

UB-TAH COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL MARKERS AND MONUMENTS:

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HISTORICAL MARKERS EXHIBITION

UINTAH COUNTY COLLECTION AND DUCHESNE COUNTY COLLECTION

Project Coordinator: Ranette Loughton, Maeser Elementary, Vernal, Utah.
 Many thanks to Larry Abplanalp, Duchesne School District for his support providing information in GPS. (This page is in construction)

Sources: The Utah State History Research Center and the Daughters of Utah Pioneers and Utah State Historical Society Research Center

UINTAH COUNTY DETAILS OF HISTORICAL MARKERS	PICTURES

Location Historical Marker 1:

vic. E Hwy 40, 7 m E Jensen
 JENSEN
 UINTAH County

21 Mi. SE of Vernal, 7.5 Mi. E. of Jensen, at scenic overlook

Coordinates (Google Earth pointer):
 N. 40° 18' 58.07
 W. 109° 13' 51.17
 Elevation: 5107



DOMINGUEZ-ESCALANTE EXPEDITION

On July 29, 1776 January 2, 1777, (A) Fray Francisco Atanasio Domingueq and Fray Silvestre Velez de Escalante led a party of ten men northwest from Santa Fe. Their goal was to explore unknown lands north and west of Spanish New Mexico, open a route to the Spanish Missions of California and begin conversion of Indians to Spanish culture and religion. Following native guides, over Indian trails, the expedition proceeded slowly. As cold weather set in, prospects for reaching California before winter dimmed. Lots were cast and a decision was reached to return to Santa Fe over a more southerly route. (b) The Franciscan's journal and artillery Captain Miera's maps were the first record of the lands and peoples of what was to become northern Colorado and Utah. The record of the journey was delivered to the Spanish Governor in Santa Fe, January 3, 1777, the day after their return. This ambitious exploration was undertaken at the time when the thirteen English Colonies were struggling in the creation of their new nation. (c) Historic sites along the Dominguez-Escalante expedition route have been interpreted by the Bureau of Land Mangement in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico in observance of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. (d) Map of journey through 4 states Panel B: The Explorers (a) September 11, 1776 Diary of Escalante Having come across the arid land of Western Colorado and needing provisions, the expedition stopped near the Utah border at a place called Cibolo. They killed a lone bison and prepared the meat while resting for a day. (b) September 13, 1776 Diary of Escalante They proceeded northwest by the San Buenaventura - Green

River - along the base of the white cliffs just north of where you are standing. The camp on the Green River marked the northernmost point of their trip. From here, their journey led them westward into the Utah Valley. (c) Drawing of Escalante's camp Panel C: Santa Clara Springs (a) September 13, 1776 Diary of Escalante We continued for a quarter of a league in the same direction along a well-beaten path near which, toward the south, two copious springs of the finest water rise, a musket shot apart from each other, which we named "Las Fuentes de Santa Clara." (b) Musket Shot Springs is one of three Bureau of Land Management sites in Utah. We hope you find the meaning of the American Bicentennial through the lives of these dedicated men. Petroglyph drawings of mountain sheep Panel D: Blue Mountain

Location Historical Marker 2:

10500 E 6000 South
 JENSEN
 UINTAH County

Hwy. 40 W. of Green River Bridge

Coordinates (Google Earth pointer):
 N. 40° 22' 12.02
 W. 109° 20' 09.02
 Elevation: 4742



JENSEN (MAU-BE) FERRY

The first Ferry (framed together with wooden pegs) used for passengers and baggage was built and operated by Lars Jensen, 2 1/2 miles downstream from this point 1881 to 1909. It was replaced by a cable ferry for wagons in 1885 and a larger boat in 1894. This was used until carried away by ice in 1909. Its last service October 5, 1908, was 86 trips by his son, Jens, crossing run-away Indians migrating from Uintah Reservation to the Dakotas. Replica, 1/8 size of the last boat made by Jens Jensen.

Location Historical Marker 3:

2424 S 9500 East
 JENSEN
 UINTAH County

Hill across from Escalante Crossing

Coordinates (Google Earth pointer):
 N. 40° 25' 44.81
 W. 109° 19' 58.13
 Elevation: 4793



DOMINGUEZ-ESCALANTE EXPEDITION

September 13, 1776: "We continued in the same direction for a quarter of a league along a well beaten trail near which, toward the south, rise two large springs of fine water, a musket shot apart, which we named Las Fuentes de Santa Clara and whose moisture produces much good pasturage in the small plain to which they descend and in which they disappear. From here we traveled a league northwest over the same trail and crossed an arroyo which comes from the plain of Las Fuentes, and in which there were large pools of water. From here downstream there is much good pasturage in its bed, which is wide and level. We again crossed the arroyo, ascended some low hills

which were stony in places, and after traveling two leagues to the northwest we arrived at a large river which we called San Buenaventura. - Today six leagues.

This Rio de San Buenaventura (Green River) is the largest river we have crossed, and is the same one which Fray Alonso de Posada, who in the century was custodian of this Custodia of New Mexico, says in a report, divides the Yuta nation from the Cumanche, according to the data which he gives and according to the distance which he places it from Santa Fé. And in fact, on the northeast and the north it is the boundary between these two nations. Its course along here is west-southwest; farther up it runs west to this place. It is joined by San Clemente River, but we do not know whether this is true of the previous streams. Here it has meadows abounding in pasturage and good land for raising crops, with facilities for irrigation. It must be somewhat more than a league wide and its length may reach five leagues. The river enters this meadow between two high cliffs which, after forming a sort of corral, come so close together that one can scarcely see the opening through which the river comes. According to our guide, one can not cross from one side to the other except by the only ford which there is in this vicinity. This is toward the west of the northern crest and very close to a chain of hills of loose earth, some of them lead colored and others yellow. The ford is stony and in it the water does not reach to the shoulder blades of the horses, whereas in every other place we saw they can not cross without swimming. We halted on its south bank about a mile from the ford, naming the camp La Vega de Santa Cruz. We observed the latitude by the north star and found ourselves in 41° 19' latitude.

September 14, 1776: We did not travel today, remaining here in order that the animals, which were now somewhat worn out might regain their strength. Before noon the quadrant was set up to repeat the observation by the sun, and we found ourselves no higher than 40° 59' and 24". We concluded that this discrepancy might come from the declination of the needle here, and to ascertain this we left the quadrant fixed until night for the north stands on the meridian of the needle. As soon as the north or polar star was discovered, the quadrant being in the meridian mentioned, we observed that the needle swung to the northeast. Then we again observed the latitude by the polar star and found ourselves in the same 41° 19' as on the previous night. In this place there are six large black cottonwoods which have grown in pairs attached to one another and they are the nearest to the river. Near them is another one standing alone, on whose trunk, on the side facing northwest, Don Joaquin Lain with an adz cleared a small space in the form of a rectangular window, and with a chisel carved on it the letters and numbers of this inscription-"The Year 1776"-and lower down in different letters "LAIN"-with two crosses at the sides, the larger one above the inscription and the smaller one below it.

Here we succeeded in capturing another buffalo, smaller than the first, although we could use little of the meat because the animal had been overtaken late and very far from the camp. It happened also this morning that the Laguna, Joaquin, as a prank mounted a very fiery horse. While galloping across the meadow, the horse caught his forefeet in a hole and fell, throwing the rider a long distance. We were frightened, thinking that the Laguna had been badly hurt by the fall because when he had recovered from his fright, he wept copious tears. But God was pleased that the only damage was that done to the horse which completely broke its neck, leaving it useless.

Location Historical Marker 4:

8771 E 6000 South
 JENSEN
 UINTAH County

Jensen School yard, originally on East side of Green River

Coordinates (Google Earth pointer):
 N. 40° 22' 11.62
 W. 109° 21' 37.73
 Elevation: 4771



DOMINGUEZ-ESCALANTE EXPEDITION

Year 1776: About four miles Above this place Crossed Green River -- Their San Buenaventura -- On the sixteenth day of September 1776 The Escalante Expedition on the way from Santa Fe New Mexico composed of these persons Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez Fray Franciso Silvestre Velez de Escalante and Don Juan Pedro Cisneros Don Bernardo Miera Y Pacheco Don Joaquin Lain Lorenzo Oliveres Andres Muniz + Lucrecio Muniz Juan Aguilar Simon Lucero

Location Historical Marker 5:

8701 E 6000 South
 JENSEN
 UINTAH County

Community park, old School property

Coordinates (Google Earth pointer):
 N. 40° 22' 11.62
 W. 109° 21' 37.73
 Elevation: 4771



OLD JENSEN SCHOOL

The Jensen School was founded in 1901 and it was the first school in the area

Location Historical Marker 6:

190 S. 500 W.
 VERNAL
 UINTAH County

On DUP Museum, across from Uintah Stake Tabernacle

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 27.196
 W. 109° 32.285
 Elevation: 5370



UINTAH STAKE TITHING OFFICE

This rock building was erected in 1887 by Uintah Stake of the LDS Church on ground contributed by Jeremiah Hatch Sr. for \$1.00. Men hauled rock from which Harley Mowery and John Jacob Slaugh, experienced stone masons, constructed this office. The building was laid out by the North Star. For many years the Church members paid their tithing here, which was one-tenth of their increase in money or produce. The proceeds were used for general Church purposes. Plaque B: USHS VERNAL TITHING OFFICE Built in 1887, the Vernal Tithing Office is historically significant as one of 32 well-preserved tithing buildings in Utah that were part of the successful "in kind" tithing system of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) between the 1850s and about 1910. Tithing lots, which usually included an office and several auxiliary structures, were facilities for collecting, storing, and distributing the farm products that were



donated as titling by church members in the cash-poor agricultural communities throughout the state. Harley Mowery, a local stone mason of English descent, was contracted to construct the stone titling office. The building was saved from demolition in 1958 when it was moved from its original site to its current location by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. N-815



Location Historical Marker 7:

189 S. 500 W.
 VERNAL
 UINTAH County



Coordinates:
 N. 40° 27.196
 W. 109° 32.285
 Elevation: 5370



UINTAH STAKE TABERNACLE

The Uintah Stake Tabernacle is devoid of Gothic detail common in church architecture and is a more simplified and almost civic variant of the Georgian New England Church form. Of over forty tabernacles built in Utah, it is the only one existing in the eastern part of the state. Built during the years between 1900-1907, it is the most significant symbol of the Mormon culture in the Uintah Basin, one of Utah's last frontiers to be settled by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Uintah Stake Tabernacle is also on the Utah Register of Historic Places.

Location Historical Marker 8:

7600 E 800 South
 FORT DUCHESNE
 UINTAH County



1 Mi. S. on Rd. to Ft. Duchesne, in front of small store

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 17.318
 W. 109° 51.545
 Elevation: 5278



FORT DUCHESNE, FT. DUCHESNE

August 20, 1886, two companies of colored infantry commanded by Major F.W. Benteen and four companies of infantry under Captain Duncan arrived at this site to control the activities of Indians. There were three bands of Utes-Uncompahgres, Whiterivers, and Uintahs. The troops hauled logs from nearby canyons, built living quarters, commissary, storehouses and hospitals, thereby establishing Fort Duchesne. Abandoned in 1912, now headquarters for the Uintah Reservation.

Location Historical Marker 9:

5750 E Hwy. 40
 FORT DUCHESNE
 UINTAH County

W. of Vernal at Whiterocks Road, by Todd Elementary School

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 18.103
 W. 109° 53.546
 Elevation: 5278



FORT ROBIDOUX

The first yearlong abode of white men in what is now Utah was Antoine Robidoux's Indian and fur trading post (Fort Whitney or Uintah) which was about 8 miles north of here in 1832. It was on the trail from Taos, New Mexico to the Pacific Northwest and from Utah Lake to the Platte River region. Many trappers traded and wintered here. Several distinguished traders sojourned here including Kit Carson, Joseph Williams, Rufus B. Sage, Marcus Whitman, A.L. Lovejoy, and John C. Fremont. All prior to the burning of the fort by Indians in 1844.

Location Historical Marker 10:

VERNAL
 UINTAH County

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 27.339
 W. 109° 31.550
 Elevation: 5358

WAR MONUMENT IN VERNAL

- WORLD WAR I**
- WORLD WAR II**
- KOREAN WAR**
- VIETNAM WAR**
- DESERT STORM**

World War I, known then as the **Great War** and referred to as "**The War To End All Wars**," was a global military conflict which took place primarily in Europe between 1914 and 1918. More than nine million soldiers and civilians died. The conflict had a decisive impact on the history of the 20th century.

World War II (abbreviated WWII or WW2), or the Second World War, was a worldwide military conflict which lasted from the late 1930s to 1945. World War II was the amalgamation of two conflicts, one starting in Asia, 1937, as the Second Sino-Japanese War and the other beginning in Europe, 1939, with the invasion of Poland.

This global conflict split a majority of the world's nations into two opposing camps: the Allies and the Axis. Spanning much of the globe, World War II resulted in the deaths of over 60 million people, making it the deadliest conflict in human history.



World War II was the most widespread war in history, and countries involved mobilized more than 100 million military personnel. Total war erased the distinction between civil and military resources and saw the complete mobilization of a nation's economic, industrial, and scientific capabilities for the purposes of the war effort; nearly two-thirds of those killed in the war were civilians. For example, nearly 11 million of the civilian casualties were victims of the Holocaust, which was largely conducted in Eastern Europe.

The Korean War began as a civil war fought from 1950–1953 on the Korean Peninsula, which had been divided by the post-World War II Soviet and American occupation zones. The civil war began on June 25, 1950, when North Korea attacked South Korea. The civil war was greatly expanded when the United Nations, led by the United States, and later China entered the conflict. The conflict ended when a cease-fire was reached on July 27, 1953.

Vietnam War is a conflict in Southeast Asia, primarily fought in South Vietnam between government forces aided by the United States and guerrilla forces aided by North Vietnam. The war began soon after the Geneva Conference provisionally divided (1954) Vietnam at 17° N lat. into the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam). It escalated from a Vietnamese civil war into a limited international conflict in which the United States was deeply involved, and did not end, despite peace agreements in 1973, until North Vietnam's successful offensive in 1975 resulted in South Vietnam's collapse and the unification of Vietnam by the North.

The Gulf War or the Persian Gulf War (2 August 1990–28 February 1991) was a conflict between Iraq and a coalition force from 35 nations[3] led and authorized by the United Nations (UN) in order to liberate Kuwait.

The war developed out of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990. The aggression was met with immediate economic sanctions by the UN against Iraq. The international armed intervention began in January 1991 and resulted in a decisive victory for the coalition forces, which drove Iraqi forces out of Kuwait with minimal coalition deaths. Aerial and ground combat was confined to Iraq, Kuwait, and bordering areas of Saudi Arabia. Iraq also launched missiles against targets in Saudi Arabia and Israel.



Location Historical Marker 11:

2450 N 3250 West
 MAESER
 UINTAH County

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 29.475
 W. 109° 35.463
 Elevation: 5647



FORT THORNBURG, VERNAL

Military reserve was located one half mile west and one mile north of this marker and named in honor of Major J.N. Thornburgh who was killed in the Meeker Massacre in 1879. During the summer of 1881 the military troops were established in the Ashley Canyon for protection against Indians, moving to Fort Thornburgh in December, 1881. The fort was abandoned in 1884 and part of the supplies taken to Fort Bridger. In 1886 Fort Duchesne was established about ten miles south of the Whiterocks Indian School. Granite Marker atop: Courage in the Face of Hardship Carter Military Road Logo Wagons all etched in granite

Location Historical Marker 12:

1077 N 2500 West
 VERNAL
 UINTAH County

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 28.224
 W. 109° 34.607
 Elevation: 5618



FORT THORNBURGH, MAESER

This monument marks the site of the second Ft. Thornburgh--established in April 1882 after its removal from the first location near the site of Ouray, Utah. The fort was founded by the US Army as an outpost for military troops assigned to prevent Indian-White hostilities. It was named in honor of Major Thomas T. Thornburgh who was killed by Ute Indians on September 29, 1879 in western Colorado while attempting to quell an alleged uprising. The military reserve encompassed 21,851 acres to the west, north, and east of this point. An infantry garrison of 100 to 200 men occupied the fort from April 10, 1882 until October 3, 1883. Several adobe and stone buildings, no longer evident, were constructed on the fort 300 years east of this point.

Location Historical Marker 13:

10950 E 7000 South
 LAPOINT
 UINTAH County

Hwy. 121 E. of Post Office, W. of LaPoint Store

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 24.236
 W. 109° 47.653
 Elevation: 5684



FIRST POST OFFICE IN LAPOINT

In August 1905 the Uintah Indian Reservation was opened to white settlers who came and built homes. They organized Whiterocks Irrigation Company, built a canal and raised crops. In 1908 a post office and store was built at Taft, one mile south of here by Maylus E. Sprouse who was the first postmaster. Roy Warburton carried the mail from Vernal on horseback, making three trips each week and Warren Ross carried mail to and from Fort Duchesne. In 1915 the settlement of Taft was moved and renamed LaPoint. Plaque B, on back: (Homemade marker) FIRST THINGS OF LAPOINT The Reservation was thrown open for homesteading in August 1905 FIRST SETTLERS James Harrison built a log cabin on the bank of Deep Creek and moved his family there on the 13th of Mar 1906 Harmon Mullins and William Sprouse also built one room log and lumber cabins on their homesteads and moved their families in on the 18th of April 1906. Grandma Daniels (six miles away) was their closest and only neighbor Archie Lee Searle (Headstone below) was the first grave to be placed in the LaPoint Cemetery Completed Sept 10th 1965 Dedicated Nov 7th 1965 Built and dedicated by J. M. Rasmussen FATHER ARCHIE LEE SEARLE 1880 -- 1918

Location Historical Marker 14:

2500 W 1498 North
 MAESER
 UINTAH County

SE corner of intersection, next to canal

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 28.662
 W. 109° 34.618
 Elevation: 5596



REYNOLD'S FLOUR MILLS, VERNAL

In 1880 Wm. G. (Bill) Reynolds and Moroni Taylor cut and faced two rough stone burrs which were set up in the "Old Fort" for mill purposes. They were turned by a horse attached to a sweep. Later these burrs were used to grind feed for livestock. In 1881 the first mill in Ashley Valley was built on this site. The land was given by Robert Bodily and the mill equipped with machinery, was run by water power flumed to the mill. Wm. P. Reynolds and son Wm. G. (Bill) operated the mill for over forty years. It was destroyed by fire in 1934.

Location Historical Marker 15:

226 W Main Street
 VERNAL
 UINTAH County

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 27.340
 W. 109° 31.982
 Elevation: 5406



SAINT PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Built in 1901, St. Paul's Episcopal Church was the first building constructed in Vernal by the Episcopal Church and the second to be built in the Uintah Basin. The first was the Indian Mission church at Randlett. Designed by John P. Hill, an architect from Salt Lake City, the building is a good example of the Gothic Revival style. St. Paul's lodge was constructed in 1909 as a home for girls who came to Vernal to work or attend school. It also served as the center of the auxiliary activities of the Episcopal Church in the community, and, from the late 1920s until 1947, as the major hospital in the Uintah Basin. During the past forty years it has continued in use as the center of church and community activities.

Location Historical Marker 16:

98 W Main Street
 VERNAL
 UINTAH County

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 27.365
 W. 109° 31.805
 Elevation: 5455



FORT ASHLEY, CENTER

Jeremiah Hatch came to Ashley Valley in 1878 as an Indian agent. Following the Meeker, Colorado massacre of 1879 he was instructed to build a fort as protection for white settlers. Their cabins, with cedar post buttresses between, formed part of the wall. Water was hauled from Ashley Creek. In 1881 first schoolhouse built on this site, C.C. Bartlett, teacher. The fort, called Ashley Center, Jericho, Hatchtown, later named Vernal was abandoned in 1882.





Location Historical Marker 17:

1355 W 2000 North
 VERNAL
 UINTAH County

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 29.045
 W. 109° 33.274
 Elevation: 5424



OLD ASHLEY POST OFFICE

Ashley Valley settled in 1873 had its first Post Office in this structure. Built in 1879 by Wilbur C. Britt, the first postmaster. Logs hauled from nearby forests were put together with wooden pegs and square nails to erect one large room. A partition separated the Post Office from a store. Once a week carriers, riding horseback or wearing snowshoes, delivered the mail to and from Green River, Wyoming. Mail service was discontinued in 1899. This building now belongs to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. Plaque B: UINTAH COUNTY LANDMARK REGISTER The Ashley Post Office was established in the center of Ashley Town on December 27, 1878. At that time there were about 300 settlers in Ashley Valley. Wilbur Carlton Britt and Finley Britt used logs from nearby mountains, wooden pegs, and square nails in constructing this building. It had a dirt roof and wide board floors. The cracks between the logs which were filled with mud. A log partition separated the post office from a grocery store. Wilbur Britt was appointed first postmaster on April 16, 1879. The Ashley Post Office is also on the Utah Register of Historic Places.

Location Historical Marker 18:

2440 N 1500 West
 VERNAL
 UINTAH County

Near Stanaker Reservoir

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 29.445
 W. 109° 33.474
 Elevation: 5543



FIRST OLD LOG HOUSE

In 1861 President Abraham Lincoln established by proclamation the Uintah Indian Agency. Brigham Young held the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Lieutenant Pardon Dodds, Civil War veteran, came to Utah September 7, 1866, and in 1867 was appointed first Indian Agent for the Uintah Basin by President Andrew Johnson. After posting a \$10,000 bond he arrived at Whiterocks Christmas Day and served until 1873 when he came to Ashley Valley as stockman with Evans and Huffaker. East of this monument they erected the first log cabin built by white man in Uintah Basin; it served

as a home for the Dodd family until 1897.

Location Historical Marker 19:

Exactly 9.3 miles East of Ouray Bridge on Green River. The mark is on the left/North side of the road (It is a little difficult to find.) It can't be seen from the road.

VERNAL
 UINTAH County



WHITE RIVER DROWNING VICTIMS

P. LEONA and S. MATHILDA FRANCE Sept. 25, 1853 Sept 12, 1861 Wives of SAMUEL JOSEPH CAMPBELL His sister H. ROSELLA CAMPBELL Feb. 5, 1865 All drowned here June 15, 1880 None recovered Travel instructions, Very remote site: Marker is not visible from road. Determine the spot where the river comes closest to the road, on north side of road, go west about 80 yards.

Location Historical Marker 20:

3 W Main Street
 VERNAL
 UINTAH County

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 27.335
 W. 109° 31.721
 Elevation: 5350



PARCEL POST BANK, VERNAL

September, 1886, Samuel R. Bennion was sent here to establish a banking institution called the "Ashley Co-op." In 1903 the first pioneer bank was opened for business. In 1916 W.H. Colthorp erected this building with Salt Lake City brick. A full car load of brick was used, each wrapped separately and sent Parcel Post U.S. Mail to Watson, Utah by train. From there they were hauled to Vernal by freight wagon and teams. It is known as "The Parcel Post Bank of the World," with N.J. Meagher, Sr. cashier. This bank has been a great factor in the development of Uintah Basin. UINTAH COUNTY LANDMARK REGISTER (3/23/1989) The Bank of Vernal was built with bricks shipped from Salt Lake City to Vernal in 1916. Bank officials wanted hard-fired bricks for their enduring building. Because Vernal was in Salt Lake City's second postal zone, mailed bricks cost half the amount of freighted bricks. Due to the distance, weight and difficulty of the flood of bricks mailed, postal regulations were changed across the country, and the Bank of Vernal became known as the "Parcel Post Bank." The Bank of Vernal is also on the Utah Register of Historic Places.

Location Historical Marker 21:

2340 S 1500 East
 NAPLES
 UINTAH County

West side of Hwy. 40



Coordinates:
 N. 40° 25.302
 W. 109° 29.968
 Elevation: 5403



POTTERY SHOP, NAPLES

In 1893, Ephraim H. Roberts, a war veteran, built a pottery here. He and his sons made churns, jars, jugs and flower pots which were exchanged for produce. 500 samples of clay were tried before a suitable one was found. Lead for glazing dug from a clay bank on the rifle range at Fort Duchesne. Later the building was used for an amusement center known as "Old Roberts Hall." In 1920, it was moved to Davis Ward where it served as a church and recreation hall. It was razed in 1936.

Location Historical Marker 22:

DRY FORK CANYON
 UINTAH County



Dry Fork Canyon Road, around 4 miles from vernal

Coordinates (Google Earth pointer):
 N. 40° 33' 26.19"
 W. 109° 40' 12.23"
 Elevation: 6358 ft.



DRY FORK, SETTLED IN 1878, UINTAH COUNTY

Location Historical Marker 23:

DRY FORK CANYON
 UINTAH County



Dry Fork Canyon Road, around 3 miles from vernal

Coordinates (Google Earth pointer):
 N. 40° 33' 44.02"
 W. 109° 38' 07.01"
 Elevation: 6215 ft.



DRY FORK CANYON ROCK ART



Location Historical Marker 24:

Sand Wash
 UINTAH COUNTY
 UINTAH County

Sand Wash, 100' from Green River Put-in Point



DESOLATION CANYON, UINTAH COUNTY

Plaque A: WE PASS THROUGH A REGION OF THE WILDEST DESOLATION. On May 24, 1869 ten men led by Major John Wesley Powell launched four wooden boats at Green River, Wyoming. The voyage explored the last unknown region of the United States, the Green and Colorado Rivers. When they passed this point on July 7, 1869, one boat had been wrecked and one man had quit the expedition. Powell named the canyons: Flaming Gorge, Lodore, Split Mountain, Labyrinth, Cataract, Glen and the Grand. To commemorate the centennial of the Powell exploration, Desolation Canyon was dedicated a National Historic Landmark. This canyon was selected as the landmark because it is the least changed from Powell's time. There is no physical evidence that Powell's party was ever here. No structures, no writing upon the rocks. Expedition notes and journals remark favorably on the natural beauty and traces of past civilizations found here. It is the responsibility of the modern river traveler to carry on the Powell tradition: See the beauty and Leave No Trace of your passing. Plaque B: DESOLATION CANYON Has been designated a Registered National Historic Landmark Under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. This site possesses exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service 1969 Plaque C: Triangular BLD wood sign

Location Historical Marker 25:

Cub Creek Road
 DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT
 UINTAH County

11 Mi. E. of entrance to Dinosaur National Monument



JOSIE BASSETT MORRIS

Plaque A: JOSIE BASSETT MORRIS Born in the early 1870s Josie grew up with her younger brothers and sister on the Bassett ranch in Browns Park, Colorado, a gentle sweeping valley located just north of the park boundary. In 1914, Josie homesteaded at Cub Creek. Most of her next 50 years were spent building this site into a working ranch. Josie lived here without running water, electricity or telephone, during a time when this country sent men and women to fight global wars, while cars and airplanes revolutionized travel and people grew dependent on telephones, television and electric lights. What made her stay? Why would Josie choose to live here, content to let the events of the world seemingly pass her by? During her final winter at Cub Creek, Josie suffered a broken hip when her horse accidentally knocked her down. She died in the spring of 1964. After an absence of 50 years, Josie was returned to Browns Park to be buried in the family cemetery. Plaque B: WHY SETTLE HERE? Climate, water availability and terrain often act as natural "corridors" along which human settlement tends to form and grow. The Bassett family moved west early and selected a choice homestead site along one of these corridors. As the migration continued the best sites became settled. Late arrivers branched further and further away from the main settlement areas, finally arriving at places such as this one Josie selected almost 40 years after her family first arrived in Browns Park. All of these people were seeking similar things: good grass for livestock, good hunting, and a source of water...not unlike what we seek today: a good place to live and work. When Josie arrived at Cub Creek, the area was very different than you see it. She cut and pulled brush, planted trees, shrubs, vegetable and flower gardens and cultivated the fields. As you walk through the



homestead capture the odors, soak in the colors and sounds, feel its comparative coolness. Later, when you drive home, remember this site and search for others Josie might have settled. Plaque C: All Work and No Play Stand quietly and listen to the sounds. Are the sounds that you hear today the same as the sounds Josie would have heard? Now try to fill in the background with the sounds of horses, cows, pigs, and chickens and the voices of Josie's grandchildren who would come live with her during the summers. One of the grandchildren's summer tasks was to gather eggs and clean the chicken house. Children are children though; how do you think they played and amused themselves without VCR's and television?

Location Historical Marker 26:

Sand Wash
 UINTAH COUNTY
 UINTAH County

Sand Wash, 100' from Green River Put-in Point



MAJOR JOHN W. POWELL EXPEDITION, UINTAH COUNTY

"In May and June of 1867, the expedition, which included Mrs. Powell (Powell's Wife), traveled by train, wagon, and horseback across the plains to Denver and on to a valley known as Bergens Park on the west side of the Rampart Range north of Pikes Peak. After climbing Pikes Peak they traveled west to South Park where they camped for several weeks, exploring the mountains and hot springs and making a variety of natural history collections.



Most of the group returned east in September, but the Powells and a few others remained to explore Middle Park and the headwaters of the Grand River, as the upper part of the Colorado River was then called.



In the summer of 1868, Powell returned to Colorado with his wife and about 20 others, mainly neighbors and students. They collected more specimens for the museum, explored the Colorado mountains, and climbed 14,000-foot-high Longs Peak.

In October, the party reached a point on the White River about 120 miles above its mouth where they built cabins and established winter quarters. During the winter of 1868-69, Powell traveled south to the Grand River, down the White and Green Rivers, north to the Yampa River, and around the Uinta Mountains. He befriended a tribe of Ute Indians and studied their language and customs. His interest in the Indians of the West grew, and in 1873, as a special commissioner to the Indians in Utah and eastern Nevada, he pleaded for greater justice and more educational opportunities for the Indians."

Source: <http://www.desertusa.com> (website0

DUCHESNE COUNTY DETAILS OF HISTORICAL MARKERS

PICTURES

Location Historical Marker 1:

6000 W 9450 South
 MYTON
 DUCHESNE County



2 Mi., from Hwy. 40

Coordinates:

N. 40° 09.911

W. 109° 06.294

Elevation: 5322



THE NINE MILE ROAD

The Nine Mile Road was built by the all black 9th U.S. Cavalry under the command of Major F.W. Benteen in 1886-87. With altitudes less than 7,400' it was considered "all season" and linked Fort Duchesne, Utah with the nearest railhead, Price, Utah. Referred to in official army records as the "Nine Mile Road," it was named after the largest and most beautiful canyon through which it meanders. Rich in history and legend it has been proclaimed the greatest contribution the army made in the Uintah Basin. When the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation was opened to non-Indian settlement in 1905, this was the main route taken by over 15,000 homesteaders. It was traveled by such famous names as Roosevelt, Sheridan, Randlett, and Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., the first black to rise to the rank of general in the United States Armed Forces. Such infamous characters as Butch Cassidy, Sundance Kid, and other members of the "Wild Bunch" also rode its path. For almost 35 years, it was the route of the telegraph line and served the stage coach lines, freighters and the U.S. Mail. By 1920 the Nine Mile Road ceased to be the main artery into the Great Uintah Basin of Utah. Today the Nine Mile Road is considered one of Utah's richest historic landmarks.

Location Historical Marker 2:

600 E River Road
 DUCHESNE
 DUCHESNE County

E. of Hwy. 40, over the bridge on the river

Coordinates:

N. 40° 09.784

W. 109° 23.625

Elevation: 5668



FATHER ESCALANTE MONUMENT

In commemoration of the Catholic priest, Father Escalante, who, in 1776 came into Utah. He crossed the Green River at Jensen, and camped two days at that place. His diary shows that he camped at the junction of Strawberry and Duchesne Rivers one night and then traveled on northwest up through what he called "The Canyon of the Swallows." This is the canyon in which Ivie's Ranch is now located. This became an important intersection in Pioneer days as distances were reckoned from this point.

Location Historical Marker 3:

150 W Main Street
 DUCHESNE
 DUCHESNE County

In City Park, Hwy. 40



Coordinates:

N. 40° 09.813

W. 109° 24.208

Elevation: 5542



EARLY DUCHESNE SETTLEMENT

Explorers, trappers and traders, were here before Brigham Young sent a group in 1861 to prepare the way for Mormon colonization, but in October 1861 the U.S. government set apart Uintah Valley for an Indian Reservation. In 1905 a portion was opened for white settlement. June 6, 1905, A.M. Murdick, Daughter Dora, and Sugoosie Jack (Indian) with 52 men organized a town called Dora, later Theodore, then Duchesne. This bell was used for school, church, curfew, and as fire alarm for many years. On monument back, 2 round plaques (4" dia.): A: This brick from Old Duchesne School built 1902, replaced 1935 and torn down. Initials are of two students Dave Holdaway and Vera Fitzwater 1918 (brick, above, embedded in concrete) B: Erected June 1955 Jack Titzwater Allen Bond Weston Bates



Location Historical Marker 4:

150 W Main Street
 DUCHESNE
 DUCHESNE County



In City Park, Hwy. 40



Coordinates:

N. 40° 09.824

W. 109° 24.208

Elevation: 5542

WAR MEMORIAL, DUCHESNE

- WORLD WAR I**
- WORLD WAR II**
- KOREAN WAR**
- VIETNAM WAR**
- DESERT STORM**



World War I, known then as the **Great War** and referred to as "**The War To End All Wars**," was a global military conflict which took place primarily in Europe between 1914 and 1918. More than nine million soldiers and civilians died. The conflict had a decisive impact on the history of the 20th century.



World War II (abbreviated WWII or WW2), or the Second World War, was a worldwide military conflict which lasted from the late 1930s to 1945. World War II was the amalgamation of two conflicts, one starting in Asia, 1937, as the Second Sino-Japanese War and the other beginning in Europe, 1939, with the invasion of Poland.



This global conflict split a majority of the world's nations into two opposing camps: the Allies and the Axis. Spanning much of the globe, World War II resulted in the deaths of over 60 million people, making it the deadliest conflict in human history.



World War II was the most widespread war in history, and countries involved mobilized more than 100 million military personnel. Total war erased the distinction between civil and military resources and saw the complete mobilization of a nation's economic, industrial, and scientific capabilities for the purposes of the war effort; nearly two-thirds of those killed in the war were civilians. For example, nearly 11 million of the

civilian casualties were victims of the Holocaust, which was largely conducted in Eastern Europe.

The Korean War began as a civil war fought from 1950–1953 on the Korean Peninsula, which had been divided by the post-World War II Soviet and American occupation zones. The civil war began on June 25, 1950, when North Korea attacked South Korea. The civil war was greatly expanded when the United Nations, led by the United States, and later China entered the conflict. The conflict ended when a cease-fire was reached on July 27, 1953.

Vietnam War is a conflict in Southeast Asia, primarily fought in South Vietnam between government forces aided by the United States and guerrilla forces aided by North Vietnam. The war began soon after the Geneva Conference provisionally divided (1954) Vietnam at 17° N lat. into the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam). It escalated from a Vietnamese civil war into a limited international conflict in which the United States was deeply involved, and did not end, despite peace agreements in 1973, until North Vietnam's successful offensive in 1975 resulted in South Vietnam's collapse and the unification of Vietnam by the North.

The Gulf War or the Persian Gulf War (2 August 1990–28 February 1991) was a conflict between Iraq and a coalition force from 35 nations[3] led and authorized by the United Nations (UN) in order to liberate Kuwait.

The war developed out of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990. The aggression was met with immediate economic sanctions by the UN against Iraq. The international armed intervention began in January 1991 and resulted in a decisive victory for the coalition forces, which drove Iraqi forces out of Kuwait with minimal coalition deaths. Aerial and ground combat was confined to Iraq, Kuwait, and bordering areas of Saudi Arabia. Iraq also launched missiles against targets in Saudi Arabia and Israel.



Location Historical Marker 5:

Behind Duchesne Museum
Visit the Museum in Duchesne County

Coordinates:
N. 40° 09.870
W. 109° 24.454
Elevation: 5538



SAINT ROSE PHILLIPINE DUCHESNE

Aug. 29, 1769 - Nov. 18, 1852 According to one tradition, the Duchesne River was named after Mother Rose Phillipine Duchesne. Mother Duchesne and the Catholic Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, had started schools in Missouri. The children of many of the early pioneer trappers and explorers had attended her school. Among them was the neice of Gen. William Ashley, Anne Stegar, who became a nun in her community. Mother Duchesne was also the godmother for Gen. William Clark's daughter. Gen. Clark was from the Lewis & Clark expedition. It can be a real possibility that one of the early travelers through the Uinta Basin named the Duchesne River after this holy and well-respected nun. Mother Duchesne came to America in 1818. She and her nun companions settled in St. Charles, Missouri to start a school and train teachers. Her greatest desire was to work among the Indian nations. She was only able to realize that desire at 71 and for only one year because of poor health. The Potawatomi people called her "the woman who always prayed". Because of the recognized holiness of her life, Pope John Paul II, is canonizing her a Saint in Rome on this 3rd day of July, 1988.

Location Historical Marker 6:

W Hwy. 40
 DUCHESNE
 DUCHESNE County

At Strawberry River bridge, 4.5 mi. W. of Duchesne

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 10.426
 W. 109° 29.520
 Elevation: 5759



OVER ALMOST IMPASSIBLE TERRAIN

Suspicious of the strong Indian leading them even farther west into unknown territory, the two Spanish priests and their party of horsemen struggled through the canyon of the Strawberry River. Fray Francisco Atanacio Dominguez and Fray Sylvestra Velez de Escalante had left Santa Fe late July 1776 hoping to find a new route to Monterey, California, and seeking sites for future missions on the way. While in western Colorado they met the Ute Indian (who they named Silvestre), who was now guiding them to his homeland on the shore of Utah Lake. An 11-year old Ute boy that they named Juakin also traveled with them. Their route led through deep ravines and brush gullies, possibly to avoid being sighted by hostile Indians. Escalante's diary entry for September 19, 1776 states: "We descended to (the Strawberry River)..making several turns over almost impassible terrain, either because of so much rock or the rock-cliff precipices that are here. One of them caused one of our horses to be injured, and made us backtrack about a mile and descend to another meadow of the river. We crossed it by breaking through some bosque osier and tall bamboo-reed, and at half a league swung for the northwest by taking the channel bed of an arroyo for our route, ascending the sierra and leaving (the Strawberry River) behind." The "arroyo" through which they left the canyon is Rabbit Gulch,, directly across Starvation Lake to the right (north) of the bridge. In later days and months the Dominguez-Escalante Expedition found their friendly Indians in Utah Valley, but had a desperate journey through the canyon country on their return to Santa Fe.

Location Historical Marker 7:

N Hwy. 87
 TALMAGE
 DUCHESNE County

Between Bonita & Talmage, parking lot of LDS Church Bldg.

MOON LAKE, TAMALGE

MOONLAKE First called Lake Fork, this area was homesteaded 1905. Settlers platted sites for Mountain Home, Boneta, and Talmage; hauled water from Lake Fork River, dug irrigation canal, built homes, threshed first crops of wheat with flail for seed and flour, carried mail weekly from Duchesne. Opened post office in Andrew Madsen's home, 1908. Mountain Home residents fired brick for schoolhouse, Margaret Moffitt, teacher. The three towns were combined into Moonlake Ward, Aug. 27, 1972. Plaque B: List of names of 1977 DUP members



Location Historical Marker 8:

Main Street/Hwy. 87
 ALTAMONT
 DUCHESNE County

In front of Moon Lake Electric Assoc., Inc.

**TOGETHER, WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY
 MOON LAKE ELECTRIC**

This plaque is dedicated to those early pioneers of Moon Lake Electric Association, whose persistence and foresight enabled the residents of this area to enjoy the benefits of central station electricity. Their efforts rescued the housewife from a world of drudgery. A hundred household tasks were revolutionized for the housewife, and the farmer quickly learned that a single electric motor could do more work than several steady workers. No longer would children have to do their homework from the light of a kerosine lamp. Moon Lake Electric Association began with a single hand-written letter from Shirley K. Daniels to the Rural Electrification Administration. Working with Mr. Daniels were Ed Conklin, Chester Hartman, Ed Holder, Henry A. Wathen, John Thorson, F.C. Watterson, Delbert Shiner, George E. Stewart, Jr., and Zella Rust. Together with friends and neighbors, these pioneers forged ahead collecting deposits and holding community informational meetings. After many difficult obstacles were overcome, Moon Lake Electrical Association became incorporated at a public meeting held at the Altamont High School on Oct. 6, 1938. Through the hard work and dedication of many people, Moon Lake Electric is more than just a supplier of electricity. It is a heritage of service, a standard of independence. Your cooperative, operated by and for you, exists for your benefit.



Location Historical Marker 9:

1200 W 480 South
 UPALCO
 DUCHESNE County

Hwy. 87, main intersec. in town, next to Relic Hall

LAKE FORK, UPALCO

After 1861 this area was an Indian reservation until opened for settlement in 1905. Homesteaders arrived, cleared land, dug ditches, planted crops and built cabins. Home erected by David Richardson, moved here, became first post office; Rhoda Barker, postmistress. Bell adornment hung in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints building erected on this site, also used for recreation and school; William Neal, first teacher. Lake Fork was renamed Upalco.



Location Historical Marker 10:

E Hwy. 40
 ROOSEVELT
 DUCHESNE County

W. of town, roadside park Hwy. 40

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 17.371
 W. 109° 59.904
 Elevation: 5066



ROOSEVELT CITY

In 1905 William H. Smart, Uintah Stake President, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, supervised the colonization of reservation homesteaders. Ephraim Lambert was appointed bishop. Dry Gulch Irrigation Co., organized, R.S. Collett, President. In 1906 townsite, in center of Uintah Basin, platted by Edgar F. Harmston, Ward E. Pack, and J.C. Homes; Roosevelt Mercantile built, Joseph Hardy, Manager. School began 1907, N.C. Cable, teacher. First flour mill built by C.C. Larsen.

Location Historical Marker 11:

E Hwy. 40
 ROOSEVELT
 DUCHESNE County

W. of town, roadside park Hwy. 40

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 17.371
 W. 109° 59.904
 Elevation: 5066



BLUE START MEMORIAL HIGHWAY, ROOSEVELT

A tribute to the Armed Forces that defended the United States of America

Location Historical Marker 12:

400 S Main Street
 ROOSEVELT
 DUCHESNE County

Small park

ROOSEVELT BUST MONUMENT

ROOSEVELT CITY 1906 Namesake of the great President Theodore Teddy Roosevelt Dedicated to those great settlers who developed a proud heritage for a progressive city. Plaque B: (Other side) List of donors



Location Historical Marker 13:

70 E Lagoon Street
 ROOSEVELT
 DUCHESNE County

In front of Library

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 27.339
 W. 109° 59.551
 Elevation: 5207



FIRST BELL IN ROOSEVELT

FIRST BELL PURCHASED FOR THE ROOSEVELT SCHOOL 1907 Later used for curfew and fire alarm by city, Dec. 20, 1915 until erected by D.U.P. July 1945

Location Historical Marker 14:

100 North 300 East
 ROOSEVELT
 DUCHESNE County

Almost in Front of Zions Bank

Coordinates (Google Earth pointer):
 N. 40° 18'02.46
 W. 109° 59'16.24
 Elevation: 5092



OLD MILL PARK IN ROOSEVELT



Location Historical Marker 15:

Hwy. 35
 TABIONA
 DUCHESNE County

Center of town, in front of Sagebrush Inn

Coordinates:
 N. 40° 21.081
 W. 109° 42.542
 Elevation: 6473



FIRST INDIAN AGENCY, TABIONA

In 1865, a treaty was signed requiring the Indians to move to the Uintah Reservation which had been established by Brigham Young in 1851. Lieutenant Pardon Dodds, the first official Indian Agent, built a log cabin and fort in 1864 on the upper Duchesne River one mile above Tabiona, which was used by soldiers during Indian uprisings. The Agency was moved to Ft. Duchesne in 1868. Later the fort was burned and rocks from the chimney, which stood as a landmark for many years, were used to build this monument.

Location Historical Marker 16:

2050 W 9000 North
NEOLA
DUCHESNE County

Hwy. 121, center of town, Church grounds

Coordinates:

N. 40° 25.974

W. 110° 01.867

Elevation: 6022



THE FIRST BELL IN NEOLA

The first white settlers came to Neola in 1906. By 1912 a log school house had been erected which served for all public meetings. The bell displayed on this monument was purchased by donation in 1916 and placed on the building to call the children to school and the people to church. Neola is an Indian name meaning: "The Last Move."

Source:

- The Utah State History Research Center and the Daughters of Utah Pioneers.
- Utah State Historical Society Research Center