



Interpretive Panels of Summit County, Utah



Kamas • Oakley • Peoa • Rockport • Hoytsville • Coalville • Echo • Henefer • Snyderville

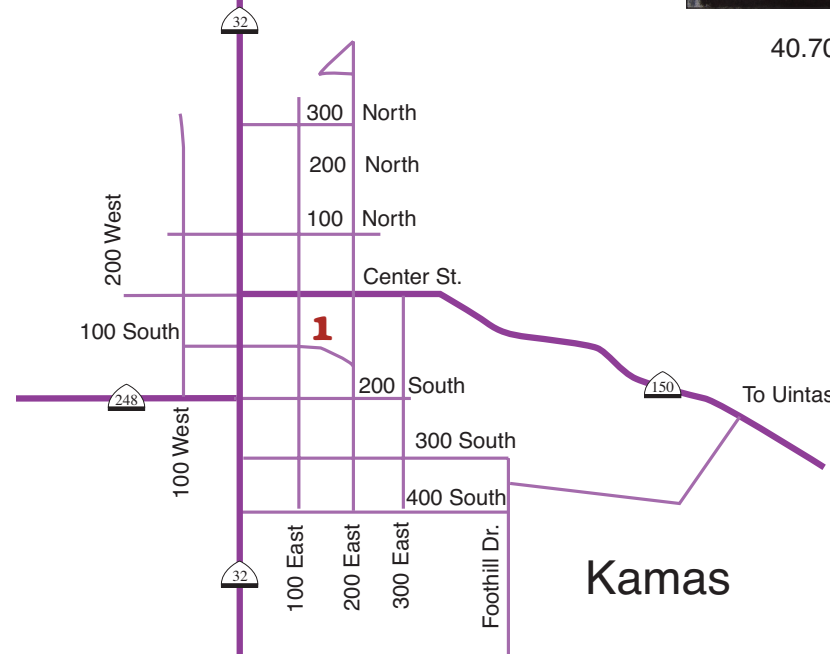
Summit County Historical 60 NORTH MAIN • COALVILLE, UTAH www.summitcounty.org/history

Kamas • Oakley • Weber Canyon • Peoa

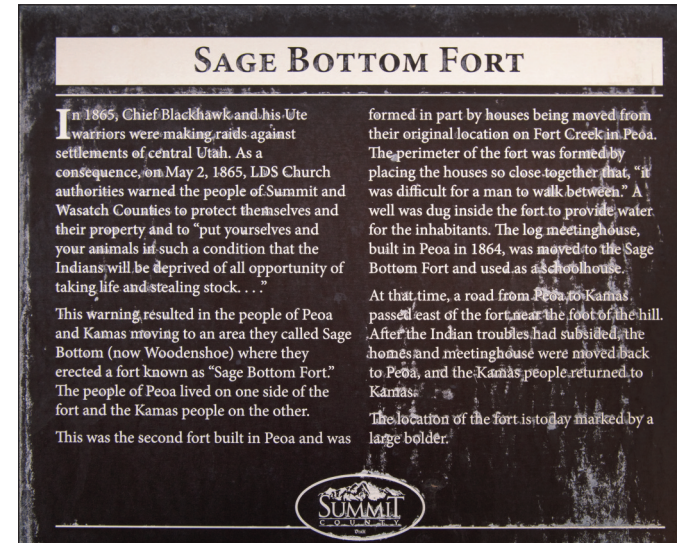
1 Kamas First Settler John Lambert



150 E 100 South
40.6414 degrees N -111.2776 degrees E

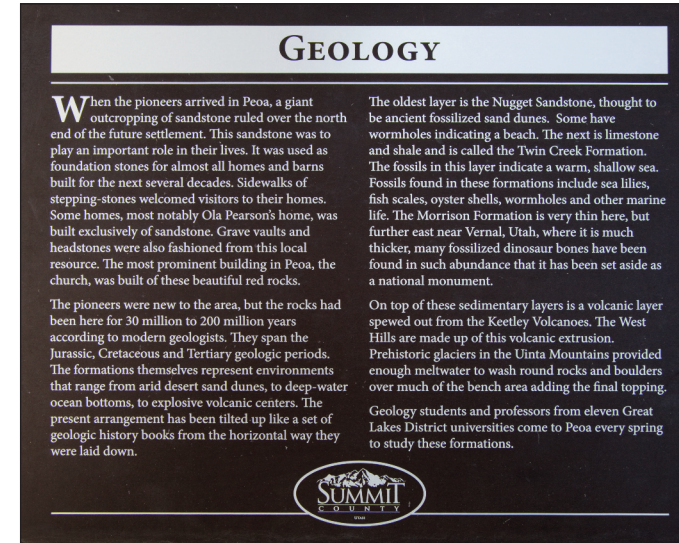


2 Peoa Sage Bottom Fort



40.7096 degrees N -111.3387 degrees E

3 Peoa Cemetery Geology

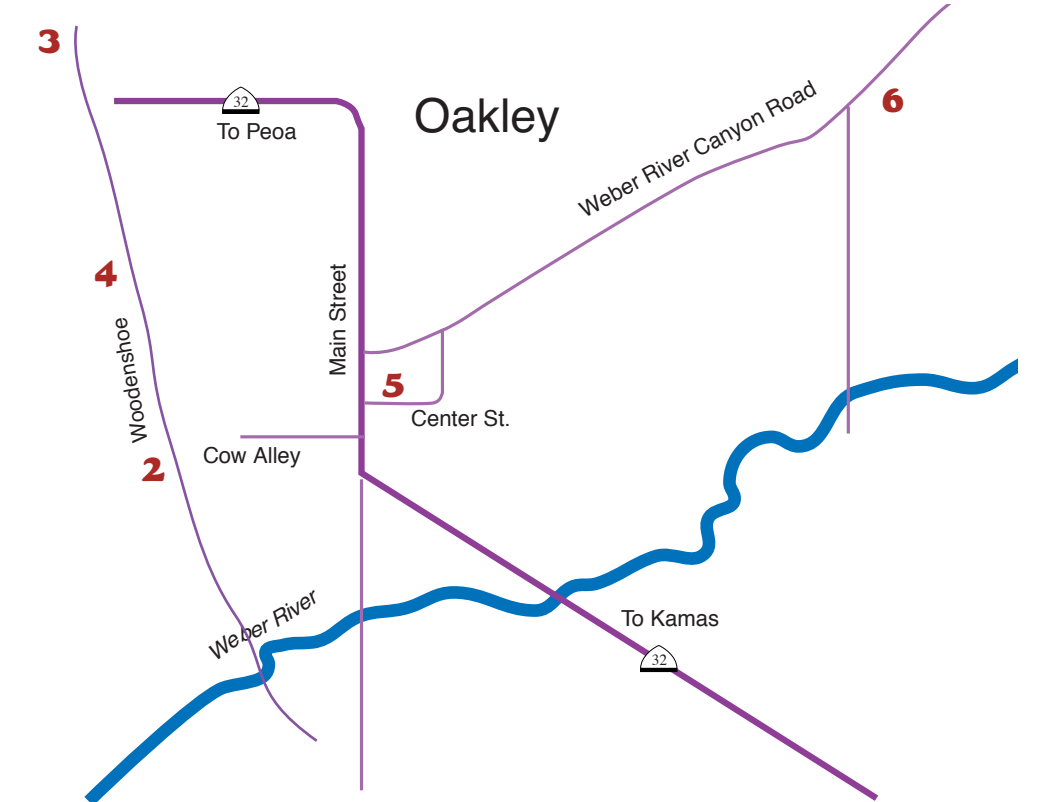


40.7313 degrees N -111.3463 degrees E

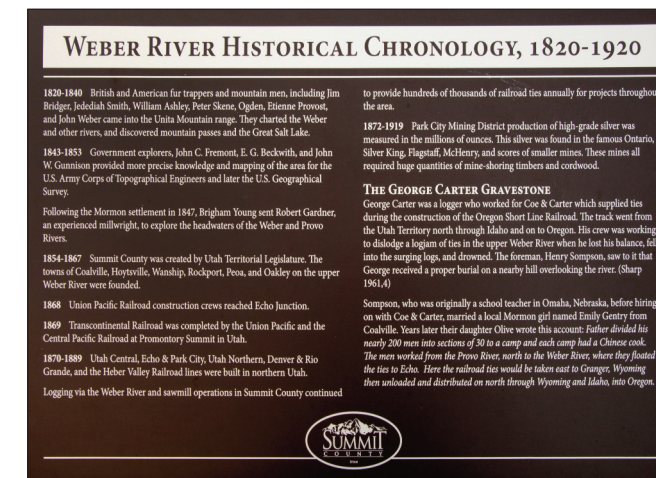
5 Oakley Indian Trail



961 W Center Street
40.7148 degrees N -111.2995 degrees E

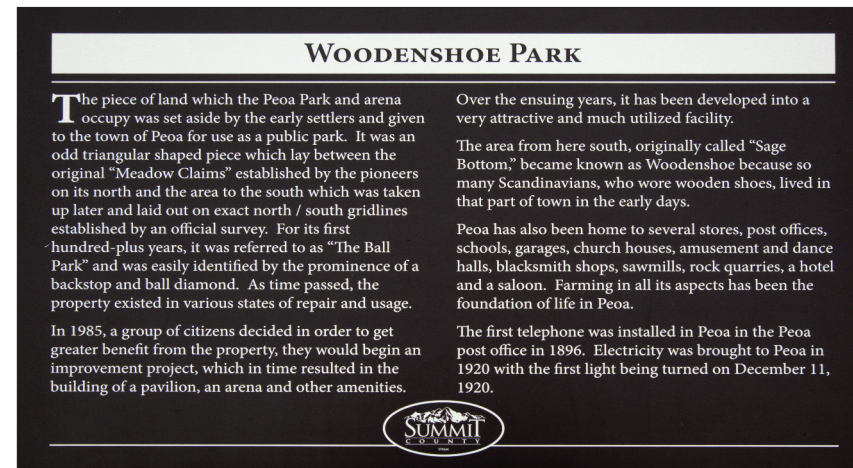


6 Weber River Chronology 1820-1920 George Carter Gravestone



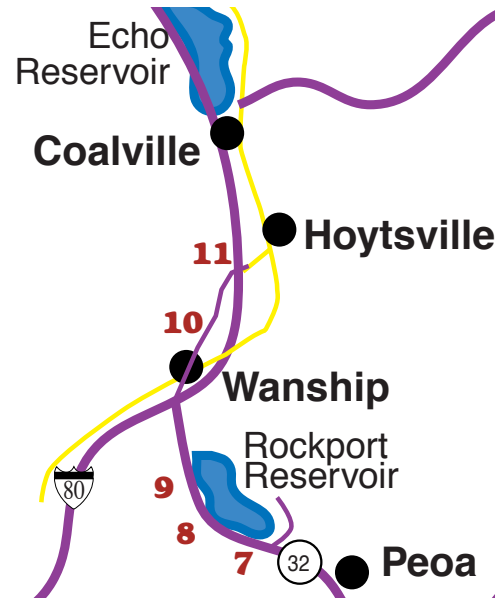
40.7863 degrees N -111.1416 degrees E

4 Peoa Woodenshoe Park

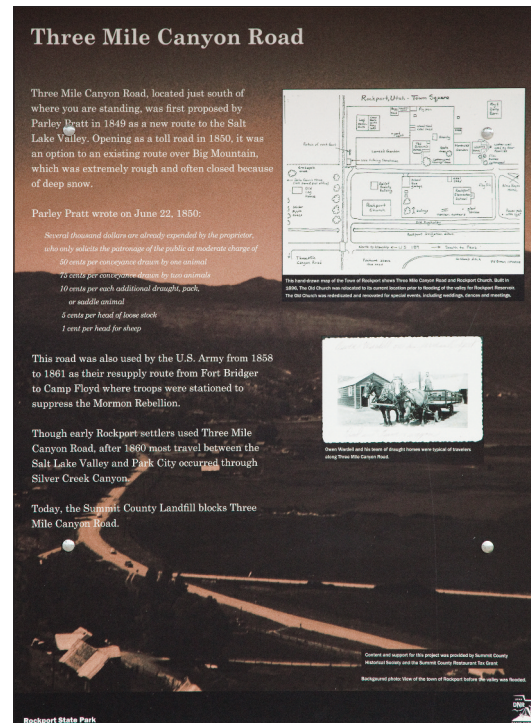


40.7167 degrees N -111.3388 degrees E

Rockport • Wanship • Hoytsville • Coalville



7 Three Mile Canyon Road



40.7637 degrees N
-111.3974 degrees E

8 Osprey: The Fish Raptors of Rockport



40.7719 degrees N
-111.4068 degrees E

9 Wanship Dam and Rockport Reservoir



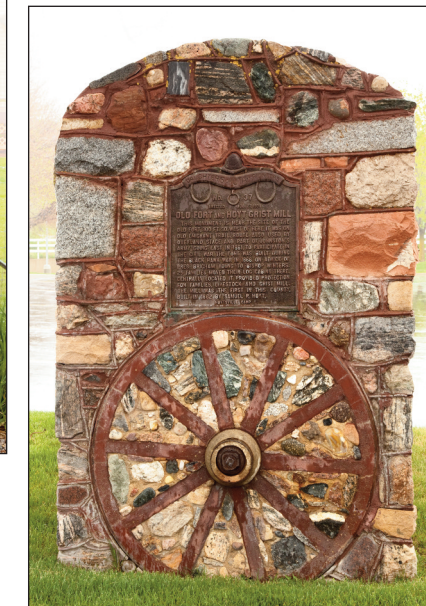
40.7867 degrees N
-111.4092 degrees E

10 Wanship Station



40.8175 degrees N
-111.4016 degrees E

11 Old Fort and Hoyt Grist Mill

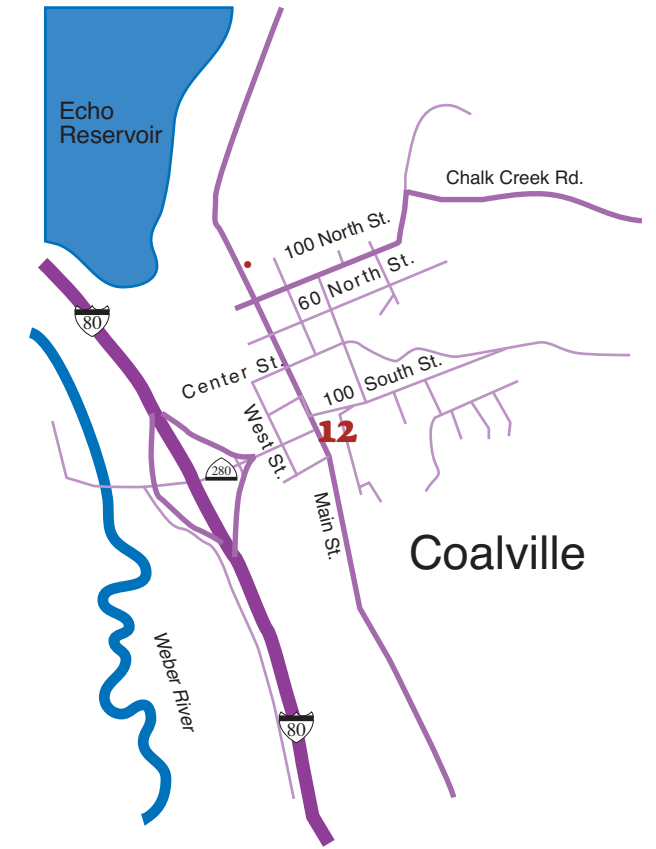


40.8175 degrees N
-111.4016 degrees E

12 Old Rock School House



40.9144 degrees N
-111.3975 degrees E

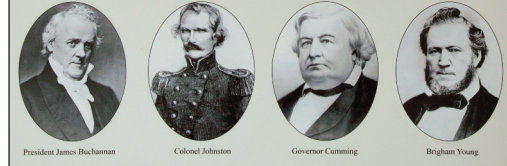
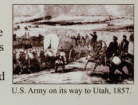


Echo Canyon

13 Mormon Pioneer Trail / Pioneer Fortifications

The Utah War - U.S. Army Sent West

In May of 1857, President James Buchanan ordered a United States Army of 2,500 men to march to Utah. The army was commanded by Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston. His assignment was to quell reported difficulties between appointed government officials and Brigham Young, governor of the territory. The following spring, 500 additional soldiers were sent to join Colonel Johnston, giving him an army of 3,000 men to confront the Utah Militia. Sending the U.S. Army out west was a result of falsehoods concerning the conditions in Utah, lack of communication, and politics. Accompanying the army was Alfred Cumming, who had been appointed to replace Brigham Young as governor.



The Utah War – The Mormon Response

The U.S. Army was well along its way to Utah when Brigham Young learned it was coming. Church leaders held a council and decided to call out the Utah Militia. The first objective was to detain the U.S. Army in the Fort Bridger area over the winter. The second objective was to fortify Echo Canyon, and in the spring, stop the U.S. Army's progress into Utah.

Major Lot Smith and others of the Utah Militia were dispatched to the area east of Fort Bridger to escort incoming Mormon immigrants and to disrupt the advance of the U.S. Army. While there, the Militia burned 74 U.S. Army supply wagons and their cargoes. They also burned Fort Bridger and Fort Supply, which were owned by the Mormon Church. Because of this opposition, the U.S. Army was forced to spend the winter at Camp Scott, which the army constructed near Fort Bridger.

The last 35 miles of the Army's march from present-day Granger, Wyoming, to present-day Fort Bridger, Wyoming, were in a blinding snowstorm, with temperatures as low as minus 23° Fahrenheit. The Army lost 3,000 head of cattle, and 70 of 120 horses died. With such a shortage of horses, soldiers pulled the wagons 4 miles to gather wood needed for their fires.



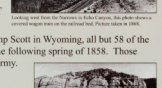
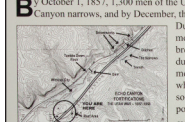
The Utah War – Fortifying Echo Canyon

On October 1, 1857, 1,300 men of the Utah Militia were stationed in the Echo Canyon narrows, and by December, the Militia had grown to about 2,000 men. During that brief period (about 2 months for most of the men), the Militia constructed breastworks up on the sides of the cliffs, dug trenches, dammed the creek, built mounds, and constructed "wickiups" which consisted of a few log houses and some tents, but mostly "wickiups" made of poles, willows, and grass with dirt roofs.

With the U.S. Army wintered down at Camp Scott in Wyoming, all but 58 of the Militiamen returned to their homes until the following spring of 1858. Those remaining were to guard the outpost and watch for further movement of the U.S. Army.

Fortifications:

- Breastworks:** Stone walls were built on ledges of the cliffs to protect Militiamen from enemy fire. They were constructed of neat stones without mortar, 2 to 4 feet high. At least 14 visible breastworks are located in a 1/2-mile stretch.
- Entrenchments:** These impossible military ditches were dug across the entire bottom of Echo Canyon. The trenches were 350 feet apart, and when filled with water, were 12 feet wide and 6 feet deep.
- Diet Walls:** Between the ditches were parallel dirt walls, mounds, and breastworks of rocks and dirt for protection and movement of Militiamen.
- Figure trenches:** A large, 500-foot-long, rigging trench was built high on the south side of the canyon to protect Militiamen from enemy fire.
- The dam:** A 36-foot-wide and 16-foot-high dam was constructed 1/2-mile down the canyon from the last ditch for the purpose of backing up the creek. The Army was forced to travel directly below the cliffs so rocks could be dropped on them.

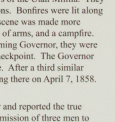
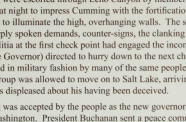
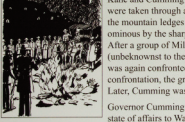


The Utah War – Diplomacy Prevails

By February 1858, misunderstandings began to clear away. Colonel Thomas L. Kane, a friend of the Mormons, met in Washington with President Buchanan and tried to work out a peaceful settlement. Kane traveled via Panama and California to Salt Lake, where he met with Brigham Young, who agreed to let Governor Cumming enter Salt Lake without the U.S. Army. Colonel Kane then went to Camp Scott with that message. He was not well received by Colonel Johnston, who arrested him as a spy. Nevertheless, Colonel Kane was successful in convincing Colonel Johnston to allow Governor Cumming to travel with him to Salt Lake, without the Army.

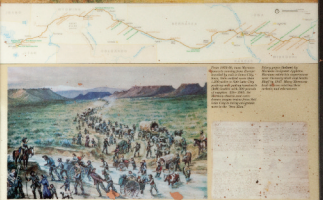
Kane and Cumming were escorted through Echo Canyon by members of the Utah Militia. They were taken through at night to impress Cumming with the fortifications. Bonfires were lit along the mountain ledges to illuminate the high, overhanging walls. The scene was made more ominous by the sharply spoken demands, counter-signs, the clanking of arms, and a campfire. After a group of Militia at the first checkpoint had engaged the incoming Governor, they were (unbeknownst to the Governor) directed to hurry down to the next checkpoint. The Governor was again confronted in military fashion by many of the same people. After a third similar confrontation, the group was allowed to move on to Salt Lake, arriving there on April 7, 1858. Later, Cumming was displeased about his having been deceived.

Governor Cumming was accepted by the people as the new governor and reported the true state of affairs to Washington. President Buchanan sent a peace commission of three men to Salt Lake City who arrived on June 7, 1858, with a pardon from President Buchanan. Brigham Young accepted the pardon. On June 26, 1858, 3,000 soldiers of the U.S. Army, commanded by Colonel Johnston, passed peacefully through Salt Lake and established Camp Floyd, 40 miles to the south. By mid-1861, the soldiers of the U.S. Army had left Utah Territory to participate in the Civil War.



The Road to Zion

From the left, looking down the trail, to the right, looking up the trail, the Mormon Pioneer Trail is a historic route that led from the Wasatch-Cache National Park area to the Salt Lake Valley. The trail was used by Mormon pioneers and their families as they traveled westward in the mid-19th century. The trail is a testament to the courage and determination of the pioneers who traveled this route.



Echo Canyon

Historic Corridor

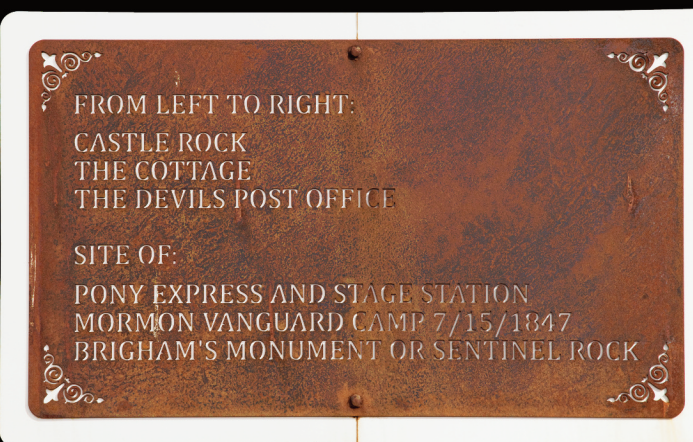
The Echo Canyon Historic Corridor is a 1.5-mile stretch of the Mormon Pioneer Trail that runs through Echo Canyon. The corridor is a testament to the courage and determination of the pioneers who traveled this route. The corridor is a historic site that is open to the public.



14 Castle Rock

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:
CASTLE ROCK
THE COTTAGE
THE DEVILS POST OFFICE

SITE OF:
PONY EXPRESS AND STAGE STATION
MORMON VANGUARD CAMP 7/15/1847
BRIGHAM'S MONUMENT OR SENTINEL ROCK



Eastbound, Exit 185
41.1211 degrees N -111.1918 degrees E

15 Breastworks



41.0916 degrees N -111.2267 degrees E
Westbound from Castle Rock Emory Exit 178

16 Echo Flour Mill

Echo Flour Mill

Early settlers recognized the good ranching and farming prospects of northern Summit County. An abundance of water from the Weber and Echo Creeks allowed for crops of hardy grains. So, on this site in the spring of 1871, William Turpin began construction of a mill to grind wheat. Using red pine lumber brought from a sawmill five miles up Echo Canyon, it took two years and cost \$8,000 to complete the three-story structure. Two large round burrs, made of stone hard enough to grind wheat without leaving grit in the flour, were imported from France. One of these burrs now resides in front of the Henefer Daughters of Utah Pioneers cabin. The flour mill converted to the roller process in 1893, though use of the burrs continued for churning cattle feed until 1906. Alfred R. Jones and his brother John S. Jones purchased the mill in 1899. Alfred's son, Marlow, purchased John's share of the operations in 1914, and the mill continued in regular use until 1942. Farmers brought their grain from as far away as Fort Bridger, Wyoming, and Woodruff, Utah. Every fall, the mill owners purchased one or two railroad cars of wheat, which had been shipped from the Wellsville Co-op in Cache Valley. The wheat was ground into flour and sold from the mill to stores in Echo and Coalville and to miners in Grass Creek. The mill building was a local landmark until 1964, when it was demolished to make way for a new interstate highway. The Echo Flour Mill site is dedicated to the memory of Marguerite Jones Wright, who lived at the mill until she was eighteen years old.



John Jones, by the entrance to the mill, holds a sack of flour. Alfred R. Jones stands holding the buggy. Marlow Jones, the last owner of the mill, is seated by his mother in the buggy.

High School project by Andy Offenberg, Brookhaven, great-grandson of Marguerite Jones Wright.

40.9789 degrees N -111.4268 degrees E

17 Pony Express & The Battle of the Signs

The Battle of the Signs

In 1913 there was no federal highway system in the United States. That year an entrepreneur named Carl J. Fisher originated the idea of creating a coast-to-coast route that he called the Lincoln Highway. It roughly followed the route of today's Interstate Highway 80.

When those planning the route reached Echo, Utah, the initial decision was to have the Lincoln Highway turn south and reach Salt Lake City via Coalville and Parley Canyon. Ogden businessmen and civic leaders protested the Coalville route, and with the help of Governor William Spry, they were successful in getting the Lincoln Highway officials to change the route to go through Ogden and then to Salt Lake City.

The new routing sparked a highway signs "war" between the communities of the two routes, each claiming their route to be the "real" Lincoln Highway. The first to enter the fray was Coalville, when in 1914 a group erected a sign at Echo Junction. The sign outlined the benefits of traveling the 48 miles to Salt Lake City via Coalville, compared with the 60-mile journey by way of Ogden. With arrows pointing in the direction of Coalville, the sign claimed that route as the Lincoln Highway.

In early 1915, the Lincoln Highway Association dropped Ogden from the route and returned the highway to the Coalville route. Ogden and Weber County interests were still opposed to the Coalville route.

LEFT: The sign put up by Coalville people in 1914 started the dispute between Ogden and Coalville interests regarding how to attract travelers to go through their communities.

BELOW: The feud tapered off after a new sign from Salt Lake City and Ogden businessmen essentially routed travelers on the Ogden route.

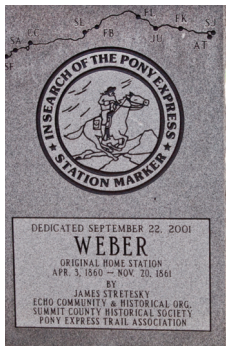
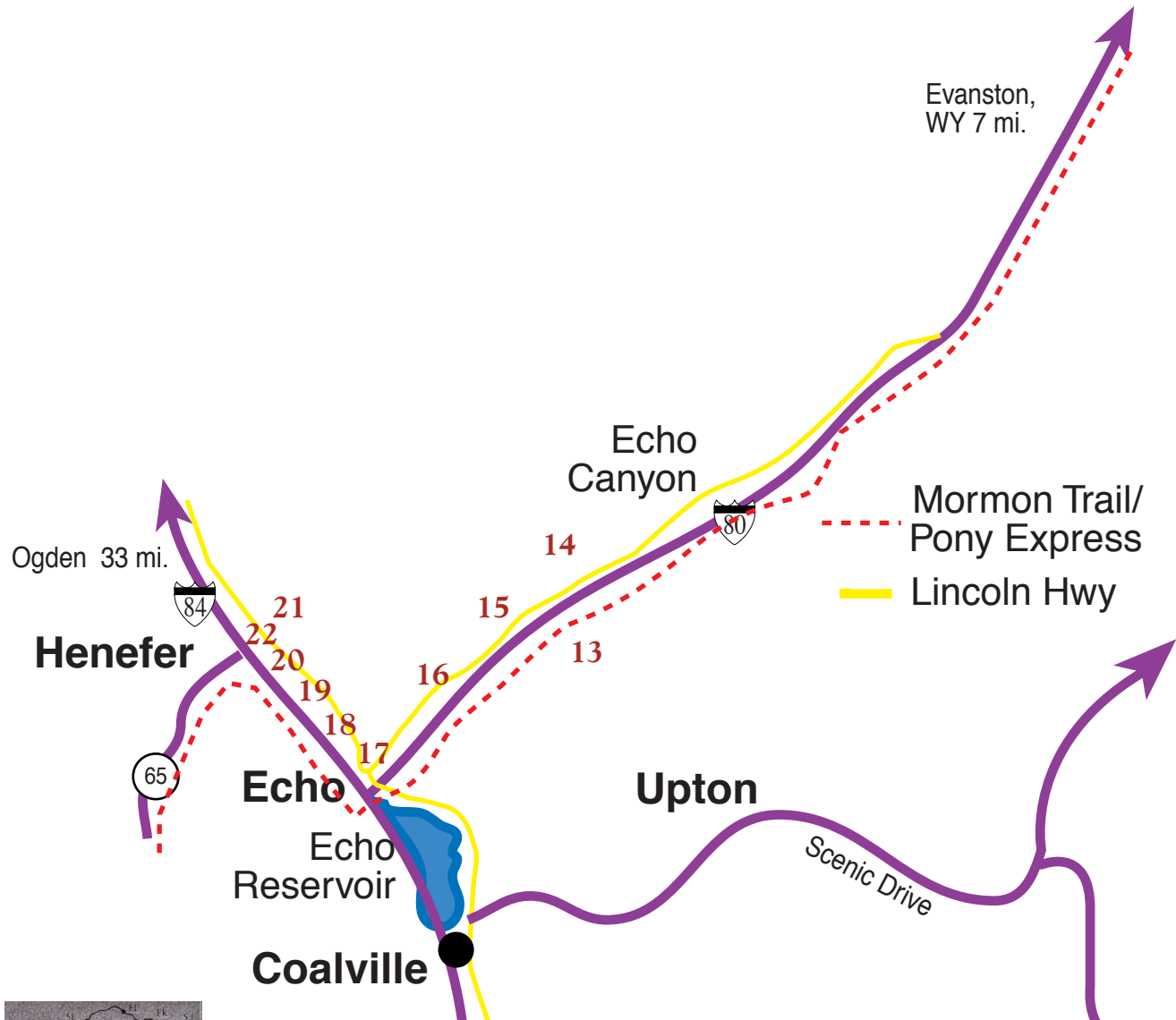
sign, and according to a Salt Lake Tribune article on May 6th, Ogden interests threatened to dynamite the sign unless it was removed immediately. Ten days later, a family from Salt Lake City came upon the sign lying in the middle of the road, the supporting posts having been sawed off. Still standing was a sign directing motorists to Ogden. When the Coalville sign was replaced, mention of Ogden was painted over and replaced by reference to Parley Canyon.

When the national highway system came into effect in the 1920s, the Lincoln Highway and other named routes were left on the trash heap of history. The route from Wyoming to Ogden became part of U.S. Highway 30, and the Coalville route became part of three highways: U.S. 89, State Route 520, and U.S. 40.

A SPECIAL THANKS TO Jesse Petersen, former president of the Lincoln Highway Association, who provided the information and photos displayed here.



40.9728 degrees N -111.4385 degrees E



SUMMIT COUNTY

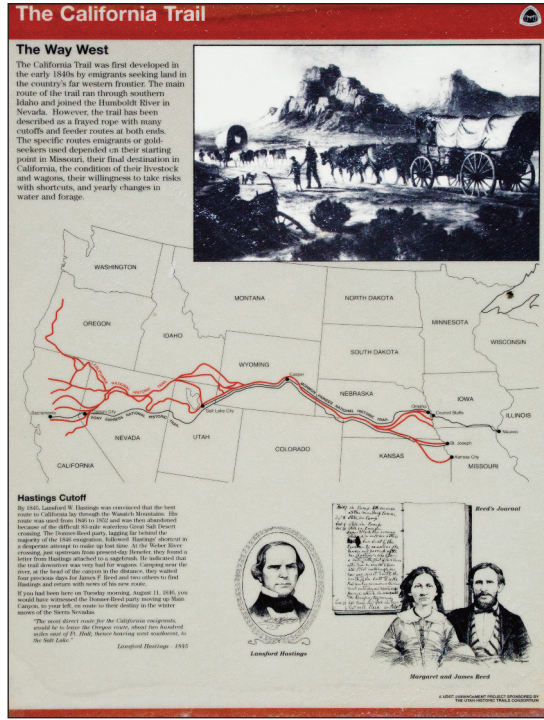
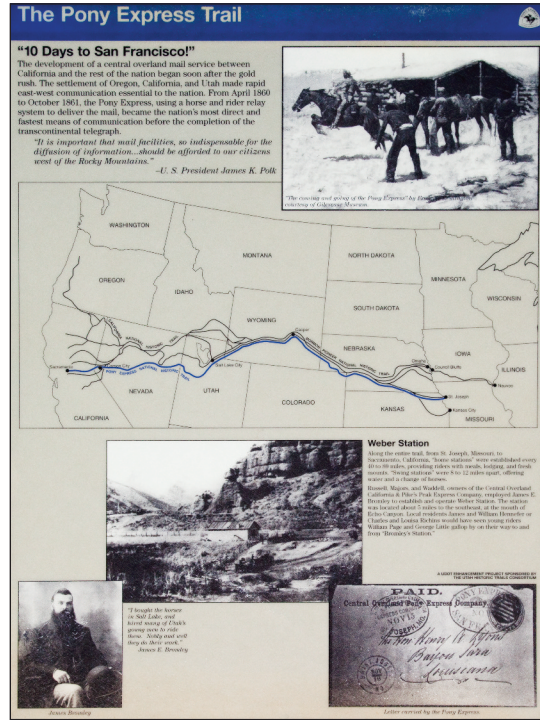
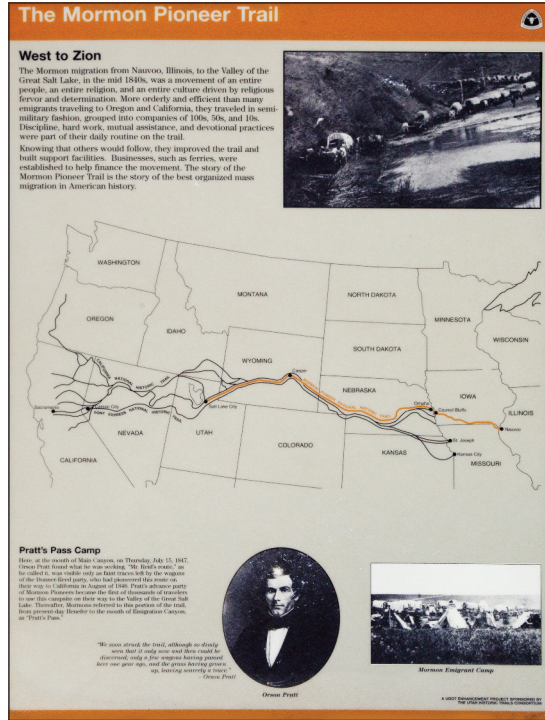
THE WEBER CANYON EXPLORERS TRAIL

WEBER CANYON HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE MOST IMPORTANT CANYON INTO THE GREAT SALT FLATS REGION. THROUGH ITS PORTALS PASSED MANY OF THE EARLIEST PERSONS OF EUROPEAN DESCENT, INCLUDING JOHN WOODRUM, A TRAPPER, WHO IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE RECALLED TO HIS NEPHEWS IN THE MID-1800S OF HOW HE, A FURRING FRONTIER MAN IN 1834 REPORTED ONE OF THE FIRST SCOUTS OF THE AREA, ADDRESSING HIMSELF WITH RESPECT FOR EXPLORATION IN 1841.

IN 1841 CALIFORNIA FRONTIERS TOOK THE FIRST STEPS DOWN INTO WEBER CANYON, SETTLING COWBOY, HUNTER, AND SHEPHERD SEVERAL YEARS. THEY INCLUDED THE LARSEN, CAMERON, HOPKINS, KESSLER, WITHAM, AND LARSEN FAMILIES.

IN THE MID-1840S THE MINING BOOM BEGAN ON THE MOUNTAINSides OF THE GREAT SALT FLATS. SEARCHES FOR THE MINERAL RICH CALIFORNIA COPPER BELT WERE MADE AND A MAJOR FIND, THE COPPER BELT, WAS MADE IN 1845. THE YEAR 1846 WAS LARGELY THE YEAR OF THE MINING DISCOVERIES IN 1847. THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH BEGAN IN 1848. THE MAJOR CALIFORNIA DISCOVERIES AND GOLD RUSHES WERE IN 1848, AND THE GOLD RUSHES WERE IN 1849.

FOUNDED BY SUMMIT COUNTY RESTAURANT TAX AND SUMMIT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



41.0167 degrees N -111.5093 degrees E

41.0167 degrees N -111.5093 degrees E



“Citizens of Utah - We are Invaded by a Hostile Force!”

The Utah War

In the late 1850s, disagreements became more frequent between federal officials and Mormons over how the Utah territory would be administered. Tension became so great that U.S. President Buchanan dispatched 2,500 U.S. Army troops to suppress a reported “Mormon Rebellion.” Brigham Young declared martial law and directed the Mormon Militia to fortify strategic sites between Fort Bridger, Wyoming and Salt Lake City, Utah. Negotiations during the spring of 1858 defused the crisis, and on Thursday, June 24, 1858, “Johnston’s Army” passed this way over Redoubt Summit and entered the Salt Lake Valley unopposed.

Spring Creek Station

During the latter winter of 1857-58, Spring Creek Station furnished supplies for 1,000 Mormon militia who were sent to defend against federal soldiers. The station was a strategic defensive site for the Mormons, located on the important “Yuk-Way” trail, leading between Indian Agency and Salt Lake City. The station was a small settlement, with a few buildings, a well, and a large stock of supplies. On October 1, 1857, station commander Colonel Joseph C. Little wrote, “the large and small arms and a lot of other war equipment, powder and shot.”

A SHOOT-ENHANCEMENT PROJECT SPONSORED BY
THE UTAH HISTORIC TRAILS COMMISSION

Webster Station and Camp Weber

During the Utah War, the Mormons established camp on the Weber River. On October 17, 1867, this camp was known as Webster Station. News about recorded the event: "Moved Camp one mile below the mouth of Echo and on the Weber bottom and called it Webster Station having a small force to see to the works here and then kept the remainder." Keep a head down the Weber to the citizens' road. Be alert."

"At your station on the Weber you will also keep a lookout, and guard the road at night, also keep a camp and horse guard. Keep men employed making improvements, when not on other duty. Build a good horse corral, and prepare stables. Remove the houses into a fort site and then place the remainder. Keep a head down the Weber to the citizens' road. Be alert."

On December 7, Weber started moving houses within the picket line and building barracks. The military garrison left on December 10.

Weber Station remained the important stopping place along the emigrant trail until the war came in 1890 and a station was constructed there. Twenty years later it was abandoned.

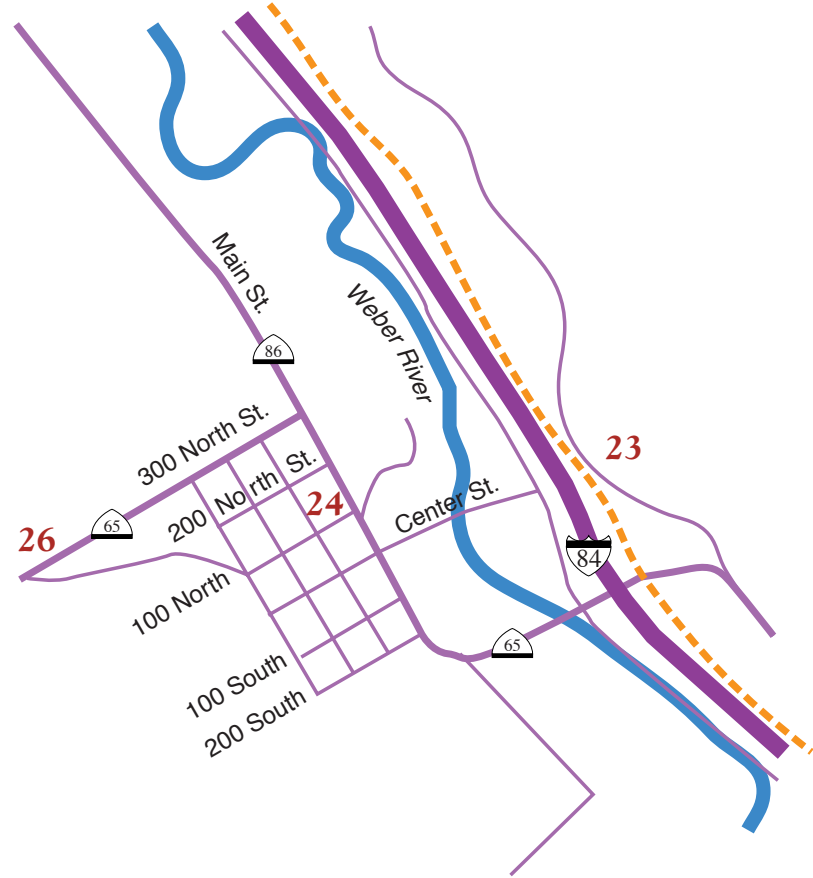
"The Weber is perhaps, a little larger than the Bear, and runs through a deep, narrow, rugged valley, with no cultivation as far as we have seen. Two 'groceries,' a blacksmith shop, and the mail-station, are all the habitations we passed in following down its course four or five miles to the shanty pole-brick, on which we crossed, where it is usually forlorn."

A new road, the Silver Creek Canyon way, was completed in 1880. By 1891 most rail traffic and from the Salt Lake Valley went this new road instead of the old wagon trail. On April 7, 1890, Captain Abert reported that the station at the mouth of Echo-Canyon was re-arranged.

"Making now best speed practically alone the lower footings of rough the mountain from Isleton to Island, are enabled to march by foot in the evening; the station established at the mouth of Echo Canyon. Thus it happens, that those trains, which were recently arranged with reference to what is called the "Pony Express,"

The Army in Echo: Camp Weber, 1912
The camp, above town, was described in an article in *Western Life*, the *Chowanette*. September 1912:

"I stood at the mouth of beautiful Echo canyon, and just across the river opposite the famous Pullout Rock, the soldiers from Ft. Huachuca, looking at me curiously. They thought I might be some brave little brack, or the horses, mules, and pack animals, and they said, 'It's a big fellow.' It was a big fellow, for their excellent brand furnished much of the army's food, and many times they were very much. They created a temporary bridge of logs across the river, and many riders vaulted their horse across the river. The boys placed against the wall of the main building, we hope they will make Echo their camping place among its future folds."



For more Markers and Monuments Database in Summit County, Utah: <https://heritage.utah.gov/apps/history/markers/bycounty.php?county=SU>