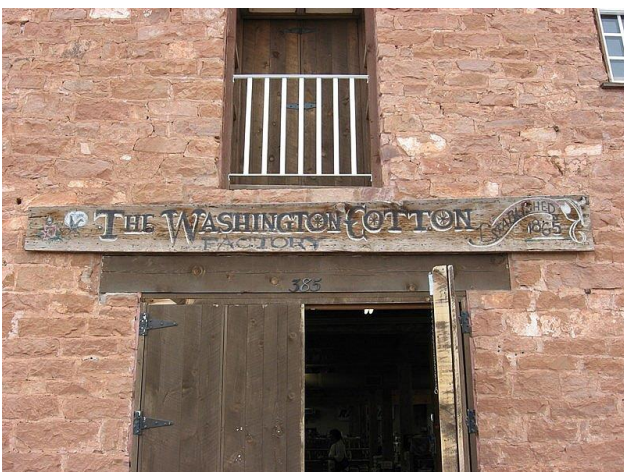
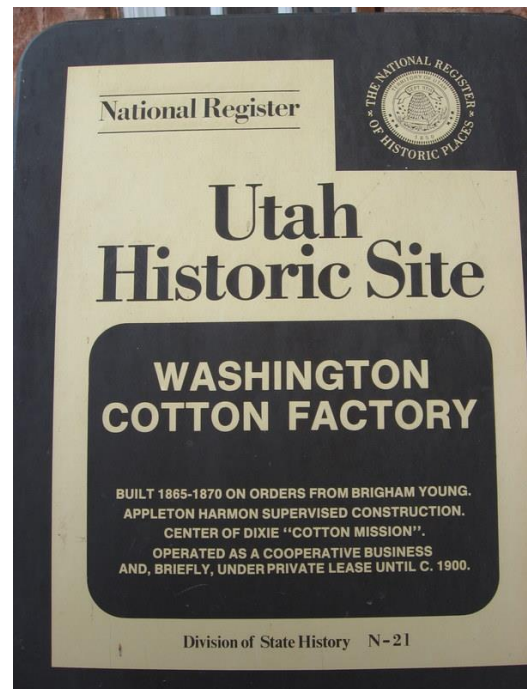
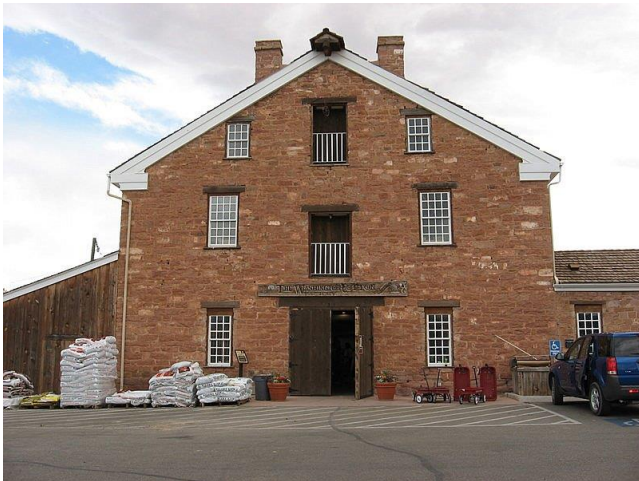
Marker Text

Washington Cotton Factory

Built 1865-1870 on orders from Brigham Young

Appleton Harmon supervised construction. Center of Dixie "Cotton Mission"

Operated as a cooperative business and, briefly, under private lease until c. 1900



4. WC MONUMENT #96 PIONEER COTTON MILLS (MILLCREEK MILLS), Corner 200 W. Telegraph, Hwy 9, 84780

Open to Public

Erected by Boy Scout Troop #405

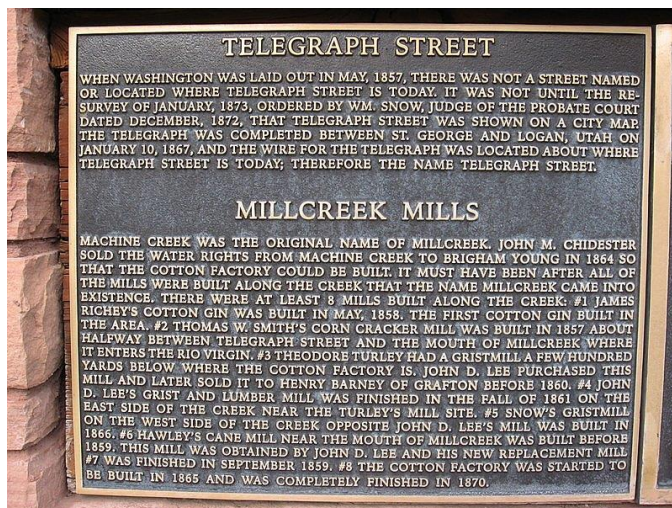
Free-standing structure, 2 columns of stone with wood marker for information (20'W 6'H 2'W)

Mill made of red sandstone with wooden water wheel, 8' wide 20' high

Metal and Wooden Marker/Plaque Placed by Highway Department (UDOT #46) 2000

Marker Text

See Picture



5. WC MONUMENT #97 THE GRANARY, about 50 E. Telegraph (North side of Telegraph), On Telegraph Road between Main and 1st East, 84780

Open to Public

Erected by Washington City Historical Society Nov 1994

Building 14' x 18'

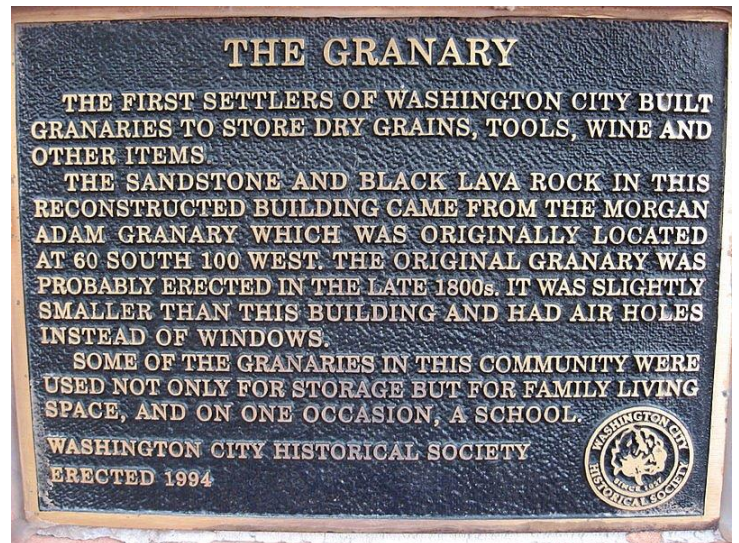
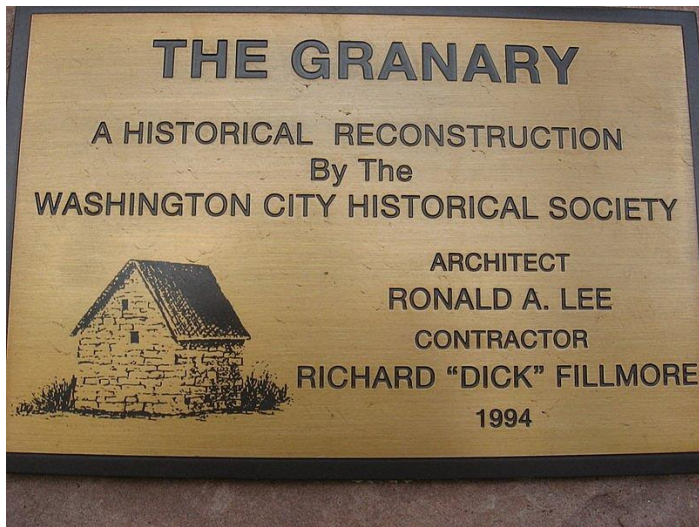
Monument made of natural red rock and stone 6' x 6' x 2' depth

Bronze Metal Marker/Plaque with Red Sandstone and Brass Relief Placed by Washington City Historical Society Nov. 1994

Serves as Washington City Chamber of Commerce Visitor Center

Marker Text

See Pictures



6. WC MONUMENT #98 RELIEF SOCIETY BUILDING, BUILT 1857, 75 West Telegraph Rd., 84780

Open by Appointment

Monument and Marker Erected by Washington City Historical Society 1996

1-Story Stucco Building

Marker Text

The building was originally built in 1857. It has been restored to its original state with the addition of rest rooms, apart from the original building.

There is a "Relief Society Centennial Tree" (plaque) on the east side of the building.

A monument will be erected within the next year if funds can be obtained.

Picture has additional information



7. WC MONUMENT #99 ADAIR SPRING, 125 N 200 East, 84780

Open to Public

Erected by Citizens of Washington City and Washington City Historical Society 1996

Free-standing structure of Red sandstone and concrete with plaque on front: Base: 6' x 7';

Top: 3' x 6'

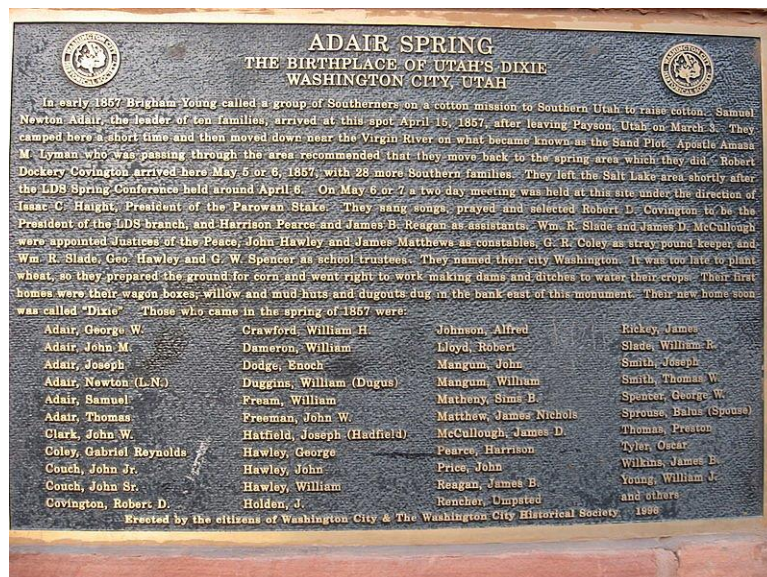
Spring next to monument

Marker Text

ADAIR SPRINGS
Birthplace of Utah's Dixie
Washington City, Utah

In early 1857 Brigham Young called a group of southerners on a cotton mission to southern Utah to raise cotton. Samuel Newton Adair, the leader of ten families, arrived at this spot Apr. 15, 1857, after leaving Payson, Utah on Mar. 3. They camped here a short time and then moved down near the Virgin River on what became known as the "Sand Plot". Apostle Amasa M. Lyman who was passing through the area recommended that they move back to the spring area which they did. Robert Dockery Covington arrived shortly after the L.D.S. Spring conference held around Apr. 6. On May 6 or 7 a two day meeting was held at this sight under the direction of Isaac C. Haight, President of the Parowan Stake. They sang, prayed and selected Robert D. Covington to be President of the L.D.S. Branch, and Harrison Pearce and James B. Regan as assistants. Wm. R. Slade and James D. McCullough were appointed justices of the peace, John Hawley and James Mathews as constables, G. R. Coley was stray pound keeper and Wm. R. Slade, Geo. Hawley and G. W. Spencer as school trustees. They named their city Washington. It was too late to plant wheat, so they prepared the ground for corn and went right to work making dams and ditches to water their crops. Their first homes were their wagon boxes, willow and mud huts and dugouts dug in the bank east of this monument. Their new home soon was called "Dixie". Those who came in the spring of 1857 were:

Adair, George W. first name on plaque
 Young, William J. and others last on the plaque





8. WC MONUMENT #100 HISTORIC PINE VALLEY MOUNTAIN, South East corner of Hwy. 9 and Telegraph Street, Hwy. 9, East of I-15, 84746

Open to Public

Erected by Boy Scouts and Utah State Road Commission (UDOT)

2 red sandstone block pillars with wood engraved plaque 20'W 6'H 2'W

Wood Sign between pillars Placed by Utah State Road Commission (#45) Est. 1986

Engraved writing, letters painted yellow

On back of marker – “Eagle Scout project: Austin B. Christensen July 24, 1986”

Marker Text

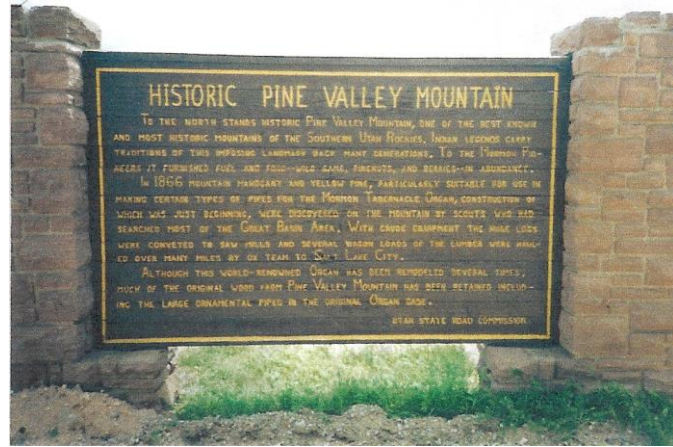
Historic Pine Valley Mountain

To the north stands historic Pine Valley Mountain, one of the best known and most historic mountains of the Southern Utah Rockies. Indian legends carry traditions of this imposing landmark back many generations. To the Mormon Pioneers it furnished fuel and food –wild game, pine nuts, and berries—in abundance.

In 1866 mountain mahogany and yellow pine, particularly suitable for use in making certain types of pipes for the Mormon Tabernacle organ, construction of which was just beginning, were discovered on the mountain by scouts who had searched most of the Great Basin Area. With crude equipment the huge logs were conveyed to saw mills by ox team to Salt Lake City.

Although his world-renowned organ has been remodeled several times, much of the original wood from Pine Valley Mountain has been retained including the large ornamental pipes in the original organ case.

Utah State Road Commission



WASHINGTON COUNTY

1. WC MONUMENT #101 DEATH VALLEY PARTY MONUMENT (AKA JEFFERSON HUNT MONUMENT), Travel north 2.7 miles from Heritage Park in Enterprise NE SR18. Turn right (east) on bench road for 3.4 miles, turn right at Dixie National Forest Spanish Trail Jefferson Hunt Monument sign, go 1 ½ miles on dirt road. About 6 miles east of Enterprise at edge of Dixie National Forest

Open to Public

Erected 1958

Free-standing Monolith, made of stone and concrete, 4'x4' at base; 3'x3' at top; 6' in height; metates embedded in monument

Stone Marker/Plaque Placed by Unknown 1958

Comments/Other Information:

East on bench road (paved) ¾ miles, turn south at the Dixie National Forest Spanish Trail sign onto dirt road, travel ½ mile on other side of barbed wire fence. From Enterprise travel NE SR 18, then turn right on bench road.

Marker Text

Jefferson Hunt Monument

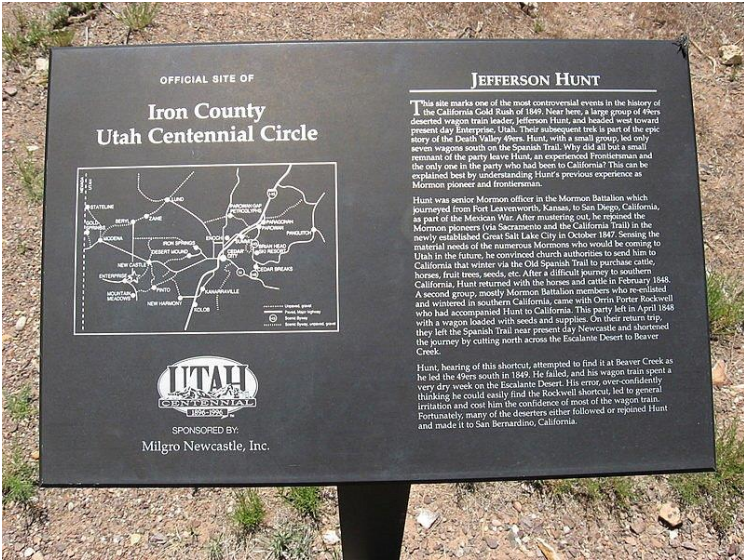
Plaque on north side reads: "Short cut. 118 wagons turned west here, 1849."

Plaque on west side says "Spanish Trail - Traveled by Jefferson Hunt Party 1849".

Panels on each of 4 sides look like Indian grind stones.

South side – nothing written

East side – nothing written



2. WC MONUMENT #102 FORT PINTURA - *Unable to Locate*

No place in Washington County could be found with this name. It is assumed the spelling should be Fort Pintura, which does not or never has existed. Nobody of the old-timers is aware of any Fort Pintura either. Additional information is needed before anything further can be done.

3. WC MONUMENT #103 HAMBLIN HISTORIC SITE, From St. George, take High 18 toward Enterprise; turn onto the road to Pinto. Watch for signs for the road to Hamblin. The marker is just off the road leading to Pinto.

Open to Public

Erected 2000

Sponsored by Cotton Mission Chapter Sons of Utah Pioneers

This marker honors the early settlers of the pioneer settlement of Hamblin. Names of these settlers are listed on the plaque.

No Picture Available

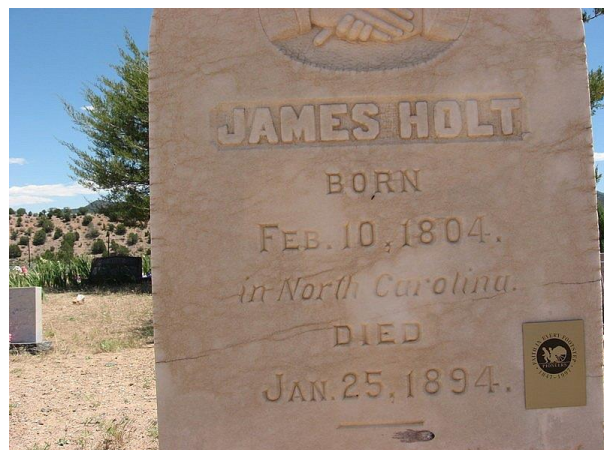
4. WC MONUMENT #104 HOLT HISTORIC SITE, From Heritage Park in Enterprise travel NE 2.7 miles on SR 18 from right on Bench Road; travel 1.2 miles turn right on dirt road. Travel 1.2 miles for Holt Cemetery, or additional .6 miles for old Holt Town site. 4 miles east of Enterprise, bordering on Dixie National Forest (Graveyard)

Open to Public

Small fenced cemetery

Oldest date on headstone – James Holt – Born 1804, Died 1894

Approximately 63 headstones; fenced in cemetery. Last names: Holt, Gardner; Moyle; Chadburn; Farnsworth; Nelson; Robinson; Angell; Greene; Decker; Burnham; Foster; Slankard; Adams; Hafen; Clove





5. WC MONUMENT #105 MOUNTAIN MEADOWS HISTORIC SITES AND VIEW FINDERS, 36 Miles west of St. George (on Hwy. 18)

Inaccessible

Permaloy Metal Marker/Plaque on Granite Placed by Pioneer Trails & Landmarks Assoc (#17), 1990

Monument is Metal on Granite, 18” square 4” H

Comments/Other Information: View of Trail & Camp is seen through a viewer on the hill overlooking the Meadow, where the Memorial is located. All of the Mountain Meadow area is privately owned and inaccessible to public, with exception of the New Mountain Meadows Massacre Monument.

Marker Text

Mountain Meadows
Historic Sites View Finders

View No. 1
Camp Site

The viewer on your left is directed toward the historic campsite at the south end of the valley. This was a traditional stopping place for pack mule trains traversing the Old Spanish Trail. At this site, the Baker-Fancher Train camped in 1857 and on September 7 where the initial siege of the Mountain Meadows Massacre took place. Stone monuments and plaques were erected in 1859 and 1932 and a new plaque in 1990.

View No. 2
Massacre Site

Travelers entering Mountain Meadows from the north crossed the rim of the basin near the location seen through the viewer on the right. Pack trains stayed to the far (west) side of the valley, but wagons chose a less marshy route nearer this side. Most of the Baker-Fancher Party was killed on September 11, 1857, as they were being escorted out of the valley heading north. The viewer locates the approximate site of the massacre and of an 1859 stone monument marking one of the burial sites.

The piece of stone embedded in the concrete walkway behind you is native granite from Little Rock, Arkansas



7. WC MONUMENT #106 NEW MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE MONUMENT, 36 miles west of St. George on Hwy. 18. At Mountain Meadow turn-off, enter and look for dirt road on left. Follow this road ½ mile to monument (it's out in a pasture area, there are restroom facilities)

Open to Public Day Use Only.

Erected by Utah Trails and Landmarks Association 9/15/90

Metal plaque mounted on rock which is part of rock wall surrounding burial site; Mounted on rock/concrete 10'W 3'H 1'D

Condition Comments: About ½ mile on dirt road (no directions/road sign). Environs are a pasture area where cows graze. As you park your car and go to see Monument, cow dung is everywhere. Inside rock protective wall, sagebrush/grass grows in natural state. Little remains of original 1859 monument.

Marker Text

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE

This stone monument marks the burial site for some of those killed in the Mountain Meadows Massacre in September 1857. The Baker-Fancher Party camped here—a well-known stopping place along the Old Spanish Trail.

The first monument was erected at this location in May 1859 by Brevet Major James H. Carleton and 80 soldiers of the First Dragoons from Fort Tejon, California. Assisting were Captains Reuben P. Campbell and Charles Brewer, with 207 men from Camp Floyd, Utah. The bones of about 34 of the emigrants were buried here. The remains of others were buried one and one-half miles to the north, near the place of the massacre. The original monument—consisting of a stone cairn topped with a cedar cross and a small granite marker set against the north side of the cairn—was not maintained. The Utah Trails and Landmarks Association built a protective wall around what remained of the 1859 monument and on September 10, 1932, installed a bronze marker. That marker was replaced with the present inscription in conjunction with the dedication of the nearby memorial on September 15, 1990.



7. WC MONUMENT #107 MOUNTAIN MEADOWS TRAIL (THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL AND THE CALIFORNIA ROAD), 36 miles west of St. George on Hwy. 18

Open to Public

Trail can be seen from the hill overlooking the Mountain Meadow area. A new Memorial is located on the hill. The land in the Meadow area is privately owned and inaccessible to the public

Free-standing stone and metal structure 2'x2'x21/2'

Permaloy Metal Marker/Plaque on Granite Placed by Utah Trails & Landmarks Association 1990 (Mountain Meadows Massacre Routes Map)

Marker Text

THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL AND THE CALIFORNIA ROAD

An arduous 1,200 mile route between Santa Fe and Los Angeles, the "Old Spanish Trail", passed through Mountain Meadows during its heyday, between 1830 and 1848. The Trail served traders who loaded their pack mules with woolen goods from Santa Fe each fall and returned from California each spring with Chinese goods and mules and horses for market in Missouri. The Trail followed along the west side of the Mountain Meadows to a campsite at the south end of the valley, then down Magotsu Creek.

Attempts to blaze this trade route began as early as 1765, when Maria de Rivera explored from Santa Fe to Gunnison River in Colorado. Father Athanasio Dominguez and Velez de Escalante were turned back by heavy snows in 1776 in an attempt to reach California. Traveling as far north as the Provo area, they gave up the venture while camped between modern Milford and Cedar City. Later, Spanish traders made frequent visits from New Mexico to barter with the Utes for pelts and slaves.

Jedediah Smith explored the western stretch of the trail from Utah to California in 1826-27.

The first to complete the circuit from Santa Fe to Los Angeles was Mexican trader Antonio Armijo in the winter of 1829-30. Ewing Young's trapping party from Taos may have followed the trail about the same time. In 1830-31 William Wolfskill proved its utility for pack trains, and a brisk trade flourished for a dozen years. After 1848, the trail fell rapidly into disuse.

Discharged members of the Mormon Battalion en route to Salt Lake City from San Diego drove the first wheeled vehicles over the trail in 1848. This opened a new emigrant wagon route known as the "California Road." It was used by gold seekers and other California emigrants and by Mormon travelers. The wagon road shifted to the east side of the meadows to avoid Magotsu Creek. It was this route to California that brought the Baker-Fancher party to Mountain Meadows in September 1857.



8. WC MONUMENT- #108 MOUNTAIN MEADOW MEMORIAL (IN MEMORIAM), 36 miles west of St. George on Hwy 18

Open to Public - Day Use Only

Erected by State of Utah and the Families and Friends Of Those Involved and Those Who Died 9/1990

Stone embedded in concrete walkway and into hillside

Native granite from Little Rock, Arkansas

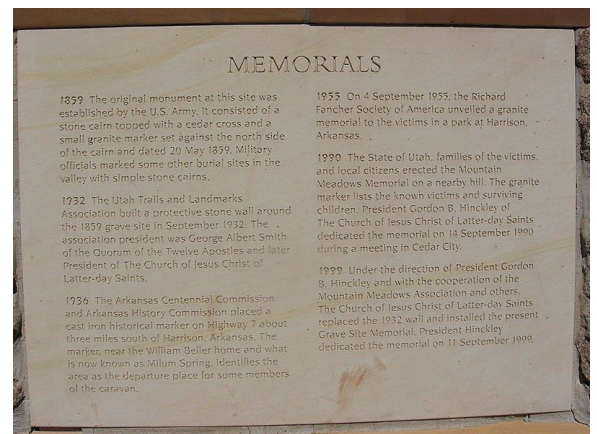
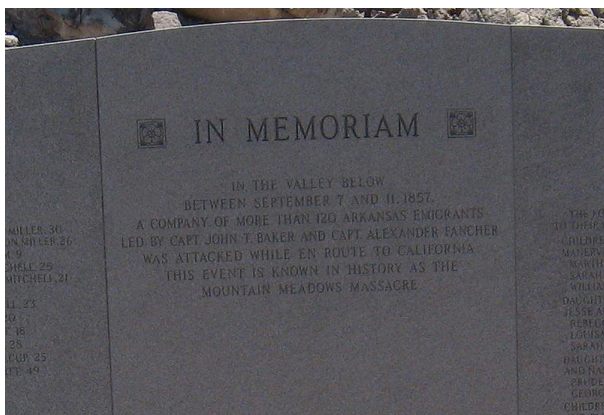
38 1/2' W x 6' D x 6" H

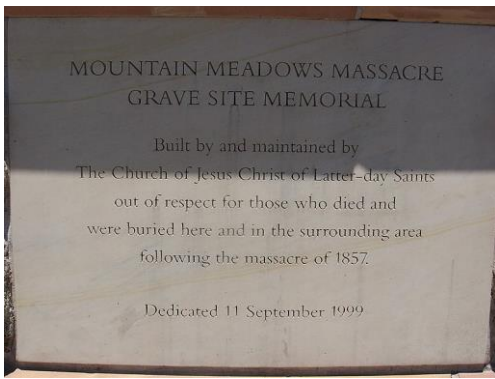
Marker Text

Memorial has 5 panels. Following is the text from the middle panel:

IN MEMORIAM
IN THE VALLEY BELOW
BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 7 AND 11, 1857
A COMPANY OF MORE THAN 120 ARKANSAS EMIGRANTS
LED BY CAPT. JOHN T. BAKER AND CAPT. ALEXANDER FANCHER
WAS ATTACKED WHILE EN ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THIS EVENT IS KNOWN IN HISTORY AS THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS
MASSACRE.

THIS MEMORIAL ERECTED SEPTEMBER 1990
BY THE STATE OF UTAH
AND THE FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF
THOSE INVOLVED AND THOSE WHO DIED.





9. WC MONUMENT #109 OLD FORT PEARCE, 6 miles east of St. George on road leading to Warner Valley

Open to Public

Erected by Bureau of Land Management & Eagle Project 2002

Wooden Post 4'W 83"H

Wood Marker/Plaque Placed by Bureau of Land Management & Eagle Project 2002

Sign only on wooden posts

Marker Text

OLD FORT PEARCE

Fort Pearce was built by the Mormon colonists during the Black Hawk war of 1865-68. A period of conflict between Ute and Navajo Indians and the settlers. This location was selected to block the use of the springs below by the hostile Indians.

Originally, the walls of the fort were about 8 feet high. The structure was never roofed.

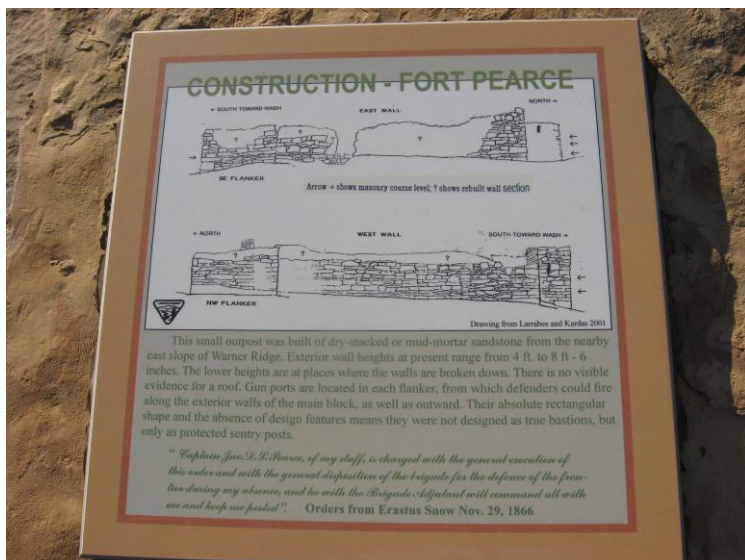
Please leave Fort Pearce as you found it.

No garbage collection

Please take it out,

And help save tax dollars.

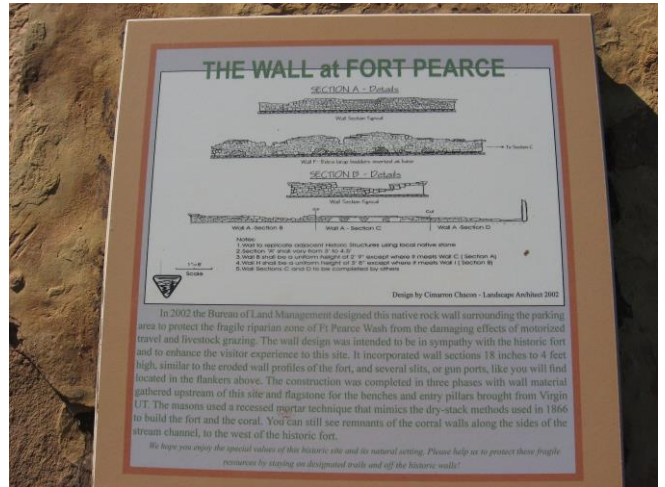
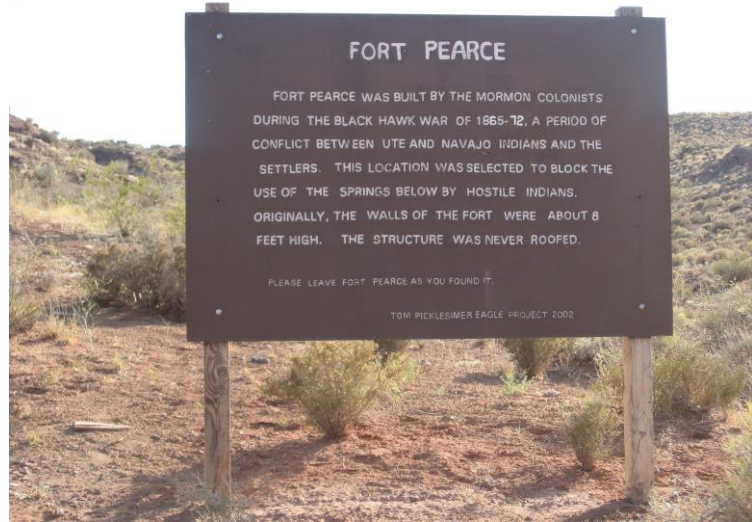
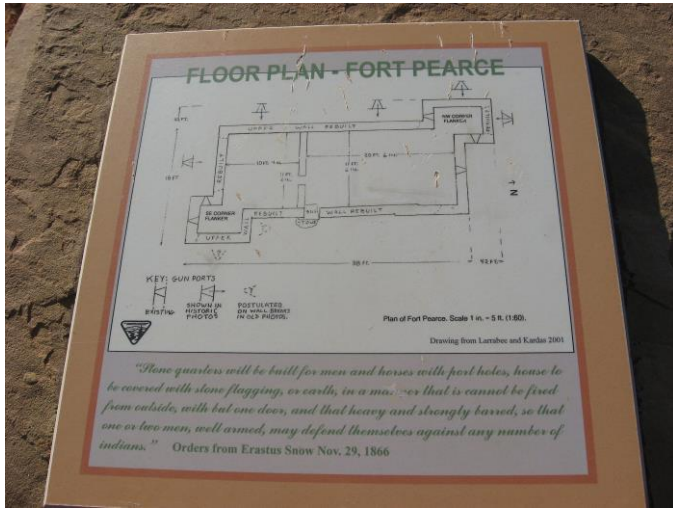
Tom Dickelshimer's Eagle Project 2002



FORT PEARCE

FORT PEARCE WAS BUILT BY THE MORMON COLONISTS DURING THE BLACK HAWK WAR OF 1865-72, A PERIOD OF CONFLICT BETWEEN UTE AND NAVAJO INDIANS AND THE SETTLERS. THIS LOCATION WAS SELECTED TO BLOCK THE USE OF THE SPRINGS BELOW BY HOSTILE INDIANS. ORIGINALLY, THE WALLS OF THE FORT WERE ABOUT 8 FEET HIGH. THE STRUCTURE WAS NEVER ROOFED.

PLEASE LEAVE FORT PEARCE AS YOU FOUND IT.



10.WC MONUMENT #110 DINOSAUR TRACKWAYS, Warner Valley

Open to Public 300 yards from parking area

Erected by Bureau of Land Management

Wooden Post 41” base posts – 51” across – 33” high

Wooden Marker/Plaque Placed by Bureau of Land Management

White writing on dark brown background--Picture of 2 dinosaurs between writings.

Prosauropod and Coelurosaur

Marker Text

DINOSAUR TRACKWAYS

Exposed in the wash are dinosaur trackways which document the passage of at least two different types of dinosaurs. The trackways are exposed in the Moenave Formation, a floodplain deposit more than 200 million years old. These trackways are some of the best examples of their age found in western North America.

Although the exact identity of the dinosaurs which made these footprints may never be known (no skeletal remains are found in association here), both types walked erect. The larger tracks were probably left by a large herbivore (such as a prosauropod) believed to be 20 feet long and weighing 8-10 tons. The smaller dinosaur, likely a carnivore (coelurosaur), was estimated at 10 feet long and 100 pounds.

Scientific stud is continuing on these footprints and the surrounding rocks to learn as much as possible about the prehistoric event recorded here. The small structure in the wash is designed to keep water and its erosive properties from destroying the tracks. It is important that these footprints not be disturbed.

Thank you

Bureau of Land Management – Cedar City District

This area is part of our scenic heritage and we urge you to help preserve its pristine setting.





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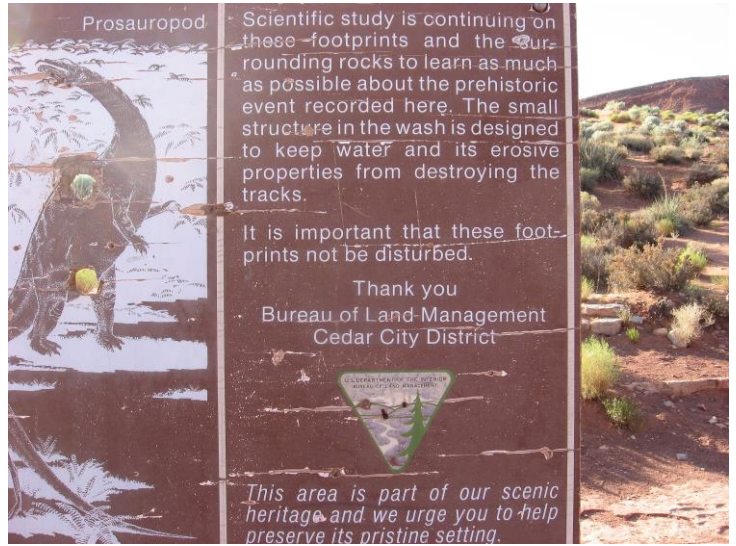
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Bureau of Land Management
Cedar City District



DINOSAUR TRACKWAYS

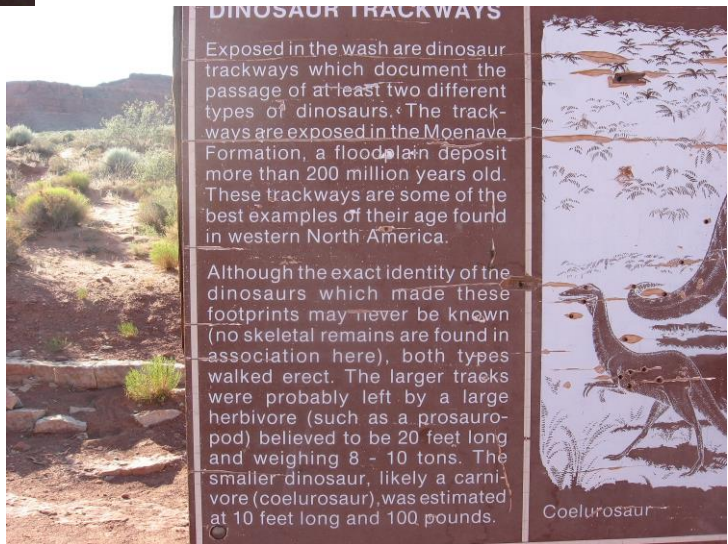


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11. WC MONUMENT #111 DOMINGUEZ-ESCALANTE TRAIL, Near Pintura, Utah. Take Exit 31 on I-15 and turn South. There are 3 concrete markers right on the side of the frontage road.

Open to Public

Erected by Bureau of Land Management

Free-standing concrete structure, 42” H x 6” square

There are a total of 33 Dominguez-Escalante trail markers located in Washington County, Utah. There are 3 in the Pintura area.

No Pictures Available

12. WC MONUMENT #112 DOMINGUEZ-ESCALANTE TRAIL, Warner Valley (East of St. George, Utah about 10 miles), ½ mile NE of Dinosaur Trackways

Open to Public

Erected by Bureau of Land Management

Cement Posts 6” square 42” H post, 6’W 5’H sign

Metal plaque on wood; brown painting on white background; Picture on plaque shows one man on horse-back and one man walking

Marker Text

Metal Plaque – Dominguez-Escalante Expedition

Wood Plaque – San Donolo – 2 miles

Also, it is by a concrete marker 44” high, 5 ¾ “ square at base tapering to 3 5/8 “ square at top. This was erected by BLM and reads: “Dominguez-Escalante Tr.”

No Picture Available

13. WC MONUMENT #113 SAN DANIEL CAMPSITE, Farm Exit 33 on I-15 on East side of road – 300 feet south of exit

Open to Public,

Marker/Plaque Placed by Bureau of Land Management (Official marker is missing)

Free-standing wood posts 40”W 72”H 4”D with rocks at base of each post – wooden plaque

Lettering carved into wood

Marker Text

San Daniel Campsite
October 13, 1776

(History of marker has been removed. This was originally installed by BLM.)

No Picture Available

14. WC MONUMENT #114 BURIAL PLACE OF WIFE OF JOHN D. LEE AND TWO OF HIS CHILDREN, Near New Harmony, Utah

Permission Required

Erected by Lee Family

Free-standing marble structure, etched lettering on marble grave markers

Condition Comments: The burial plots have been surrounded with a chain link fence installed by the Lee Family on a farm owned by Gordon Pace of New Harmony, Utah. Contact Mr. Pace for permission to view graves.

Marker Text

In Memory of Aggathean Lee
Born Jan 1814 – Died June 4, 1866

In Memory of George Albert & Margaret A. Lee
Born Jany 20, 1855
& Jany 3, 1857

Died by the falling of a wall
At Harmony Feb. 6, 1862

No Picture Available

15. WC MONUMENT #128 PAGE RANCH HOUSE, West of Pinto
Monument/Marker Erected by Utah State Historical Society 1985
Made of Set Stones 3'9"H 2'7"W 2'D

Marker Text

PAGE RANCH HOUSE

The Page Ranch House was designed by its original owners, Daniel Richey Page and Sophia Geary Page. Construction began in 1898 and was completed in 1900. The

builders were Jack and Harvey Faubion of St. George, who made and fired the brick on the site using clay found immediately west of the building location. The house was home for the Page family for thirty-four years. Under the notice, "We Keep Travelers," this house served as an informal hotel for travelers and as a boarding house for men working in the nearby iron ore mines. The Page Ranch was an important stopping point along what was once a major freighting and travel route through Southern Utah. The ranch was originally settled in 1858 by Robert Richey, grandfather of Dan Page and an Indian missionary in the Jacob Hamblin group sent to Southern Utah by Brigham Young in 1854. The ranch was owned by the Richey and Page families from 1858 to 1934. Architecturally this house is a good example of the Double Cross-Wing, a relatively uncommon house type in Utah.

No Picture Available