

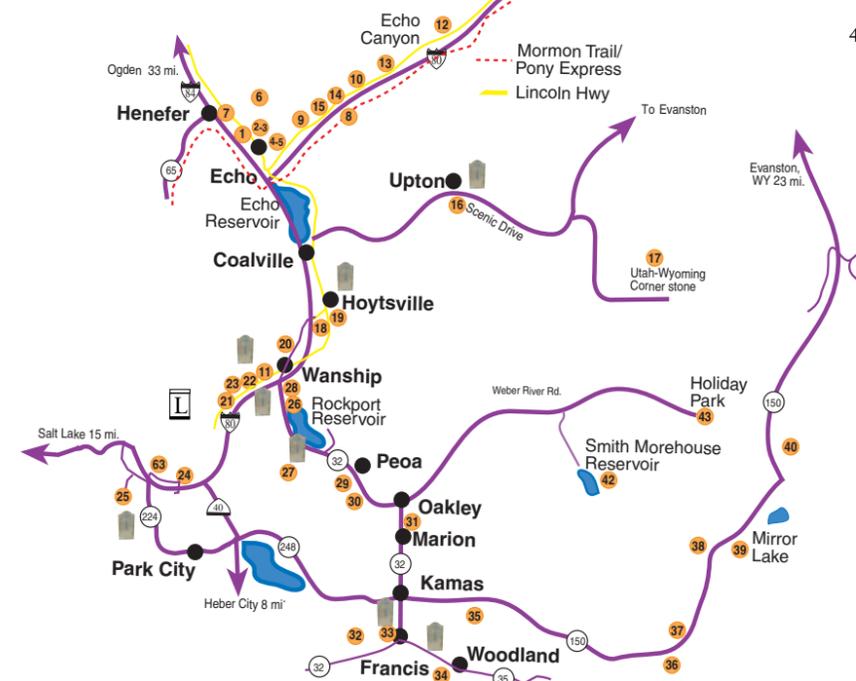
Summit County

SNYDERVILLE BASIN

24. Kimball's Hotel and Stage Stop. (Nat. Reg.) Built 1862 for the Overland Stage. **I-80 rest stop 1 1/2 miles east of Kimball Jct.**
25. Ecker Hill Ski Jump. (Nat. Reg.) Built 1929. Alf Engen set a world record in 1934 of 296 ft. **1/2 mile from the entrance to Pinebrook and Kilby Rd.**

ROCKPORT

26. Wanship Dam. Built 1955-1957. **Milepost 26.9, Hwy 32.**
27. Three Mile Canyon. First route of Overland Stage in 1854. **Milepost 24.8, Hwy 32.**
28. Rockport State Park church.



PEOA

29. Fort Sage Bottom Monument. Bell hung atop the school for 60 years. **Milepost 212, Hwy 32.**
30. Peoa School House. Built 1927-1930.

MARION

31. Mormon Church. Built 1910-1914. Now Farmer's Co-op. Note the arched windows. **Milepost 15.9, Hwy 32.**

FRANCIS

32. Francis Settlement Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Cabin and Monument. **One house west of flashing light at intersection Hwy 32 and Hwy 35.**
33. Byron T. Mitchell House. (Nat. Reg.) Built 1897. **West corner of intersection Hwy 32 and Hwy 35.**
34. Woodland Cash Store. Built 1930. **2734 E. Hwy 35.**

ECHO

1. The Witches. Natural pinnacles. **1.3 miles west of Echo.**
2. Echo Church. (Nat. Reg.) Built 1876. **Head of Temple Lane.**
3. Echo Cemetery. **Adjacent to Echo Church (Thomas Stagg.)**
4. Echo School. (Nat. Reg.) Built 1914.
5. Echo Post Office. Continuous use since 1928.
6. Graveyard of the Giants pinnacle formation.
7. Weber River Crossing.

ECHO CANYON

8. Echo rest area and information. **(Exit 170.)**
9. Mormon Dam. Wall Rock dam built by Mormons to deter U.S. Army in 1858. Visible at the narrows in the creek. **1.6 miles east from I-80/Echo underpass along Echo Canyon Rd.**
10. Mormon Fortifications Monument. **3.6 miles east of Echo I-80 underpass along Echo Canyon Rd.**
11. Wahsatch. **The 1916 railroad tunnel's east portal can be seen 200 yards west of siding. I-80 Exit 193.**
12. Cache Cave. (limited access by appointment.)
13. Castle on the Mountain.
14. Hanging Rock.
15. Billboard Bluff.

UPTON

16. Scenic Drive. **East of Coalville on Chalk Creek.**
17. Southwest corner-stone of Utah / Wyoming established 1873.

HOYTSVILLE

18. Samuel Hoyt House (Nat. Reg.) Built 1863 to 1870 of white, hand dressed sandstone, this 3-story house was one of the largest homes west of the Mississippi River when it was built. **2653 South 570 West. View from 1180 Hoytsville Rd.**
19. Pioneer Fort and Grist Mill Monument. Commemorates grist mill built in 1862, fort 1866 protected 20 families, livestock and mill during Indian wars. **Hoytsville Rd. and Creamery Lane.**

WANSHIP

20. Wanship Stagecoach Station Monument Built 1861, demolished 1912. **0.3 miles north of Wanship.**
21. Wanship Toll Road. Road built in 1861 up Silver Creek Canyon from Wanship (I-80 follows route) Toll was \$1 for wagons going east, collected at ranch exit (Toll Gate Canyon.) **I-80, Exit 152.**
22. Pendleton home historic marker.
23. Old Lincoln Hwy marker.

UINTA MOUNTAINS

35. Beaver Creek Natural Arboretum. Natural area from **MilePost 6 to 15, Hwy 150.**
36. Duchesne Tunnel. Built 1940 - 1952. This 6 mile tunnel brings water from the Duchesne River to the Provo River. **Milepost 18, Hwy 150.**
37. Uinta Falls. **Milepost 12.6, Hwy 150.**
38. Trial Lake High Mountain Dams, & John Grix Cabin. Lakes built with pack animals and 2-wheeled carts between 1910 & 1940. Cabin built 1922-1925 during expansion of Trial Lake.
39. Bald Mountain Pass. High point (10,678 ft). Views into the Uinta Wilderness and of Bald Mt. (11,947) Hayden Peak (12,473), Mt. Agassiz (12,429). **Mile Post 29*B, Hwy 150. Closed in winter.**
40. Highline Trail. East west hiking trail the length of the Uinta Mountains. **Mile Post 31*4 Hwy 150.**
41. Black's Fork Commissary. Log cabins, c. late 1870's. **16.5 north of Mirror Lake, right on North Slope Rd. USFS 058 (4-wheel drive recommended), to Black's Fork (18.8 mi.), then 0.6 miles north.**

UPPER WEBER

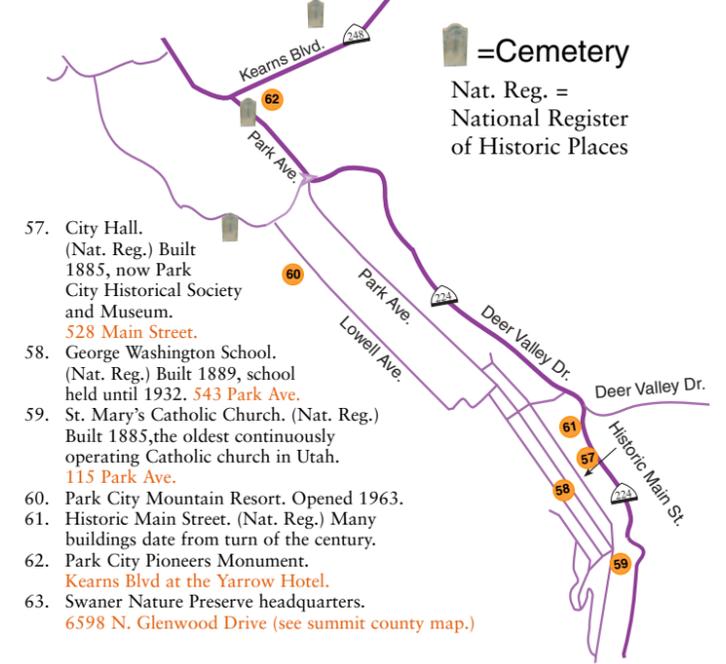
42. Smith and Morehouse Reservoir. Campground, boat ramp, mountain access. **12 miles from Oakley. Hwy 213.**
43. Holiday Park. The Headwaters of the Weber River.



Kamas

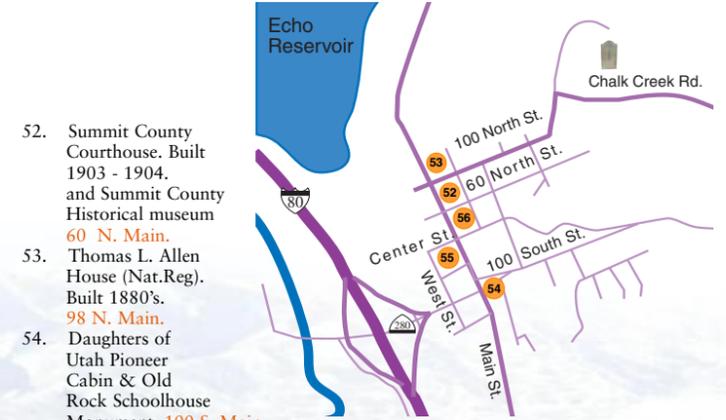
47. William and Martha Myrick House. (Nat. Reg.) Built 1902. **Mile 14.4, Hwy 32.**
48. Rhodes Valley Fort Monument and Daughters of Utah Pioneers Cabin. Site of fort built 1866 to protect 49 Families during Indian wars. **Center & 1st West.**

Park City



57. City Hall. (Nat. Reg.) Built 1885, now Park City Historical Society and Museum. **528 Main Street.**
58. George Washington School. (Nat. Reg.) Built 1889, school held until 1932. **543 Park Ave.**
59. St. Mary's Catholic Church. (Nat. Reg.) Built 1885, the oldest continuously operating Catholic church in Utah. **115 Park Ave.**
60. Park City Mountain Resort. Opened 1963.
61. Historic Main Street. (Nat. Reg.) Many buildings date from turn of the century. **Kearns Blvd at the Yarrow Hotel.**
62. Park City Pioneers Monument.
63. Swanner Nature Preserve headquarters. **6598 N. Glenwood Drive (see summit county map.)**

Coalville



52. Summit County Courthouse. Built 1903 - 1904, and Summit County Historical museum **60 N. Main.**
53. Thomas L. Allen House (Nat.Reg.) Built 1880's. **98 N. Main.**
54. Daughters of Utah Pioneer Cabin & Old Rock Schoolhouse Monument. **100 S. Main.**
55. John Boyden House. (Nat. Reg.) Original 1860's one-story home enlarged in 1888 to present Victorian form. **47 W. Center.**
56. Site of Summit Stake Tabernacle. Built between 1879 and 1886 at a cost of over \$55,000. This building was demolished in 1971. **45 N. Main.**

Henefer

49. Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Cabin and Echo Grist Mill Monument. **40 Center.**
50. Weber Canyon Explorers Trail Monument. **(I-80 Exit.)**
51. Donner Party & Pony Express Monument. **Hwy 65.**

Oakley

44. Oakley Church. Built in 1903, now town hall. The bell hung on top of the old Oakley school from 1904-1938 **Mile 18, Hwy 32.**
45. W. H Stevens Home. Built in 1884 of handmade brick. **Corner Hwy 32 & Cow Alley.**
46. Indian Trail Monument. **Across from Oakley town hall.**





SUMMIT COUNTY

Historic Driving Tour

Summit County's history is unique, rich, and diverse. The early settlers faced great hardship in these high alpine valleys, tucked between the Uinta and Wasatch Mountains. Host of the 2002 Winter Olympics, Summit County today is entering a new era of growth. We welcome you to Utah's gateway. Enjoy your trip through the past.

➤ *Echo Canyon* was described in 1860 by Sir Richard Burton: "An American artist might extract from such scenery...architecture as original and as national as Egypt borrowed from her sandstone ledges or the North of Europe from the depths of her fir forests." • The trail through Echo Canyon was one of the most important of the westward expansion. American Bison, Native Americans, trappers and explorers used this natural pathway between Wyoming and the salt deserts to the west. • They



Castle Rock

were later followed by wagon trains, the Mormon pioneers, the Overland Stage, the Pony Express, miners, the Union Pacific Railroad, the first transcontinental telegraph line, the Lincoln Highway, and Interstate 80. • In 1858 the U.S. Army



Echo church

was sent to Utah to quell the Mormon rebellion and enforce laws prohibiting polygamy. A Mormon militia dammed the creek with a rock wall at the narrows to deter the soldiers. Though never needed, the stone relics can still be seen. • Pony Express riders carried mail on the Mormon Trail through Echo Canyon to Echo, Henefer, and Salt Lake City starting in 1860. The trail was abandoned when the transcontinental telegraph was finished in 1861. Eight years later, the transcontinental railroad reached the Weber Canyon on its way to meet with the Central Pacific near the Great Salt Lake. ➤ *Wahsatch* is an abandoned railroad division point for crew and engine changes. Workers lived at the head of Echo Canyon during railroad construction in 1868. ➤ *Castle Rock* was a Pony Express station. Later there was a railroad stop, gas station, store, water windmill, schoolhouse, small depot, homes, and farms. Hanging Rock is another abandoned Pony Express Station. ➤ *Echo* was settled in 1854 by James Bromley, who ran the Weber Stage Station. Fourteen years later, tents, saloons, and brothels sprang up as men built the transcontinental railroad. • Underneath towering cliffs is the Echo Church, built in 1876. It was a public school from 1880 to 1913, and a Mormon chapel for 50 years until 1963. The church is now a meeting hall and museum next to the Echo Cemetery. • In July, 1846, the Harlan-Young party drove their wagons past this site and down the nearly impassable lower Weber River,



Thomas Stagg

A pair of reckless young men set off on the outlaw trail. As usual, the trouble started over something trivial, a few boxes of berries, but the repercussions were devastating. The killing of Echo City Constable **Thomas A. Stagg** and former Evanston City Marshal Edward N. Dawes on July 30, 1895, precipitated one of the largest manhunts Utah has ever known.

named after Captain John Weber. They found a rocky canyon with a raging river in the river bottoms. • The Donner-Reed party bypassed the canyon and blazed a new trail to the west. It took 21 days to travel the 36 miles to the Great Salt Lake. • Brigham Young led his Mormon immigrants over this new trail in 1847 to the Salt Lake Valley. By 1867, 80,000 Mormon immigrants traveled this way by wagon, handcart and foot.



The Witches. Natural pinnacles.

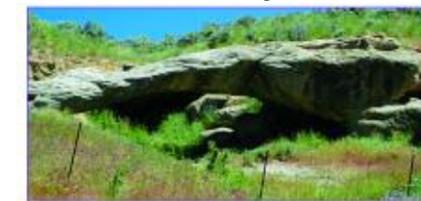
Pony Express riders took the same cutoff. ➤ *Henefer* is a farming community along the banks of the Weber River, located where this trail leaves the river. In 1859 the first homes were made from adobe brick, packed mud floors, dirt roofs, and windows with barred shutters for protection from the Indians. Early settlers raised grain and cattle; other items were scarce. The Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP) cabin houses many pioneer artifacts and can be seen by appointment. ➤ *The Echo Dam* was built from 1927-1930 by the Bureau of Reclamation



Summit County winter

at a cost of \$1.6 million, \$17.3 million by today's rate. • Coal was discovered in Grass Creek in 1860. By 1932 costs of production had grown too high and the mines were shut down. • A supply center for farmers, the town was originally named *Chalk Creek*; the name was changed when Thomas Rhodes found coal deposits. *Coalville's* county courthouse was built of native stone in 1903-1904 and was recently restored. ➤ *Upton* was settled in 1861 to the east of Coalville on Chalk Creek. First a sawmill town, a store and schoolhouse came later. Today, Upton is home to a major oil field developed in the 1970's. ➤ *Hoytsville* was settled in the autumn of 1859; in 1866 the houses were torn down to build a fort as protection against the Indians. Early homes were made of brick. The Hoyt House can be seen from Creamery Lane. ➤ *Wanship* was settled in 1857 and named after a Ute Chief. It was once a hub for coal from Coalville, timber from Kamas, and silver from Park City. Two railroads passed through Wanship on their way to Park City. Previously wagons hauled grain, coal, and flour from mills. ➤ The town of *Rockport* (1860) was on the original route of the Overland Stage as it turned up Three Mile Canyon. Today the town is under the waters of Rockport Reservoir. • From 1824 to 1825 William Ashley, Jedediah Smith, Jim Bridger and Kit Carson stopped at the numerous

springs near *Peoa*. Sage Bottoms Fort was built in 1867. Families stayed at the fort during the Black Hawk War. ➤ In 1825 William Ashley's party of trappers rode across the *Kamas Valley* to the Weber River, and on to Echo Canyon and Wyoming. An old Indian trail passed through the eastern foothills. • In 1853, Thomas Rhodes built his home on the banks of the Weber River in *Oakley*. In 1868 William Stevens became the first permanent settler in what was called Oak Creek, then renamed Oakley. ➤ In 1859 Thomas Rhodes settled at a spring at the base of Hoyts Canyon near *Marion*, followed by Samuel P. Hoyt in 1861. ➤ *Kamas City* was settled in 1857 at the mouth of Beaver Creek Canyon by Thomas Rhodes. He operated a sawmill, grazed cattle, and gave his name to the valley. In 1866-1867 a log fort was built for 47 families for protection during the Blackhawk Indian Wars, and vacated in 1870. Kamas expanded, with flour mills, creameries, a



Hanging Rock

bank, hotel, movie theatre, undertaker and service garage. ➤ In 1861 *Silver Creek* Canyon was opened by the Kimball Stage. At the western end of the canyon, Atkinson Station serviced wagon freighters. ➤ Near *Snyderville*, Mormon pioneers Parley Pratt and Samuel Snyder explored this grassy basin in 1848, grazing cattle there in 1853. In 1862 William Kimball built the Kimball Hotel at the Overland Stage Station, visited by the likes of Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, and Horace Greeley. ➤ The *Ecker Hill* ski jump was the site of international competition in the 1930's. Today the Utah Olympic Park ski jumps are open to visitors. ➤ In 1868, *Park City's* gold rush began when rich ore was found by three soldiers. The boom town swelled quickly with miners, saloons, brothels, and cemeteries. In 1898 fire destroyed most of Main Street, and it was rebuilt within 18 months. • By 1960, due to low metal prices, Park City was a ghost of its former self. Three years later the United Park City Mines Company built the first ski trails on its land. • Three decades later, Park City is a boom town once again, with three ski areas, shops, 100 restaurants, luxury homes, and an international reputation. Yearly events include the Sundance Film Festival and Park City Arts Festival. • There are over 100 historic sites in Park City that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Park City Museum (528 Main St.) offers a walking guide as well as exhibits featuring Park City's history. ➤ "*The Uinta Mountains*," wrote

William Ashley in 1825, "is in many places fertile and closely timbered with pine, cedar, quaking-aspen, and a dwarfish growth of oak; a great number of beautiful streams issue from them on each side, running through fertile valleys richly clothed with grass." • The thickly timbered Uintas provided tens of thousands of railroad ties. • In 1872 the Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company began construction of a large v-shaped flume which ran 30 miles from Gold Hill to the town of Hilliard. Today there is little left of Mill City, which was at the head of the flume. ➤ The *Upper Weber* Canyon was a main route for Indians from Wyoming, across the Kamas valley and on to Utah Lake. Loggers cut wood for ties, lumber, and cord wood. ➤ *Francis* was settled in 1865. In 1888 the Utah Central Railroad set grade and ties up the Provo River over Wolf Creek Pass; the project was abandoned before it was completed. *Woodland* was settled in 1867 along the valley of the Provo River.



Pioneer names at Cache Cave



"Unless history lives in our present it has no future."



Please visit our HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM 60 NORTH MAIN COALVILLE, UTAH www.summitcounty.org/history