

A Castle in the Desert



Park Ranger Michael Kirby (above left) answers questions from visitors (from second left) Brian Byrne, Jean McBride-Byrne and their daughter Faith, all of Pelham, N.Y., inside the courtyard. At right, visitors make their way across the catwalk to the next building. Wagons (at left) add to the pioneer flavor on the grounds



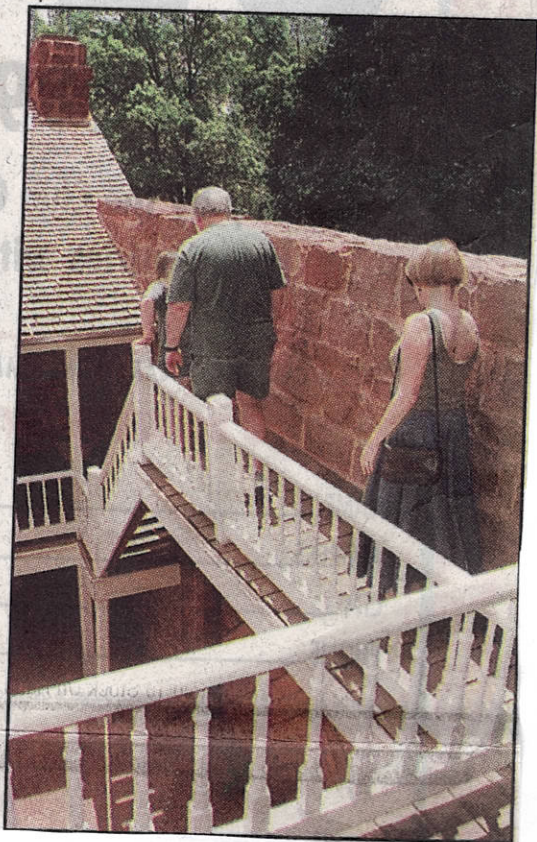
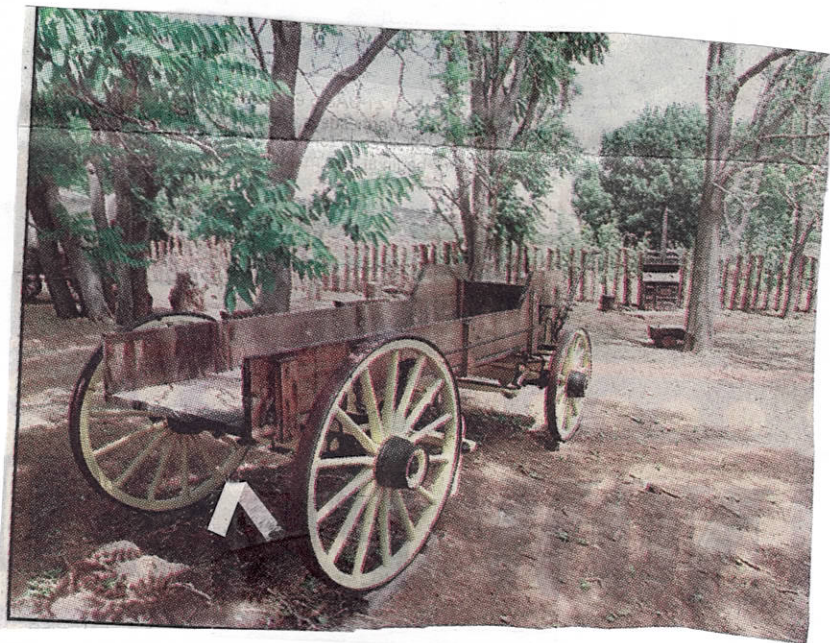
IF YOU GO

WHAT: Pipe Springs National Monument
Winsor Castle

WHERE: Pipe Spring, 14 miles southwest of Fredonia, Ariz. Reached from U.S. 89A via Ariz. 389. From I-15, Utah 9 and 17 connect with Utah 59 at Hurricane, Ut., which leads to Ariz. 389.

COST: \$2 for everyone over the age of 17

INFO: National Park Service (520) 643-7105



Nick Adams / The Spectrum

A bunk house window offers a view of a distant monsoon over the Arizona Strip.

By TRACIE SULLIVAN

The Spectrum

Located in the dry desert, nestled down below the Vermillion Cliffs and landscaped with sagebrush and wild flowers, is a castle vastly different from the romantic fortresses depicted in fairy tales.

Winsor Castle, built in 1870 under the direction of Mormon Church President Brigham Young, is now the main attraction at Pipe Spring National Monument on the Arizona Strip. Intact after all these years, the castle remains true to its beginnings.

Constructed over the spring itself, Winsor Castle originally was designed as a fort to protect the residents and the valuable water beneath it.

One-hundred and twenty-eight years later, exploring the estate allows visitors to stroll back through time.

The Estate

Several pioneer artifacts and farm animals on display reflect life as it once was at Pipe Spring.

The garden on the east side of the home awards tourists with a peek into the past, as a man dressed in old ranch-hand clothes hoes the thriving orchard. The two ponds in front of the castle have irrigated the land since the 1880s.

In the northeast corner of the estate are several Texas Longhorn cattle, identical to the ones that once roamed wild on the range. Chickens are also kept in a coop several yards away.

Next to the juniper-post corrals is a rock cabin that once housed the Utah militia. The militia settled at Pipe Spring in 1868 in an effort to keep Indians living south of the Colorado River from laying claim to the water.

Anson Perry Winsor, superintendent of the ranch, and his family later lived in the same building while waiting for the fort to be completed.

The Courtyard

Winsor Castle consists of two, two-story buildings forged out of red Navajo sandstone.

A courtyard, housed in the center of two structures, was used to hide the fort's wagons. Shielding the courtyard are high walls and solid wooden gates protecting families from possible attack. Today, the doors still maintain an eerie creak from the past when opened for tourists.

Several pioneer items, such as a wooden marionette, are on display for children to discover.

"The children in those days didn't have any Nintendo and computers to play with. They had to make their own toys," Cecilia Mitchell, park ranger, said. "Things were a lot different. For example, they couldn't just drive down and buy butter and milk at the store. First they had to milk the cow that gave them their milk to drink and also the cream to make the butter."

The North Building

The main building, where the Winsor family lived and entertained, now sits quietly on the north side of the courtyard.

Visitors begin their tour in the Parlor Room. Against the far wall is a fireplace and in front of it sits a small table encircled with two frail, wooden chairs. Placed on top of the table are a set of

scriptures and an oil lamp. Recounting the past, Mitchell tells how the family would often gather in the room to read the Book of Mormon and listen to music in the evenings.

Blanketed with rugs and antique furniture, the rustic wood floor in the home enhances the nostalgic atmosphere. Beyond the back wall is the main source of water from Pipe Spring. Water was once piped across the courtyard to the spring room, located downstairs in the other building. It now runs underground.

Adjacent to the parlor is the kitchen, still set up as though awaiting the return of the pioneers.

Flipped upside down on the dinner table is the original china the Winsor family used. Mitchell said they would turn the dishes over on the table after they were cleaned, to keep them from getting dirty from the extreme dust that blew into the house.

Family members, who prayed faithfully, faced their chairs away from the table to make it easier to kneel and pray.

A unique item left from the pioneers is the mustache cup placed at the far end of the table. Mitchell explained that this cup was used by a man to protect his moustache while drinking milk.

Advancing upstairs is the guest room where they would hold Sunday Services.

The only windows built into the castle are upstairs and are approximately 8 inches long and 5 inches wide. They are absent of any glass and were used only as gun holes.

A small trap door is also hidden in the ceiling that leads to the lookout tower above.

Next door to the guest room is the northwest bedroom. Furnished with a rawhide bed and a wooden cradle, the room was once used as a delivery room. Roxie Palmer Marshall, of Logan, was born there in 1922 and lived in the fort until President Warren G. Harding designated it a national monument.

When asked what it's like to be born in a fort, Marshall laughed and said, "I like to think of it as being born in a cas-

tle. I don't hesitate to tell anyone that I'm very proud of it."

Marshall grew up in Pipe Valley, just west of the monument. She says she remembers playing around the castle a lot, especially in the water.

"We used to have to haul our water from Pipe Spring back to Pipe Valley because it was the only water from there to Hurricane Hills," Marshall said. "I remember when I was about 10 we would run around the bunk house while we filled up the barrels with water. I also remember I liked the water. We used to run between the ponds on the bridge. It's a special place to me."

The South Building

Upstairs in the south building in the east wing is Arizona's first telegraph station. Colorado River Explorer, Major John Wesley Powell, used the office in the 1870s to communicate with Washington D.C.

Hanging over the original telegraph stand is a picture of the first operator, Miss Luella Stewart. She lived and worked in this room for years.

The southeast bedroom has furniture largely of native ponderosa pine designed to replicate birdseye maple wood.

In the far corner of the room is a beautiful antique trunk, hand-painted to depict England's homeland.

"They would paint their homeland on their trunks when they came to the United States. That way they would never forget what it looked like. It was also a way of helping them not miss it so much," Mitchell said.

Downstairs is the spring room where the water still flows into a trough and is then diverted outside. Yielding two to four gallons a minute, the spring stays at a constant temperature of 56 degrees.

Because the cold water helped make the cream rise in the milk and also helped cure the cheese, the cheese room was next to the spring room.

An old cheese press, once used to produce 70 pounds of cheese a day, remains in the room. Thirty pounds of butter was also made daily. The products were then sent to the workers at

the St. George Temple.

Completed in 1872, Winsor Castle never had troops, nor did the families living there ever have to defend themselves. The tithing ranch continued to be used through the 1880s until the Mormon Church sold it to David Bullock and Lehi Jones.

A CASTLE'S HISTORY

■ **Prehistoric** Basketmaker and Pueblo Indians lived near the spring over a thousand years ago.

■ **1776** — The first known white men to enter the area were Fathers Francisco Dominguez and Silvestre Veliz de Escalante.

■ **1858** — Mormon missionaries en route to the Hopi Pueblo to the southeast discovered the spring.

■ **1863** — Dr. James M. Whitmore and his herder Robert McIntyre began ranching at Pipe Spring. In 1866 they were both killed by Navajo raiders who crossed the Colorado River to drive off stock.

■ **1870** — Peace between the Navajos and Mormons returned in 1870 when Jacob Hamblin and the western explorer Major John Wesley Powell signed a treaty with the Indians at Fort Defiance, Arizona. Later that year, Brigham Young, Jacob Hamblin and Major Powell met at Pipe Spring. It was then Young made plans to build a fort to protect the valuable water supply.

■ **1870** — Building of the castle began. Anson Perry Winsor was appointed superintendent of the ranch; the fort was later named after him. Church members helped pay their tithing by working on the fort.

■ **1872** — Winsor Castle was completed.

■ **1879** — Winsor had 2,269 head of cattle and 162 horses with a combined value of \$54,000.

■ **During the period** of turmoil over polygamous marriage and the resulting threat of Federal confiscation of church property, the Mormons sold it.

■ **1888** — B. F. Saunders, a non-Mormon cattleman, became the owner. The ranch changed hands several times.

■ **1906** — Jonathan Heaton and sons from nearby Moccasin, Ariz., bought 40 acres, the buildings and the water rights. The family owned the ranch until Charles Heaton interested Stephen Mather, first director of the National Park Service, in the significance of Pipe Spring as a memorial of western pioneer life.

■ **1923** — Pipe Spring was proclaimed a national monument by

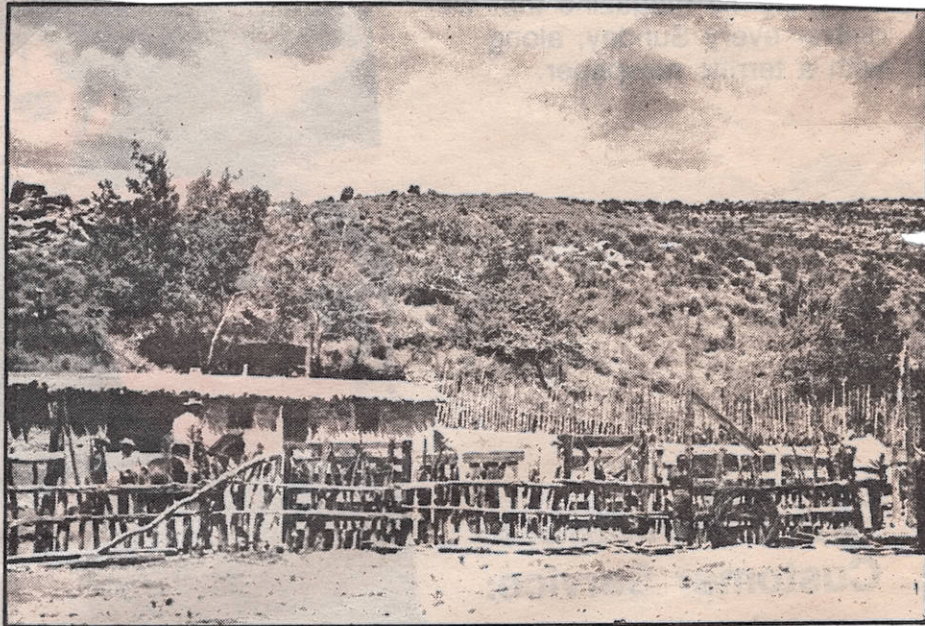
YESTERDAY

Pipe Springs fort is Mormon legacy



Site for fort was strategically chosen for its access to pools fed by Pipe Springs and to greenery.

National Park Service



Original buildings at Pipe Springs include dugout living quarters.

Clyde Brundy, 78, has been writing for 50 years, and estimates he has published 1,000 newspaper and magazine articles. He has published four novels including "High Empire," which has sold well over half a million copies and is in its 13th printing 12 years after it was published. The others are "Grasslands," "Call Up The Morning," and "Covered Wagons." He also wrote a book of short stories, and is currently at work on a historical novel. Brundy lived most of his life in Colorado, but moved to Las Vegas last year, and will teach a course in creative writing through UNLV Continuing Education this spring. This is his second contribution to The Nevadan.

Windsor Castle is Queen's, but Winsor's is ours

By Clyde M. Brundy

Zane Grey, novelist of the Southwest, may have been thinking of the "Arizona Strip" when he wrote of "the yellow-and-purple corrugated world of distance." Even today loneliness hovers about this vast area between the North Rim of the Grand Canyon and the Utah border.

Here, within the Kaibab Indian Reservation, stands Pipe Springs National Monument, a desert oasis reached only by Arizona Highway 389. The road swings in an 80-mile arc from Fredonia, Arizona, north-westward to Hurricane, Utah. At Fredonia it connects with U.S. 89, the route from Salt Lake City to Flagstaff and Phoenix; near Hurricane it touches Interstate 15.

Pipe Springs got its name when Mormon missionaries to the Hopi Indians, led by Jacob Hamblin, camped on the spot during the autumn of 1858. Accompanying the party was William "Gunlock Bill Hamblin," a relative of the leader and noted as a rifleman.

Bill Hamblin was challenged to put a bullet through a silk handkerchief at 50 paces. He failed only because the cloth, hung by its upper edge, flew upward at the bullet's impact.

Hamblin grew angry. He asserted he could shoot the bottom out of a tobacco pipe if it were placed on a distant rock near the spring. He won the bet ... and Pipe Springs got its name. A companion — likely not a Mormon — was reduced to chewing his tobacco.

The constant-flowing spring emerges on the Markagunt Plateau close to Vermillion Cliffs, which face south. Here, the lofty Arizona Strip has sloped down from its 9,200-foot elevation along the Grand Canyon to about 5,000 feet. The area is fairly temperate, with mild winters and hot summers.

The site was used only as a camping spot until 1863, when James W. Whitmore and Robert McIntyre established headquarters for a cattle ranch. A dugout of earth and juniper logs served as living quarters. In January 1866 both men were killed while pursuing Navajo and Paiute Indians in an effort to regain stolen livestock.

Others attempted ranching in this area of abundant forage. They sought to use the spring's clear, cold and steady flow. Raiding Navajos made such stock raising ventures extremely hazardous. Within a few months, three members of the Berry family, living at nearby Short Creek (now Colorado City) were slain by marauding tribesmen.

Pipe Springs was abandoned during the summer of 1866, but was used the following year by the Utah Territorial Militia as a base for operations against the Navajos.

By 1870, Pipe Springs was again a factor in the planned expansion of the Mormon Church. President Brigham Young and his counsellors saw it as a strategic spot on which to build a ranch and dairy to supply nearby settlers sent by the church. Anson Perry Win-

son was chosen to superintend the ranch and to build a protecting fort at the springs.

Winsor built well and wisely. The stone structure, a combination of living quarters and fortification, was erected in a manner to enclose the all-important spring. Water must be available in case of siege; nor must there be the possibility of the spring being poisoned or polluted by enemies.

The stone building became known as Winsor's Castle. It was never attacked, and served as a ranch house until 1923, when, with a 40-acre site, it became a national monument.

Today, Pipe Springs offers an interesting and cooling interlude in an arid land. There are large pools, many trees and convenient picnic areas. Small animals and a variety of birds can be watched or studied. The adjacent old ranch buildings speak of a rough and Spartan way of pioneer living. Winsor Castle, the main fort building, is in reasonably good repair and open for guided tours.

Here, behind loop-holed walls, the first telegraph station in Arizona was housed in 1871. Mrs. David King Udall, a missionary, operated the key. Much of the original furniture remains.

Moving from room to room, and about the central court, a visitor is apt to feel he or she is reverting to times past, sensing, perhaps, that a war-painted Navajo is scanning Pipe Springs from the shelter of encroaching Moccasin Terrace.

10/1/2000

Pipe Spring tells tale of desert ranching

For The Spectrum

PIPE SPRING, Ariz. — The water of Pipe Spring has made it possible for plants, animals and people to live in this dry, desert region. The national monument is rich in the history of those that dwelt here —

American Indian, early explorer and Mormon pioneers.

Ancestral Puebloans (Anasazi) and Kaibab Paiute Indians gathered grass seeds, hunted animals and raised crops near

• See PIPE SPRING on 3

PIPE SPRING

• Continued from 1

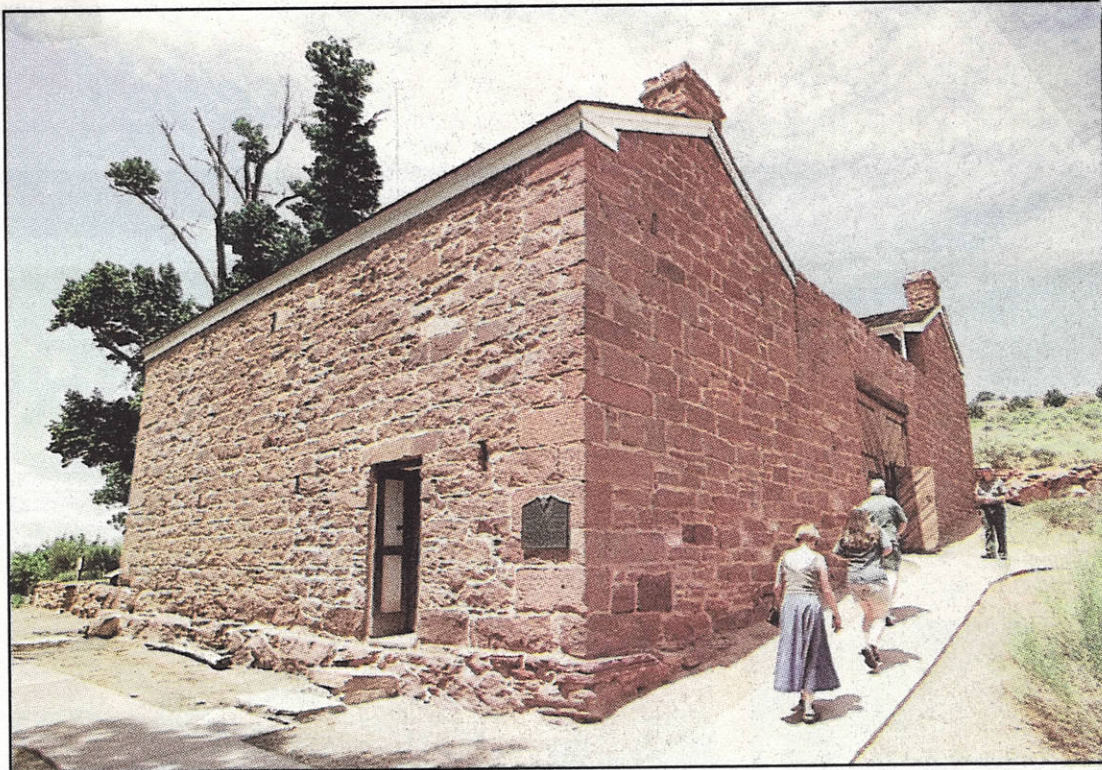
the springs for at least a thousand years.

In the early 1860s, Mormon pioneer James Whitmore began running cattle in the area and by the 1870s a fort was built over the main spring, laying claim to one of the few perennial springs on the Arizona Strip. The fort, called "Windsor Castle" after the first ranch manager, was built by the Mormon Church to be the headquarters of a large cattle ranching operation in the middle of the Kaibab Paiute territory.

This isolated outpost served as a way station for people traveling across the Arizona Strip. It also served as a refuge for polygamist wives during the 1880s and '90s as federal troops sought to enforce a ban on polygamy in the Utah Territory.

(Polygamy was a practice of early Mormon settlers; which was officially abandoned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the early 1890s. A prerequisite for the territory to become a state in 1896.)

Although their way of life was greatly impacted, the Paiute Indians continued to live in the area and by 1907 the Kaibab Paiute



Nick Adams / The Spectrum

Pipe Spring tells two tales — pioneer ranching in the Arizona Strip and the history of Kaibab Paiute Indians.

Indian Reservation was established, surrounding the privately owned Pipe Spring.

This site typifies the struggle between two cultures.

In 1923 the Pipe Spring Ranch was purchased and set aside as a national monument.

Today a visitor center, tours of Windsor Castle, "living history" demonstrations, an orchard and garden, and a half-mile trail offer a glimpse of American Indian and pioneer life in

the Old West.

The self-guided tour includes cabins, ponds, corals, orchard, garden and a small nature trail.

A giftshop operated by the Zion Natural History

Association, and a cafe and campground operated by the Kaibab Paiute tribe are located nearby.

For more information, call (520) 643-7105 or visit www.nps.gov/pisp.

Monument has interesting past

Pipe Spring National Monument remains one of the Southwest's least-known historical gems. Seldom crowded, Pipe Spring hosts only 65,000 visitors annually. Most passers-by hasten toward better-known parks in the region. Those who take time to explore the site enjoy a picturesque setting and informative excursions into the Old West.

Pipe Spring sits near Arizona Highway 389 between Hurricane, Utah, and Fredonia, Ariz. A drive of about three hours takes Southern Nevadans to the pioneer-era ranch, about 180 miles from Las Vegas. Follow Interstate 15 north into Utah, exiting toward Hurricane on state Highway 9. In Hurricane, turn on state Highway 59, which becomes Arizona Highway 389 at the state line.

Because of its reliable water, Pipe Spring invited visitation by a parade of people of many cultures, beginning with ancient indigenous people who farmed and hunted there, building pueblo-style villages nearby. Bands of Paiute people followed the early builders. Exploration and settling of the American West by Europeans brought Spanish padres, mountain men, explorers, soldiers, pioneers and ranchers to Pipe Spring.

Protected by the National Park Service since 1923, Pipe Spring National Monument preserves a portion of frontier history. Open daily except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day, Pipe Spring's summer hours are 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. From October through May, hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Expect to pay a \$3 entrance fee, waived for holders of various national park passes. Saturday is a fee-free day in all national parks in celebration of Founder's Day, marking the beginning of the National Park Service.

Start your visit in the visitor center where a video presentation introduces the park. Exhibits feature pioneer



Margo Bartlett Pesek

TRIP OF THE WEEK

and American Indian implements and artifacts. The Zion Natural History Association runs the well-stocked bookshop in the visitor center. Inquire about the current schedule of ranger talks, walks and living-history demonstrations offered during summer and on weekends the rest of the year. For more information, call the national monument at (928) 643-7105.

The national monument provides only picnic facilities near the visitor center and elsewhere on the grounds. Those who want to stay overnight near the park may stay in the nearby campground operated by the Kaibab Paiutes on reservation lands a half-mile from the visitor center. This campground includes 25 sites with full hookups and central showers. The Kaibab Paiutes also coordinate guided hikes into nearby Mu'uputs Canyon. The mile-long trail takes hikers close to ancient petroglyphs and early habitation sites. For campground information and hiking reservations contact the tribal office at (928) 643-7245.

Pipe Spring first came to the notice of Mormon settlers in 1858 when a missionary party led by frontiersman Jacob Hamblin camped there while journeying across the Colorado River to the Hopi pueblos. The spring got its name during that visit when Hamblin's brother, William, a noted marksman, shot the bowl out of a pipe placed on a boulder near the water. The group reported favorably on

the abundance of water and grass at the site.

A Mormon rancher, former Texan Dr. James M. Whitmore, and his helper, Robert McIntyre, brought the first cattle to the site in 1863. The men built a dugout for shelter, planted an orchard, captured spring water in ponds and erected corrals at Pipe Spring. In January 1866, marauding Navajos raiding stock killed both men a few miles from the spring.

During the 1860s, American Indian troubles threatened many struggling Mormon settlements. In response to the threat, Utah militia settled at Pipe Spring, bent on keeping the troublemakers south of the Colorado. During their tenure, they built stone barracks at Pipe Spring. The trouble came to an end with a treaty negotiated by Jacob Hamblin in the late 1860s.

Having acquired the land and water for the church from Whitmore's widow, Mormon leader Brigham Young ordered the development of Pipe Spring as a ranch for church tithing herds and a way station for travelers. The former militia barracks housed ranch superintendent Anson Winsor and his family during construction of a main house. Completed in 1872, the two-story, fortlike stone and timber structure soon gained the nickname "Winsor Castle."

Cleverly built right over the spring, the house always had water. The overflow ran through a basement dairy. Those living on the ranch as well as visitors enjoyed milk, butter, cream and cheese produced there. Very self-sufficient, the ranch at Pipe Spring provided meat, poultry, eggs, garden produce and orchard fruits.

Join a ranger for guided tours of the refurbished house scheduled each half-hour. Walk self-guiding trails to historic outbuildings, ponds, garden, orchard and corrals complete with horses and long-horned cattle.

Margo Bartlett Pesek's Trip of the Week column appears Sundays.

ADOT nears end of one repair, prepares another

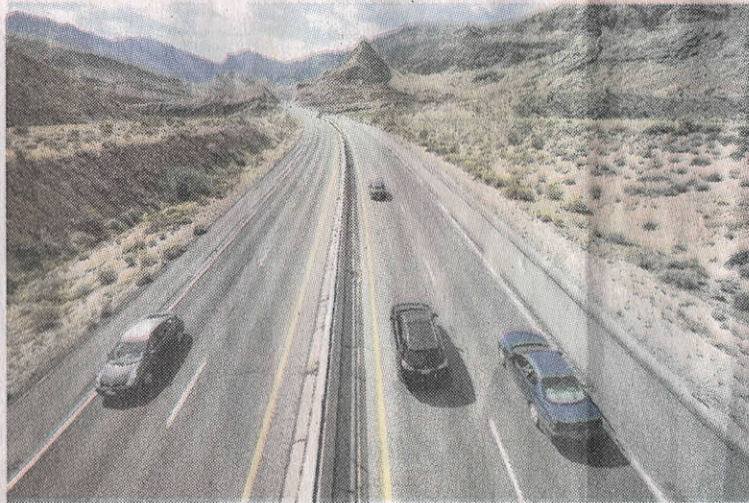
Tracy Worthington

Desert Valley Times

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) has finished major paving improvements between mile markers 13 to 29 on Interstate 15 in Arizona this month, with only final lane striping, place pavement markers and install rumble strips along the roadway left to be done within the next 30 days, said Dustin Krugel, an ADOT public information officer.

That's good news for all of the area commuters who have had to face delays in their travel times the past few months; however, by the end of the year the rehabilitation project on Virgin River Bridge No. 6 at milepost 16 will begin, said Krugel.

"That project will take two years to complete."



Traffic flows along Interstate 15 through the Virgin River Gorge Monday, Oct. 24, 2011. DESERT VALLEY TIMES

"This project was possible because ADOT was awarded federal funding to rehabilitate one of the eight bridges on Interstate 15 in the Virgin River Gorge in the northwest corner

of Arizona," he said.

ADOT is not waiting around, either, as they have already made moves to secure more grants for another bridge rehabilitation, he said.

"Earlier this month, ADOT submitted another federal grant application seeking \$24 million for another major bridge project on Virgin River Bridge No. 1 at milepost 10 in the fifth round of federal Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery — TIGER V — grant funds."

The total project cost is estimated at \$30 million, Krugel said.

In addition to the efforts to attain funding to replace bridges, ADOT is also planning more paving that will take place in 2015 of the area from mile markers 1 to 13, he said.

"When that is completed, the entire 29-mile-long Arizona portion of I-15 will have been repaved in the last two years."

ADOT has also moved forward on the pavement preservation and major bridge rehabilitation projects.

"ADOT began a \$4 million project to reconstruct and upgrade the existing Desert Springs (Farm Road) traffic interchange, which includes constructing a new underpass at milepost 9," Krugel said. "This project is slated to be completed this fall. A \$4 million bridge

deck repair project on Virgin River Bridges No. 3 and 7 is expected to go to bid soon with construction starting later this year."

From the looks of it, the future holds many more repairs to I-15, as "ADOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) initiated a study to identify possible improvements in the corridor for the 29-mile segment through Arizona from the Nevada state line to the Utah state line," he said. "Phase I of the study will include a feasibility report, preliminary engineering, environmental overview and an implementation plan for possible improvements. The study began in May 2012 and Phase I of the study will be completed very soon."

Phase II will follow based on funding availability for one or more construction projects and will consist of more detailed engineering design and an environmental document, he said.

The study will focus on the evaluation of potential improvements to or repairs of mainline bridges throughout the Virgin River Gorge.

"Operational and safety improvements to I-15 for the entire corridor will also be investigated. These investigations include possible shoulder improvements, rock fall containment enhancements and adding new climbing lanes," Krugel said.

Repaving project on Interstate 15 begins in Arizona

Desert Valley Times

PHOENIX — Commuters need to be aware; pavement improvement in the Virgin River Gorge on Interstate 15 begins this week, said an ADOT representative. Major traffic impacts are not expected until July 30 and traffic alerts will be issued as needed until the completion of the project.

On Monday, both directions of I-15 had shoulder closures between mileposts 12-13 so crews could install warning signs in preparation for today. From 3 a.m. to 7 p.m., southbound I-15 will be narrowed to one lane between mileposts 17-18 as crews begin preparations to repave the road. Speeds will be reduced to 35 miles per hour through the work zone.

The \$11.6 million project will repave Arizona's portion of Interstate 15 from the Virgin River Gorge to the Utah state line — between mileposts 13-29. The project is expected to be completed by the end of October, according to ADOT.

Despite being isolated from the rest of Arizona in the remote Arizona Strip I-15 remains notable for its scenic passage through the Virgin River Gorge, one of the engineering marvels of the Interstate Highway System when it was completed in 1973.

ADOT is currently conducting a feasibility study to identify needed improvements to I-15 through Arizona, including all eight of the Virgin River bridges, said Dustin Krugel, ADOT public relations officer. Last month ADOT successfully secured a \$21.6 million federal grant to rehabilitate one of the eight bridges in the Virgin River Gorge.



Traffic flows through the Virgin River Gorge on Interstate 15 where crews were scheduled to begin repaving work Monday. JUD BURKETT / DESERT VALLEY TIMES

Pipe Spring is a trip back in time

By Margo Bartlett Pesek
Special to the Review-Journal

Shaded from century-old cottonwood trees dapples the stone walls of the fort-like house at Pipe Spring. Fruit trees set out in pioneer times strive to bear in the orchards near the house. If you listen, you can hear the friendly chuckle of water as it courses from springs to ponds, to irrigation ditches, to channels into the house itself.

Pipe Spring National Monument lies at the base of the lovely Vermillion Cliffs in Arizona near the Utah border. Sage and grasslands sweep southward to the forested rim of the Grand Canyon. The far view is unchanged since those earlier days when stockmen trailed their livestock over roadless country to the promising grasslands and abundant water to be found at Pipe Spring.

Pipe Spring is easily reached by way of good, paved roads today. From Las Vegas, follow Interstate 15 north into Utah, a drive of about two hours. North of St. George, exit to follow U.S. Highway 9 to Hurricane. In Hurricane, take U.S. Highway 59, which becomes Arizona Highway 389 on the way to Pipe Spring. Overall distance from Las Vegas is about 180 miles.

In a thirsty, semi-arid land, water sources as abundant and dependable as Pipe Spring are rare. That water has always made the vicinity attractive. Pipe Spring was frequented long ago by prehistoric Indian people whose rock shelters and cliff dwellings are found throughout the region. Later Indians included Pipe Spring on their seasonal food-gathering forays. Early explorers likely appreciated the water there and the abundant grasses for their horses and mules. Later still, travelers on a well-established pioneer trail welcomed the sight of the trees and ponds at Pipe Spring as a place to break their dusty journeys.

Water and grass were certainly important considerations in the establishment of the first permanent settlement at the spring site by James M. Whitmore in 1863. In those days, grasses on the sweep of land around Pipe Spring grew shoulder high to a horse. Whitmore trailed his herds of cattle and sheep from St. George, then an infant town in isolated country. Whitmore built a dugout dwelling at the spring to house himself and his herders until they could erect something better.

Trip of the week

They never got the chance. Events far from the peaceful springs caught up to him. When federal troops were removed from the West to the Civil War battlefields back east, troubles with various Indian tribes began to break out. Among retaliatory measures taken was the wholesale removal of certain tribes to reservations far from their homelands. In 1864, a major move against the Navajo in Arizona resulted in the forcible relocation of thousands of Indians, many of whom died en route. Several thousand eluded the net of soldiers, however. Dispossessed, their crops destroyed and herds captured or slaughtered, these Indians scattered in hungry, angry, marauding bands. The farmlands, orchards, livestock herds, and homes of the Mormon pioneers in Northern Arizona and Southern Utah were natural targets.

Crossing the Colorado River, the Navajos raided northwards. Kanab was attacked in December 1865. In January 1866, James Whitmore and

his brother-in-law, Robert McIntyre, were murdered not far from Pipe Spring. The raids were so frequent and so fierce that isolated communities were abandoned as their people hurried back to larger towns like St. George. The raids and reprisal pursuits by militia units continued until treaties in 1868 and 1870 settled most of the trouble.

Militiamen held Pipe Spring for a while, adding stone out-buildings to what Whitmore had built there. Then the Mormon Church acquired Pipe Spring from Whitmore's widow to serve as headquarters for a livestock operation. Herds of cattle, sheep, and horses prospered on the Pipe Spring range. In 1870, stone masons fashioned the native stone into sturdy, two-story dwellings facing each other across a courtyard with protective walls and gates large enough for teams and wagons to be driven inside. The house was built with defense in mind, but it never had to be defended.

Pipe Spring was run as a ranch successfully for many years. Its orchards, gardens, fish ponds, and dairy helped to

make the settlement nearly self-sufficient. Water from the springs was fed through the dairy inside the "fort," where milk, butter, cream, and cheese were produced. Many a traveler left Pipe Spring well-fed on the variety of food grown and produced there.

The site was recognized as an important pioneer memorial when it was added to the lands held by the National Park Service in 1923. The house has been restored and refurbished with pioneer-era furniture and implements. Gardens and orchards flourish with fruits and vegetables like those grown in pioneer times. Costumed volunteers demonstrate pioneer skills like weaving, quilting, candle-making, and baking in the ovens of the old wood stove. Today, trip to Pipe Spring is a step back into yesteryear.

Mt. Trumbull cemetery tells unique story of harsh land

There is something sublime about a country cemetery. One I looked at recently is 60 miles south of St. George and west of Mt. Trumbull at what is known as Bundyville. Hilltop markers here stand regal (and somewhat lonely) as they intercept the incessant wind of the Arizona Strip.

These cemetery markers tell a unique story of life in a harsh land. Some of them unfold in Lyman Hafen's "Far From Cactus Flat." (Cactus Flat was a former nickname for the village which surrounds the white school house at the corner of Main Street and Poverty Mountain road.) How Poverty Mountain got its name can be surmised; ranchers fought a constant battle to keep cows and water in the same zip code. For some it resulted in more dream than destiny.



Hartt Wixom
The Great Outdoors

The day I visited the Mt. Trumbull cemetery (named for the mountain looming to the east of town by Maj. John Wesley Powell in honor of a senator friend), a burial was about to take place. The man to be honored had many friends willing to drive more than 150 miles one way from Fredonia. Half of it was across back roads. Dozens and dozens of cars and more cars wound their way along the dusty road toward the final resting place. Wind whipped the dust for miles.

I have the utmost respect for all who face the rugged

challenges nature can throw at them in such a place...and not only survive, but flourish. A wise man once said you cannot change nature; you can only obey her. Those who manage to do so reap a rich reward.

But such markers remind me of more than the fact someone has passed on. The tragedy of it is that too often they pass on without the living really getting to know them. Sometimes they possess an essence in their lives of special interest to us. If we only knew it.

For example, long after my grandfather died, I learned about the rugged outdoor life he led. Invited to leave home by his step-mother at age 17, he sought his fortune among the Piute



Hartt Wixom / For The Spectrum & Daily News

• See **CEMETERY** on E4

The Mt. Trumbull (Bundyville) Cemetery on the Arizona Strip.



Hartt Wixom / ForThe Spectrum & Daily News

Every grave marker has a special story. This one includes the founding of Bundyville.

CEMETERY

• Continued from E1

Indians of Southern Utah. He worked on cattle ranches near Bundyville, breaking broncs, living among outlaws and yet managing to stay out of trouble. He lost an eye and a finger on barbed wire fences but living in primitive conditions, found no doctor for relief.

In later life, he moved his family to Canada and finding it difficult to make a living farming, spent the winters skinning frozen cattle carcasses. Diaries tell of moving across Montana into Alberta, hearing timber wolves howl at night and trying to keep them away from the few livestock driven before a covered wagon. Returning to the Snake River area of Idaho,

they caught rainbow trout on occasion, although none of the family really became adept at it.

Josiah loved Boy Scouting, earning nearly all of the merit badge available in the early 1900s, including bee keeping and camping. He was born in Pine Valley before his family moved to Middleton. His grave marker is in Logan. But I never even visited it until last year. Several times I visited these grandparents in their cabin where they loved to paint such waterfowl scenes as mallard ducks settling down in sunlit ponds. Something of deep interest to me. Yet, I never even had the smarts to ask them any questions about their lives. My loss.

I remember the same every time I see a cemetery. I think of the many stories buried beneath those

markers. And how many might have been shared for the asking.

Whatever one's interest — and who isn't interested in how an older generation met their struggles and adversities — a relative or perhaps a friend at one time likely embraced it. Teddy Roosevelt said it best: "We don't have to learn everything by our own experience."

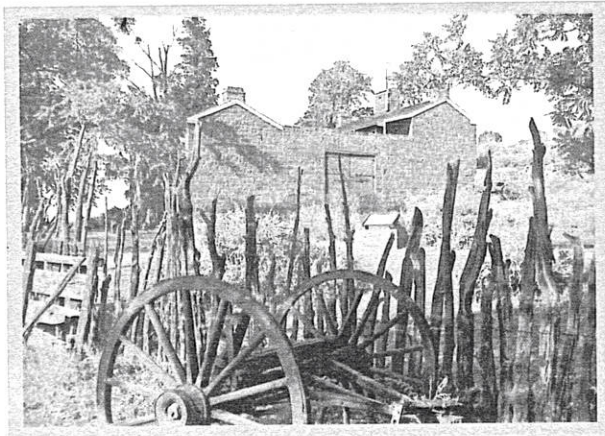
Many who study cemetery records are seeking out their genealogy. But perhaps we can also learn from our predecessors...while they are still alive. In my own case, that strikes home most vividly when I see a cemetery in a rugged setting. It reminds me of the grandfather I didn't know.

Hartt Wixom covers the outdoors for *The Spectrum & Daily News*. Contact him at sports@thespectrum.com.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Pipe Spring National Monument



Pipe Spring



Winsor Castle at Pipe Spring National Monument.

Pipe Spring National Monument, a little known gem of the National Park System, is rich with American Indian, early explorers and Mormon pioneer history. The water of Pipe spring has made it possible for plant, animals, and people to live in this dry, desert region. Ancestral Puebloans and Kaibab Paiute Indians gathered grass seeds, hunted animals, and raised crops near the springs for at least 1,000 years. In the 1860s Mormon pioneers brought cattle to the area. By 1872 a fort (Winsor Castle) was built over the main spring and a large cattle ranching operation was established. This isolated outpost served as a way station for people traveling across the Arizona Strip, that part of Arizona separated from the rest of the state by the Grand Canyon. It also served as a refuge for polygamist wives during the 1880s and 1890s. Although their way of life was greatly impacted, the Paiute Indians continued to live in the area and by 1907 the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation was established, surrounding the privately owned Pipe Spring ranch. In 1923 the Pipe Spring ranch was purchased and set aside as a national monument. Today the Pipe Spring National Monument-Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians Visitor Center and Museum explains the human history of the area over time. Daily tours of Winsor Castle, summer "living history" demonstration, and a half-mile trail offer a glimpse of American Indian and pioneer life in the Old West.

Travel back to the days of the pioneers

A walk through Pipe Spring National Monument in the Arizona Strip can carry a visitor back to the late 1800's.

Pipe Spring, as it is known today, was once home to Dr. James M.

Whitmore, Anson P. Winsor and John Wesley Powell (1858 - 1888). The natural spring goes back for hundreds of years even to the time when nomadic Indian tribes passed through to fill their jugs with water and to

spend time in the area hunting for game. The prehistoric groups left only remnants of their homes.

Later, ancestors of today's Paiutes came to the area, apparently using the land for hunting game and the

gathering of pinion nuts, grass seeds, and prickly pear.

The first known European explorers to pass through were Catholic Fathers Francisco Dominguez and Silvestre Veliz de Escalante, who in 1776 camped eight miles south on their way to Santa Fe from Provo.

From Pipe Spring, the Fathers passed through House Rock Valley, around the Vermillion Cliffs, over the ridges at Lee's Ferry, and finally crossed the Colorado River north of Page.

Missionaries came

In October, 1858, Mormon missionaries on their way to the Hopi villages came upon the spring, and opened the way for other Mormons to settle in the area.

Five years later in 1863, Dr. Whitmore, a convert to Mormonism and a cattleman from Texas, began a ranch at the spring.

He and his herder, Robert McIntyre, built temporary shelters. Later they built a fence, added a pond, and planted grapes. In 1866, both men were killed by Navajo raiders who also drove the Mormon pioneers to villages east of the Virgin River.

In 1868, the Utah Militia moved to the spring to keep the Navajo raiders away. Meanwhile, between 1864 and

1868, most of the Navajos were taken by the federal government to Ft. Sumner in New Mexico to be resettled as farmers.

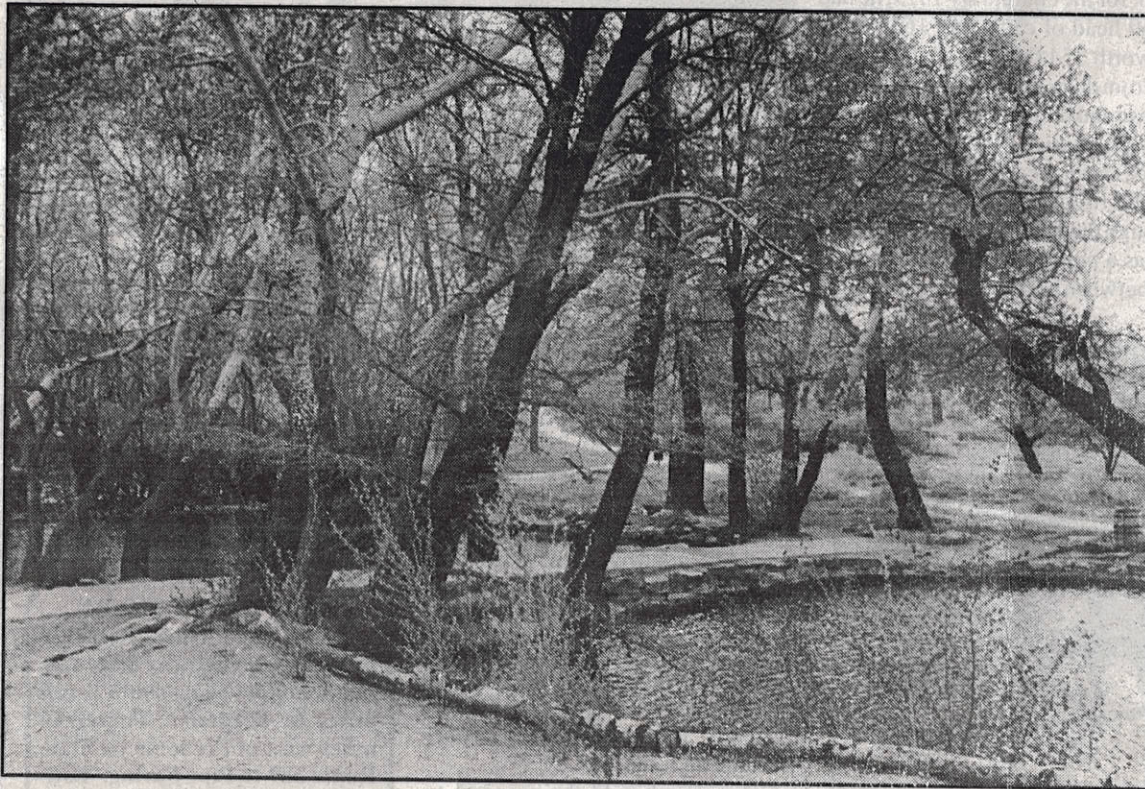
However, some of the Navajos under the leadership of Hoskinini escaped the 1864 federal roundup by hiding along the San Juan River near Navajo Mountain. The U.S. Army under the command of Col. Kit Carson was unable to capture them.

By 1870, peace was restored in the area, and the Mormon pioneers returned to Pipe Spring. Mormon Missionary Jacob Hamblin and Colorado River Explorer John Wesley Powell signed a peace treaty with the Navajos in Ft. Defiance.

Previously in 1868, the Navajos had signed a treaty with the federal government after they were freed from Ft. Sumner. They returned through "the long walk" to Ft. Defiance, which is just north of Window Rock, Ariz.

Plans for a ranch

In 1870, Mormon leader Brigham Young designated Pipe Spring as the ranch location for cattle received as payment of tithing to the church. In September, Young, Hamblin, and Powell met at Pipe Spring to make plans for building a fort, which would protect the natural spring and the



(photo by Diane Shumate, "The Spirit Catcher")

families who were called to care for and run the ranch.

Anson P. Winsor was appointed superintendent of the ranch. Using a rock quarry from the nearby mesa, he completed construction of the buildings by 1872. Local members of the church helped with the work. Their contributions were accepted as payment of tithing. Today, the two, two-story buildings remain, bearing the name of "the Winsor Castle." A courtyard divides them, and they are protected by high walls on the east and west sides.

The main part of the building, both upstairs and downstairs, is on the north side where the Winsor family lived and entertained. The buildings are quiet, but the old beds, stoves,

dressers, sewing machine and dishes, which are preserved inside, create a picture of the people who once lived there. The building across the courtyard from the main house has additional bedrooms and a telegraph room.

Natural spring

Downstairs, on the west side, is a room built for the spring, which still runs today. It is preserved, complete with a tub, dipping pans, and buckets. A room to the east of the spring was for making cheese. The spring itself is piped under the south wall into two outside ponds. A garden is to the south of the ponds.

Main entry is through the east side into the courtyard. Directly across from the entrance is a blacksmith

shop, and a harness room. Beyond them are corrals which are built with cedar poles. One other building is to the west of the castle. It was once used as a bunkhouse by Powell and his survey crew.

As superintendent, Winsor received cattle collected by the church as tithing. He also purchased livestock for the church. By 1879, he had 2,269 head of cattle and 162 horses all worth \$54,000.

From dairy milk, Winsor produced cheese and butter. The herd produced beef. All were delivered to the tithing office in St. George.

The tithing ranch was continued through the 1880's. During the years, it was a popular stopover for travelers between St. George and Mormon



(photo by Diane Shumate, "The Spirit Catcher")

towns in southern Utah and northern Arizona.

It became part of the "Honeymoon Trail," traveled by couples who came from the Mormon settlements and were married in the St. George Temple and other temples. Around 1888, the church was threatened with confiscation of property by federal officials after Mormon polygamy became an issue.

The church sold the property to rancher D. F. Saunders. Then in 1906, Jonathan Heaton and Sons of Moccasin bought it. They kept it until 1923

when the National Park Service purchased it. President Warren G. Harding proclaimed it a national monument on May 31, 1923.

HOW TO GET THERE

From Page, travel north 75 miles on US Highway 89 to Kanab. Follow signs south seven miles to Fredonia. Travel 14 miles west of Fredonia on State Route 389 to Pipe Spring. Estimated travel time is approximately three hours 15 minutes round trip driving time.

(photo by Diane Shumate, "The Spirit Catcher")

