

# Adventures in **Millard County** Utah



[www.millardcountytravel.com](http://www.millardcountytravel.com)





The Board of Millard County Commissioners welcomes you to Millard County, heart of the Great Basin.

Our county seat, Fillmore, was the original capital of the Territory of Deseret which later became the State of Utah. Fillmore was geographically centered in the Territory which encompassed most of the Great Basin composed of Utah and parts of Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, California and Oregon. The Great Basin lies in the western United States. Over 100 smaller basins wherein no water flows to the oceans make up this unique geologic and geographic area.

Millard County presents visitors with the high desert regions of the Great Basin. Our wide open spaces include:

- Sweeping desert vistas
- Mountain peaks and remote arroyos
- Geologic remains of an Ice Age lake—sand dunes, ancient beaches, salt flats
- Off-road trail systems
- Conifer forests; sagebrush and greasewood ranges; shaded streams and rugged canyons.
- Volcanic upthrusts and an extinct volcano
- Rock hounding sites—trilobites, semi-precious gems, minerals
- Solitary places removed from civilization
- Unique animals and plants—mustangs, pronghorn antelope, curlews and three-leaf sumac
- Museums, historic forts and sites
- Vibrant farming communities
- Thriving small cities and quaint towns
- Opportunities to explore and discover

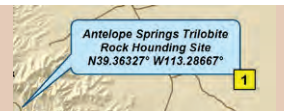
This publication has been created to make a visit to Millard County easy and enjoyable. There are places of interest marked, but not totally defined. You should find them interesting to “discover” for yourself.

We invite you to share our backyard. We enjoy it and we are certain you will too.

Commissioner Dean Draper  
Commissioner Alan Roper  
Commissioner James Withers



## Key to Day Trip sites



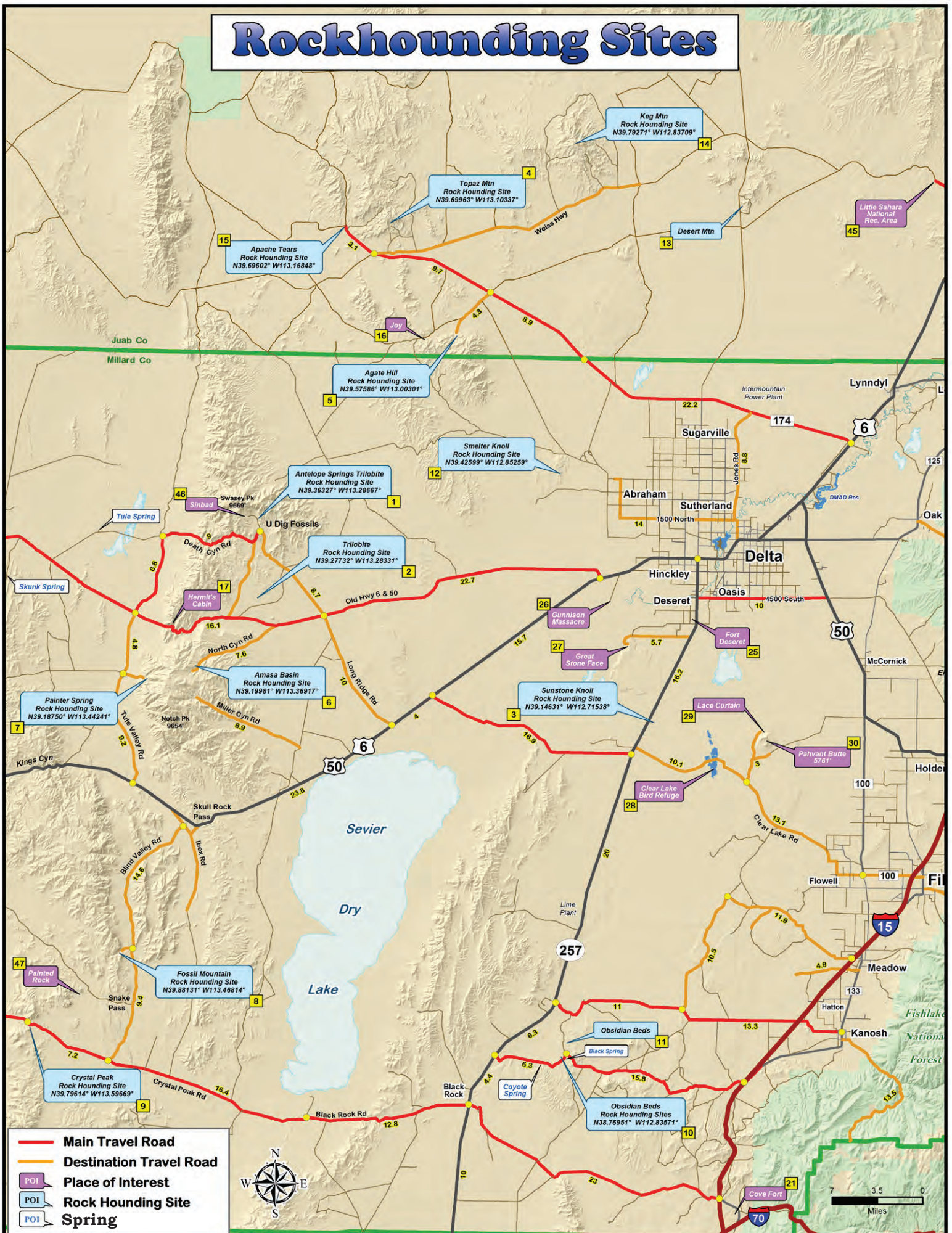
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- 2 Trilobite Rock Hounding site
- 3 Sunstone Knoll Rock Hounding site
- 4 Topaz Mountain Rock Hounding site
- 5 Agate Hill Rock Hounding site
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**Cover photo: Kings Canyon #19 Center Map**



# Rockhounding Sites





## Day Trip 1

### Antelope Springs Trilobite Rock Hounding site

**Antelope Springs area**  
**(GPS N 39.37512 - W 113.29404)**  
**One of the best places on earth for trilobite fossils**  
**Wheeler Formation and nearby**  
**(GPS 39.353120-113.279585)**



Cambrian trilobites, quartz, orthoclase, garnet, diopside, vesuvianite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite.

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot  
Starting at Delta, this tour will follow U S 6 & 50 west.

#### How to get there:

Take U.S. 6 & 50 west from Delta toward the Utah/ Nevada border. After traveling 32 miles one will see a sign on the north side of the road indicating Antelope Springs and a commercial trilobite fossil site. Follow the gravel road for approximately 20 miles. The Antelope Springs area in the Wheeler Amphitheater offers both public and private quarries, so make sure you know where you are. The private quarries are well marked. These private areas charge a fee to dig, but can almost guarantee that you will find trilobites. Other sites can be found along the gravel roads to the south.

A solitary Lombardy poplar marks the old homestead at Antelope Springs. Along the main road going north of this tree is the site of the Antelope Springs Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp established in the 1930s. The road will make a right turn to the left along the north edge of the camp. Follow the road up the mountain to get to Sinbad and more trilobite hunting areas.

### Collecting on BLM lands:

The casual rockhound or collector may take small amounts of fossils, gemstones, and rocks from unrestricted federal lands in Utah without obtaining a special permit if collection is for personal, non-commercial purposes.

Petrified wood may be collected for non-commercial use only from public lands up to 25 pounds plus one piece of any size per day with a yearly limit of 250 pounds.

Collection in large quantities or for commercial purposes requires a permit, lease or license from the BLM.

### Collecting on School Trust lands:

Most state lands are administered by the Schools and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. A rockhounding permit is required to collect on these lands. An annual permit is \$10.00 per person or \$200.00 per family. Up to 25 pounds per day plus one piece per person is allowed.

School Institutional and Trust Lands Administration, 675 East 500 South, Suite 500, Salt Lake City, UT 84102 or <http://trustlands.utah.gov/resources>.

## Day Trip 2

### Sunstone Knoll

**north of the Clear Lake road on Hwy 257**  
**(GPS 39.147770-112.713437)**

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

Featuring the same semi-precious stones as Oahu's Diamond Head, Sunstone Knoll offers a chance to gather a gem as a souvenir. Collect sunstones (transparent yellowish labradorite crystals) on the flats surrounding the knoll. Sunstone Knoll is 11 miles south of Deseret on Hwy 257 east of the railroad tracks.







## **Pahvant Butte (Sugarloaf)**

(GPS 39.1316 – W 112.5521)

Rises 740 feet above the valley floor

### **Accessible by:**

SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

**Lace Curtain** - a unique geological feature at Pahvant Butte, perfect stop for photographs or a picnic.

On the north side of Pahvant Butte, molten lava erupted and flowed into Ice Age Lake Bonneville. That eruption is frozen in time as the hot lava-resembling dripping wax



froze in place. This 15,500 year-old basalt lace curtain awaits your visit.



**Sugarloaf Crater** – on the west side of the butte a deep wash has eroded down and out from the volcanic crater. ATVs and four-wheel drive vehicles can

ascend the two-track road up into the crater. Several acres of clay fill the bowl of the crater. On a knoll to the south stand the concrete pylons left over from Hood's 1922 Wind Generator. To the north are



the steeply sloping yellow-brown tuff walls of the crater

## **Hood's Wind Generator**



In 1922, A.H. Hood began constructing a wind-powered electric generator atop Pahvant Butte. A gigantic single turbine set on a circular track to face the wind was envisioned.

It was never completed. The concrete pillars and generator house still remain to be seen.

## **Pot Mountain**

formerly known as Dunderburg Butte.

(GPS N 39.1294031 – W 112.7735621)

### **Accessible by:**

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

Also rising above the waves of Lake Bonneville was Pot Mountain a few miles west of Pahvant Butte. Three small basalt formations rest atop a wave-flattened mesa 350 feet above the valley floor. The curved basalt outcrop on the north forms the spout of this teapot while the top formations form the lid handle.





## Day Trip 3

### Topaz Mountain Rock Hounding site

Topaz Mountain area

(GPS N 39.712721 – W 113.107856)



#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot

Topaz, Red beryl, Apache tears, bixbyite, pseudobrookite, hematite, spessartite garnet, chalcedony, amethyst.

#### How to get there:

Topaz Mountain

Starting at Delta, follow US 6 north about 11 miles to the Brush Wellman Road. Turn west and travel 38 miles



until you reach the Topaz Mountain sign. Turn north on the dirt road and drive about two miles, then turn west toward Topaz Mountain.

Topaz, Utah's state gem, is a semi-precious gemstone occurring as very hard, transparent crystals in a variety of colors. The crystals at Topaz Mountain are naturally amber colored, but become colorless after exposure to sunlight. The crystals formed within cavities in the rhyolite, a volcanic rock which erupted approximately six to seven million years ago during the Tertiary Period.

Coves along the east side of **Topaz Mountain** contain garnets and other crystals. Apache tears (obsidian nodules) can be found off the south west side of **Topaz Mountain**.

**Agate Hill** offers excellent agate in many colors. Follow US 6 as if going to Topaz Mountain. After travelling approximately 31 miles west on Hwy 174 there will be a road heading southwest from the main highway. Follow it for about 3 miles to where a dirt road forks south.

Follow the dirt road for 1.4 miles to its end. Tan, red and white agate is scattered over the top of the large hill to the west.



## Day Trip 4

### Mahogany, Snowflake and Black Obsidian

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot

#### Obsidian Pit



#### How to get there:

Starting at Fillmore, follow I-15 south to exit 146 south of Kanosh. Cross the freeway to the east and turn south

on the first frontage road. Travel south to a bridge crossing the freeway to the west. Follow this gravel road bearing west for approximately 26 miles.

Or, take US 6&50 west of Delta to SR 257 and turn south. Travel about 43 miles, passing the Graymont lime plant, to the sign saying "Kanosh 26" (miles). Turn east. Travel east on the dirt road.

Obsidian can be found on the hillsides and on the roadbeds near Coyote Spring and Black Spring. East of Black Spring on the main gravel road one will drive down into a depression. A large BLM sign indicates the route to Kanosh. A gravel/dirt road leads to the north behind this sign. Take the north road and then turn east at the first side road going east. Drive up the hill and over the crest. Collect your own mahogany obsidian at this community pit. Permit required for more than 250 lbs per person per year.









## Day Trip 5

### Volcanic Remnants



An enjoyable way to experience the volcanic geological history of Millard County. Good for scrambling and photo opportunities, but please note the road conditions and be aware of your limitations. The Black Rock Desert is a volcanic area, or volcanic field, covering more than 700 square miles in eastern Millard County. Episodic volcanic activity has occurred here from a couple million years ago up to a few centuries ago, leaving intriguing landforms and features including volcanic cones, lava tubes, pressure ridges, and craters.

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

#### How to get there:

From I-15, take either Fillmore exit, then go down Main Street and turn west on 400 North (State Route 100). Cross the I-15 overpass (where 400 N turns into 500 N to Flowell) and go 5.9 miles to 4600 West (Pahvant Heritage Trail). At this intersection you can access the northern **Ice Springs lava flows, Devils Kitchen, and Pahvant Butte (Sugarloaf)** by turning right and going north and west to Clear Lake Road, or

you can access the southern **Ice Springs lava flows, Tabernacle Hill, and White Mountain** by turning left and going south and west along the perimeter of the Ice Springs lava flows to 2300 South.

Starting at Fillmore, this tour will follow SR 100 and gravel roads.

### Lava Tubes and Tabernacle Hill

(GPS N38.90996 – W 112.5302)

**Tabernacle Hill** is reached by way of Lava Tubes Road, named for the caves in the area. The lava tubes, which extend for hundreds of yards, formed as the surface of lava streams cooled, solidified, and crusted over. The subterranean lava then vacated the tubes as the supply of lava diminished, leaving behind empty conduits. The central tuff ring, from which Tabernacle Hill gets its name, is a type of volcanic cone made of ash and grittier fragments (lapilli) created by explosive eruptions caused by the interaction of basaltic magma and shallow water. Only two-thirds of Tabernacle Hill's original 3,000-foot-diameter cone remains; the northwest side has been



Lava Tubes

obliterated by eruptions. The central caldera within the tuff ring is surfaced with pressure ridges and domes, which are elliptical mounds that commonly split lengthwise along their crest as molten lava pushes upward on the solidified crust of the flow. (Source: Jim Davis, Utah Geological Survey)



Devil's Kitchen





**Snowy Egrets forage in the shallow waters of Clear Lake**

## Day Trip 6

### Fort Deseret

(GPS 39.264852-112.653817)

#### Accessible by:

SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, some Family Cars, ATV

Fort Deseret (the Old Mud Fort) serves as a landmark of Mormon pioneer history and is the only remaining example of the many adobe forts built in Utah. It was built during the Black Hawk War of 1865. The walls were 10-feet high, 3-feet wide at the base and 1.5-feet at the top, resting on a lava rock foundation. The fort was completed in 18 days by 98 men. It was 550-feet square with bastions at the northeast and southeast corner, and portholes giving a view of each side. The fort was never attacked during the war.



### Great Stone Face

a basalt pillar 150 feet tall

(GPS 39.241376-112.749050)

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

Travel north on Hwy 257 from Sunstone Knoll, or south on Hwy 257 from Deseret south and west of Delta. At mile marker 63, turn west on the marked

gravel road. Travel for almost six miles to the north edge of the black lava beds. The gravel road loops around the west side of the hill ending at a small parking area. Trail leads to a geological feature said to resemble Mormon prophet Joseph Smith. Also look for the Great Stone Face petroglyphs at the bottom of the hill.

From Delta, go west on US 6&50 to Hwy 257. Turn south toward Deseret and Milford. Drive 13 miles south to the Clear Lake turnoff. Turn east over the railroad tracks. Reverse the route taken from Fillmore.



### Clear Lake Wildlife Management Area

(GPS 39.105128-112.630918)

To an early explorer, it must have looked like another desert mirage, a dream. But, Clear Lake is a genuine wetland fed by more than 100 natural springs. Active management enhances the 6,150 acres of wetland and upland habitats. It is a critical stopover point and important nesting area for waterfowl and shorebirds. Clear Lake hosts tens of thousands of birds of nearly 100 species annually. These species include Harrier hawks, Canada geese, various ducks and avocets and other wading species.

### Devil's Kitchen Petroglyph Site

Hundreds of rock art panels on a long basalt outcrop. Explore and enjoy, but please be respectful of these fragile traces of our heritage. Climbing on or touching the rock art can irrevocably damage images that have survived thousands of years.



## Day Trip 7

### Amasa Basin Rock Hounding site Miller Canyon Rock Hounding site



#### Accessible by:

SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, some Family Car, ATV

A granitic upthrust in the middle of a limestone formation provides many rock hounding opportunities, as well as scenic delights. The following can be found in the House Range from Notch Peak through the Amasa Basin:

Albite, Biotite, Diopside, Garnet, Molybdenite, Gold, Pyrite, Quartz, Scheelite, Tourmaline, Tremolite, Vesuvianite, and Wollastonite

Amasa Basin also provides approximately 33 miles of ATV trails ranging from easy to very difficult. The trailhead is in Miller Canyon. Another approach is through North Canyon.

#### Accessible by:

SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, some Family Cars, ATV, Foot, Horse

#### Old Hwy 6 Locations

- Marjum Pass (GPS N 39.25439 – W 113.36136)
- Miller Canyon (GPS N 39.18467 – W 113.37302)
- Sawtooth Canyon (GPS N 39.13189 – W 113.34913)
  - Amasa Basin (GPS 39.192963-113.382343)
  - North Canyon (GPS N 39.2166 – W 113.3314)



Klondike Mine  
Miller Canyon





*Marjum Pass*

## Day Trip 8

### Painter Spring Rock Hounding site

This area is located on the west side of the House Range in the Tule Valley. It is located in the same pink granite upthrust as is the Amasa Basin. Large boulders are strewn across the landscape, some in fanciful forms to be seen by the eye and the imagination.

#### Accessible by:

SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, some Family Cars, ATV, Foot, Horse

#### Old Hwy 6

**Marjum Pass (GPS N 39.25439 – W 113.36136)**

**Hermit's Cabin (GPS N 39.2477 – W 113.4036)**



The Hermit's Cabin is at elevation of 5,581 feet above sea level. The Hermit's Cabin was constructed by Bob Stinson. Upon returning home from WWI learned his sweetheart married another man. Heartbroken, he trav-

eled west. While making his way through the Marjum Pass just 45 miles from Delta Bob's vehicle broke down. He located a small natural cave in a side canyon. Stinson walled in the front of the cave creating the Hermit's Cave House, or Hermit's Cabin.

The Hermit of Marjum Pass made a living keeping the pass clear of debris on Old Highway 6 & 50. He also trapped bobcats and coyotes, mixed poisons for the government to kill grasshoppers, and raised some sheep. Some of Stinson's visitors were invited to sample his home brew. Stinson passed away sev-

eral years ago, but his rustic home still stands.

Please protect the Hermit's Cave for many more generations. Please don't lean on the walls and don't leave your mark in anyway. Always pack out your trash.

Driving Directions: Travel west from Delta on 6&50 for 32 miles. Turn right on the Long Ridge Reservoir road. Travel north on the gravel road for 10.4 miles to a 4-way intersection. Turn left and drive west 12.8 miles to Marjum Pass. The rock house is located in a narrow canyon, which is the last small side canyon on the north side of the Marjum Pass Road.

### Painter Spring

**(GPS N 39.1854 – W 113.4415)**

Continuing west through Marjum Pass one comes to an intersection. Turn left to go to the Painter Springs road.

A large water tank and reservoir mark the place to turn east toward Painter Spring. The following can be found in the area:

Albite, Biotite, Diopside, Garnet, Molybdenite, Gold, Pyrite, Quartz, Scheelite, Tourmaline, Tremolite, Vesuvianite, and Wollastonite.





## Day Trip 9



### Fossil Mountain Rock Hounding site

#### Accessible by:

SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, some Family Cars, ATV

World-famous Fossil Mountain lies in western Millard County located at the southern end of the Confusion Range. Early Ordovician fossil-bearing rock from six distinct rock formations roughly 485 to 470 million years old are to be found: the House Limestone; Fillmore Formation; Wah Wah Limestone; Juab Limestone; Kanosh Shale; and Lehman Limestone. Invertebrate fossil specimens to be found include: brachiopods, bryozoans, cephalopods, conodonts, corals, echinoderms, gastropods,

graptolites, ostracods (bivalved crustacean), pelecypods, trilobites, and sponges: perhaps the most diverse accumulation of fossils in one small area anywhere.

Latitude: 38.87583: Longitude: -113.46861: Elevation: 6649 ft.



**Pronghorn Antelope are found throughout Millard County**



## Day Trip 10

### Crystal Peak Rock Hounding site Crystal Peak (GPS 38.791712-113.598697)



#### Accessible by:

SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, Family Car, ATV

Nearly 1,000 feet of the Tunnel Spring Tuff, erupted from a nearby caldera about 35 million years ago, makes up Crystal Peak in the Wah Wah Mountains, Millard County. Crystal Peak is visible many miles away as its startling white color varies from

that of the surrounding landscape.

This white mountain is believed to be the remnant of a large volcano. Quartz crystals and other rocks and minerals are embedded in the tuff. Pumice is present in the formation. Eroded holes in the face of the mountain attest to the forces of nature sculpting the peak by removing the softer pumice. Nearby in the Burbank Hills are Devonian to Permian carbonate rocks, named after Margie Burbank Clay, the wife of local Judge E. W. Clay. Fossils include fusulinaceans (fossil shells which can have either one or multiple chambers, some quite elaborate) and stromatoporoids (fossilized sponges).



## Day Trip 11

### Wild Horse Viewing on the West Desert

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot  
Obsidian Pit

Wild horses can still be found running free on Millard County's west desert. Over 300 free roaming mustangs live on approximately 500,000 acres of public lands.

In 1971, the United States Congress passed the Wild Free-Roaming Wild Horse and Burro Act declaring these animals as "living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West" protecting them from capture, harassment, branding, or death. It placed them under the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM manages four Herd Management Areas (HMAs) in the county. These HMA areas are established for the purposes of managing wild horses and populations acceptable within BLM Multiple Use policies. Wild

horses can best be viewed in the Swasey HMA located approximately 50 miles west of Delta at the base of Swasey Mountain. The Middle Pond fed via a pipeline from Swasey Spring is the primary water source for horses on the east side of the mountain. Bring a pair of field glasses and scan the flats towards the base of the mountains north and south of the Middle Pond. Best times for viewing are late afternoon as horses travel to and from the pond for a drink. Other HMAs providing viewing opportunities are the Conger HMA, near Skunk Spring; and the Confusion HMA, located north of Cowboy Pass in the Confusion Mountains.





## Day Trip 12

### Smelter Knoll, Desert Mountain, Keg Mountain, Joy Mining District and Apache Tears Rock Hounding sites

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot

North and west of Delta are five areas offering remote geologic sites.



Rhyolite formations at Smelter Knoll offer pitted rock suitable for aquariums and flower pots. The remaining four places are located just above the Millard County line in Juab County. Keg Mountain and Desert Mountain are composed chiefly of extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks of Tertiary age. Lacus-

trine and alluvial deposits of Quaternary age cover the older rocks and fill in the valleys. Topaz, pseudobrookite, specular hematite, and bixbyite occur in cavities in the Keg Mountains Rhyolite.

Drive to the west end of the pavement passing Topaz Mountain. A gravel road will branch off of the main route to the left. Near this intersection one can find Apache Tears (round nodules of obsidian) scattered on the surface of the ground. Apache Tears form if water is present during the cooling of obsid-



*Grave at Joy*

ian lava.

Curved, onion-like fractures may form. If the central core does not get hydrated, that fresh obsidian core ends up being an Apache Tear.

## Day Trip 13



### Rock Climbing Cliffs on Ibex Hardpan

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot

Desert playas (hardpans) dot the floor of the Great Basin. An impervious layer of clay underlies the playa hence the name hardpan. Playas fill with water following desert storms. They are rendered impassible when wet. Temperatures soar in the summer.

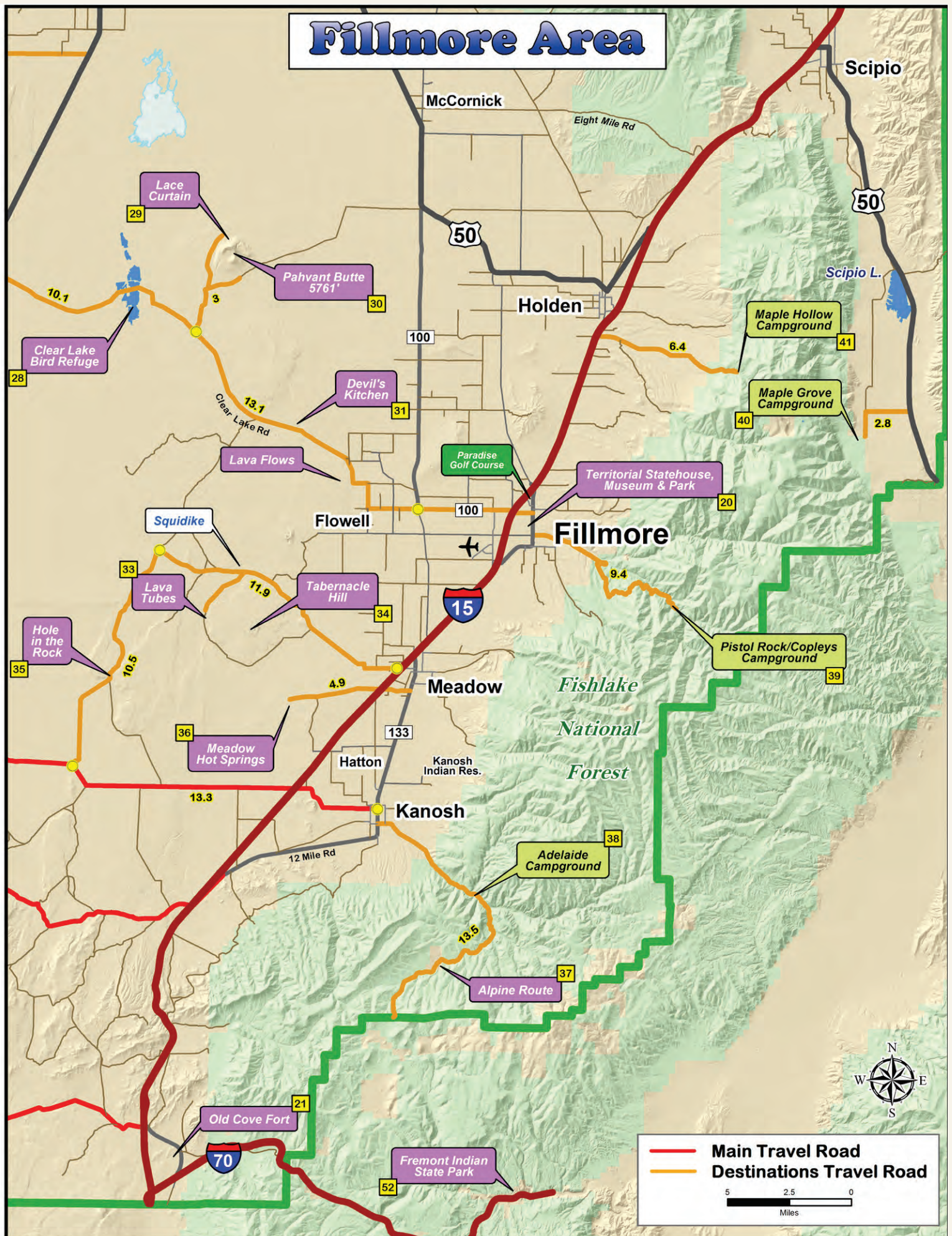
Visitors can admire the pristine beauty of the place and get up close and personal. The area is becoming world-famous among rock climbing enthusiasts.

Beautiful quartzite cliffs and boulders on the edge of the Ibex Hardpan in the southern Tule Valley are about 50 miles west of Hinckley. The huge cliff composing the Ibex Crag has companion boulders and cliffs in the immediate area.

By traveling to the west of the hardpan one can use the Blind Valley road to spend another part of the day at Fossil Mountain.



# Fillmore Area





## Day Trip 14

### Territorial Statehouse, Museum, Park

**Accessible by:** Family Car, SUVs

**Territorial Statehouse**  
(GPS N 38.967679 – W 112.325138)

Founded in 1851, Fillmore was Utah's first capital. Named after President Millard Fillmore to curry favor for early statehood, Fillmore lay at the center of the proposed state of Deseret. That state stretched from San Bernardino, CA, through much of the Great Basin into Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona and Nevada. A territorial capitol building was begun in 1852 at the center of this empire. Today's red sandstone building's original plans called for three levels and four wings, connected by a Moorish dome at the center. Only the south wing of Utah's oldest existing governmental building was completed. The existing portion was finished in time for the December 1855 meeting of the Territorial Legislature, which was the only full session held in the old statehouse. In December 1858, the seat of government was moved to Salt Lake City--long before statehood in 1896.

Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum offers a museum store and auditorium. Also, an All-American Rose Society Garden and picnic areas adjoin the museum. Two restored pioneer cabins and an 1867 stone schoolhouse are also located on the grounds. Camping and lodging facilities are located nearby.



## Day Trip 15



**Old Cove Fort**  
(GPS N 38.600661 - W112.582153)

In the fall of 1849, Brigham Young sent Parley P. Pratt and a group of fifty men to explore southern Utah. This exploring company passed through the Cove Creek area before returning home to recommend the establishment of communities north and south of Cove Creek. Within the next few years, many towns in central and southern Utah were established. The pioneers who built these towns traveled through the Cove Creek region, as did a growing number of traders, trappers and settlers.





**Ira Hinckley**

his home in Coalville and travel 220 miles south to supervise the construction of this fort. In a decision that would change his and his family's lives forever, Ira responded that he was prepared to go and would leave on the appointed day. On April 17, Ira left his family behind and departed for Cove Creek. His family would join him seven months later when the fort was completed.

Between April and November 1867, quarrymen, stonemasons, and carpenters from nearby settlements labored to construct the fort. The fort was built of black volcanic rock and limestone native to the area. The walls are one hundred feet long and eighteen feet high. Lumber, mostly cedar and pine, was used for the roof, interior rooms and the massive doors at the east and west ends of the fort. The fort contains twelve rooms. The rooms on the south were for business, domestic and entertainment purposes. The rooms on the north were for overnight guests and family living quarters.

For 23 years the fort bustled with activity. News of the west and the nation throbbed over the telegraph lines and postal riders delivered mail to Mormon settlements to the north and south. Each day two stagecoaches, with a variety of travelers, rumbled up to the fort. Drivers unhitched their teams from their heavily loaded wagons and led the horses to the barn. Guests were provided delicious meals prepared by Mrs. Hinckley. Large gardens were planted to supply the needs of the family and visitors. Cowboys tended the tithing herds and a blacksmith fashioned metal

horseshoes and wagon wheels. Evening conversation was lively around the dining table where each night a variety of visitors joined the Hinckley family for prayer and dinner.

Ira Hinckley managed the fort's operations until 1877 when he was called to be the Millard Stake President and moved his family to Fillmore. His brother, Arza, and the Hinckley family directed affairs at the fort for the next 13 years.

The barn is a replica of the original barn that was built to serve the needs of the residents of Cove Fort and their visitors. The original barn was one of the largest in the territory. The main purpose of the barn was to care for animals and equipment used by the occupants of the fort and others who maintained operations at the site. The barn was necessary for nineteenth century travelers and for the day-to-day operations of the fort.



For more than twenty years the fort served an important function, but as times changed so did the need for the fort. In 1890, the church leased out and later sold the fort. The descendants of Ira and Arza Hinckley acquired Cove Fort in 1988 and donated it to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as a historic site. Extensive renovation restored the fort and its accompanying outbuildings and grounds to the authentic 1867 time period.

On May 21, 1994, Ira Hinckley's grandson, President Gordon B. Hinckley, of the church's First Presidency, dedicated the completed Historic Cove Fort complex for the many thousands who would pause in their travels, to learn, to reflect and to meditate on things sacred and divine.

Today Cove Fort serves as a spiritual way station where visitors are reminded of the faith and sacrifice of their forefathers and the important values of hard work, charity, service and devotion to God and family.

Cove Fort is located immediately northeast of the junction of I-15 and I-70, in the southeast corner of Millard County, twenty miles south of Kanosh. The fort has been restored to bring the past a little bit more to life.





## Day Trip 16

### History Tour Great Basin Museum (GPS N 39.354372 – W 112.582095) *It's a step back in time.*

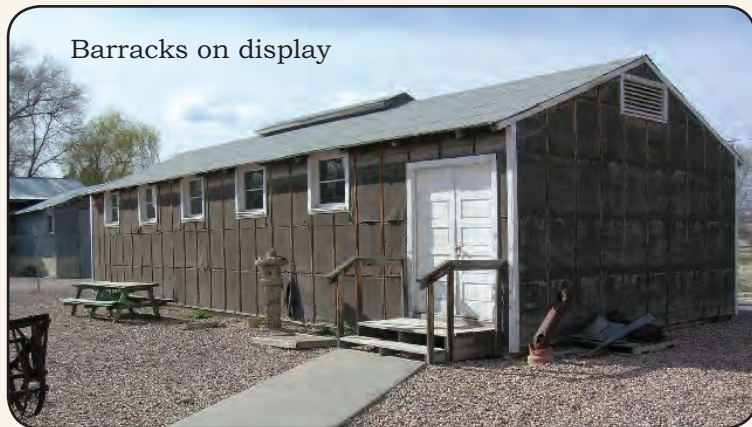


**Accessible by:** Family Car, SUVs

The museum has a superb collection of regional fossils and minerals. Ask for the black light demonstration.

Displays replicate early 20th Century local life with many donated original pieces; e.g., an entire stocked wooden general store counter; bygone household, business, farming, and equipment; actual period medical and dental equipment travel, and etc. A working model railroad with a current satellite photo showing the giant imprint left of the no longer existent roundhouse at Lynndyl. Let a friendly docent share their personal memories.

### Topaz Museum (GPS N 39.354372 – W 112.582095)



The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during WWII caused the Topaz Relocation Camp to become the fifth largest city in Utah. The government and the US Army citing "military necessity," locked up over 120,000 men, women and children from the US coast in 10 remote camps. Two-thirds of them were American citizens.

The internees who were born in Japan were prevented from becoming naturalized citizens by Alien Laws passed as early as 1912. No person of Japanese ancestry was ever charged with crimes against the US, yet they were incarcerated for up to three years in camps surrounded by barbed wire and armed guards. One such camp was Topaz, located 16 miles northwest of Delta.

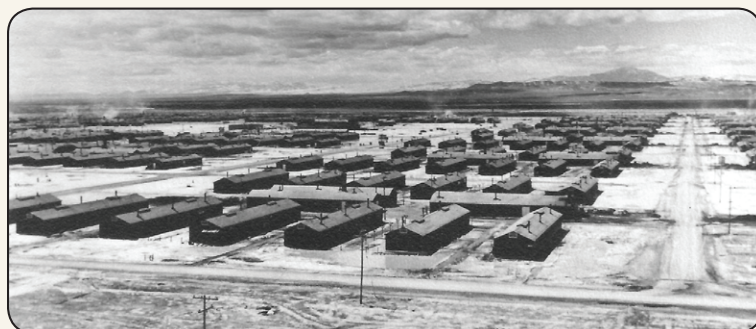
For many years few people talked about the camps, but after the Commission on Wartime Relocation, President Ronald Reagan signed legislation to give survivors reparation, and President George H. Bush issued a formal apology and checks for \$20,000 to those who had been in any of the camps. The Commission had concluded that the causes of internment were "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."

Topaz, also called Central Utah Relocation Authority and Abraham Relocation Authority, consisted of almost 19,000 acres of land or 31 sq. miles. It opened on Sept. 11, 1942. The internees were supposed to become self-sufficient but it was impossible to provide enough food for a camp so large even though it had a cattle ranch, egg and chicken farm, pig farm, and agricultural land. The government provided additional food not produced at Topaz. The camp processed over 11,000 people who were in Topaz for various lengths of time. If the internees could find work in the eastern part of the U.S. or a college to attend they could leave. Many joined the military and fought in Europe in the 442 Regimental Combat Unit or the Military Intelligence Service in the Pacific.

If they stayed in Topaz, they were given jobs for a cash stipend. Teachers made \$16 per month; secretaries, \$14 per month; licensed doctors were paid \$19. Of course the administration and teachers who were not internees were paid standard wages. Internees could come into Delta to shop or work. Some Delta businesses hired them and people became friends.

The town was a square mile with 42 blocks, 36 of the blocks housing administrators and internees. Each block had 12 barracks divided into apartments, a central latrine, and mess hall. The barracks for the internees consisted of apartments of three different sizes: 20' x 14' was for two or three people; 20' x 20' was for four people; 20' x 26' was for five. Families larger than five were given two apartments. The peak population of Topaz was between 8,100 and 8,300, the fifth largest city in Utah at the time.

The people who came to Topaz were mostly from the San Francisco Bay Area. They had been merchants, students,





and domestic workers. Some were very artistic and began an art school that had over 600 students.

The Topaz Museum displays artwork and handicrafts made at Topaz as well as other artifacts. Besides the artifacts, half of a recreation hall is on display at 55 West Main, Delta, Utah.

The Topaz site became a National Historic Landmark in 2007 and is located at 10000 West 4500 North, stretching one mile in both directions. Tourists are welcome, but are asked not to remove anything from the site and to only drive on the roads.



## Day Trip 17

### Meadow Hot Springs (GPS N 38.863736 - W 112.50797)

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, SUV, Four-Wheel Drive

Starting at Fillmore, travel south on I-15 to Meadow. Take Hwy 133 south through town passing the

last houses on the left (about 1.5 miles from the freeway). Turn west on the first gravel road on the right. Travel for about five miles to the west over I-15 staying on the main road. Good fencing and signs will welcome you to the parking area. The spring is about 150 yards south of the parking area.

This crystal-clear 100-degree spring is located on private property. It is available to the public. Strict rules are enforced in exchange for using the springs. Proper attire is required. No overnight camping is allowed.





## Day Trip 18

### Campgrounds

Camping, Fishing, Nature study

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, SUV

Millard County offers several improved campgrounds in the Fishlake National Forest. Relaxation, fishing, hiking, picnicking, nature study and other “rustification” activities are available. Take your pick of these sites:

#### USFS Camp Adelaide

This pack-it-in, pack-it-out campground stretches along the creek in Corn Creek Canyon at the south end of the Pahvant Mountain Range. The campsites are tucked into a grove of maple and cottonwood trees that provide some shade. Nearby, pines and summer wildflowers dot the area. The campground has one group site that can be reserved but is also available to single family campers when not reserved. Hiking and biking trails begin nearby (including the Paiute ATV trail). ATVs are allowed in the campground but only for “ingress and egress.” Privacy between campsites is fair. Open May 20 through September 15 - weather dependent Rate: \$12 per day, 14 days maximum stay. Ten combined Tent or RV sites with grills and tables. No horse camping. Two RV pull throughs with no waste station. Flush toilets and wheelchair friendly toilets. Three water spigots. Brown and Rainbow trout in the stream.



#### USFS Picnic Areas in Chalk Creek Canyon

From Main Street in Fillmore, go east on 200 South (Canyon Road) about 2.5 miles. Take Forest Road 100 and go on to Copley's Cove, Shingle Mill and Pistol Rock Picnic Areas.

#### USFS Maple Grove Campground south of Scipio (GPS N 39.0152392 – W 112.0896557)

Open May thru October

Maple Grove Campground in the Fishlake National Forest in Millard County, UT is 6512 feet above sea level. Travel south of Scipio, UT, on U.S. 50 for 16 miles. Turn west and travel four miles on the main



road to the campground.

This developed campground offers 22 single-family sites available on a first come, first served basis. There are three group

sites available for reservation. Toilets are provided. Potable water is available. A fee of \$10 per night is charged.

The towering red cliffs of Jack's Peak, streams, a magnificent waterfall, trees, birds and wildlife are here to be enjoyed at this Forest Service campground.

Rock Canyon Trail climbs 3.2 miles from the campground to the top of the Pahvant Range. Rainbow trout in Ivie Creek invite fishermen to try their luck.

#### USFS Maple Hollow Campground east of Holden (GPS: 39.061656, 112.171783)

**Accessible by:** Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV  
Elevation: 6000 feet

Open Memorial Day Weekend to Labor Day Weekend. Facilities: Tables, fire rings, water, restrooms, dirt road access, no garbage pickup - please pack out all trash.

Restrictions: Camping is limited to 14 days; ATVs allowed in parking area. Fees: No individual unit fees. Reservations: Individual units are available on a first come basis, reservations are not available.

#### USFS Oak Creek Campground Oak Creek Canyon (GPS N 39.35211 – W 112.22860)

#### Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, SUV

Camping, picnicking, fishing, bird watching, hiking, wildlife viewing

Starting at Delta, travel east on U S 50 to intersection. Continue East on S R 125 to Oak City. Turn east at LDS church on Canyon Road to go to Oak Creek Canyon. Oak Creek Campground is 6188 feet above sea level. This developed campground offers single-family sites available on a first come, first served basis. A fee of \$10 per night is charged at the campground. Group sites accommodate large get-togethers. Toilets are provided. Potable water is available. On-site are a pavilion and amphitheater built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s.

Further up the canyon is another developed campsite known as the Ponderosas, also available on a first come, first served basis.



## Day Trip 19

### Sand Dunes and Pioneer Charcoal Kilns

Sand dunes cover a lot of area in Millard County between Holden, McCornick, Oak City and Leamington. Several in the Oak City area are available for recreation.

The Sevier Desert was inundated by waters of prehistoric Lake Bonneville from about 20,000 to 12,500 years ago. At its greatest extent Lake Bonneville was a large freshwater lake covering most of Utah's western valleys and small parts of Idaho and Nevada. Two distinct shorelines were created while the lake occupied this area, the Bonneville (highest) and the Provo shorelines. Each formed when the level of the lake remained relatively constant for hundreds of years.

A large delta formed where the Sevier River entered Lake Bonneville while at the Provo level. This ancient



delta extends from the area near the mouth of Leamington Canyon to just north of the town of Delta. After Lake Bonneville receded, winds

dominantly from the southwest began to transport some of the exposed deltaic sand northeasterly, eventually creating the current dune field. Most of this dune field is still active, with dunes migrating between 5 to 9 feet per year.

Generally, the quantity of windblown sand in the dune field increases as one moves farther northeast. A gradual rise in elevation to the northeast and bed-rock barriers within the dune field cause the moving sand to slow or stall and accumulate.

### Pioneer Charcoal Kilns

(39° 32.38° N, 112° 14.872° W)

Originally four stone kilns were built in this place. In 1882, George Morrison, hired Nicholas Paul to build the ovens.

The wood was put through the charge door (the higher window), stacked on end, around and above a wooden fire place which had been built in the center of the oven, filled with chips and wood shavings to provide tinder for the later fire. The wood continued to be stacked until the oven was full (about 25 cords). A long torch was pushed through to the tinder box to light a fire. The burning fire's oxygen supply was controlled by placing or removing rocks in the two rows of holes, which can be seen around the base of the ovens. Control of the burning wood was determined by the color of the smoke. After six to eight days all the air was shut off, smothering the fire. The ovens and wood were then let cool. The charcoal was removed from the ovens and sold.



## Day Trip 20

### Water Sports

### Gunnison Bend Reservoir

(GPS 39.349940-112.631920)

**Accessible by:** Family Car

Picnicking, fishing, bird watching, swimming, boating, wildlife viewing

The last weekend of February sees the Snow Goose Festival with tens of thousands of migrating snow geese passing through the area.

Watersports please visitors Spring through Fall.



### DMAD Reservoir

(GPS 39.394560 -112.479867)

Accessible by: Family Car

Picnicking, fishing, bird watching, swimming, boating, wildlife viewing







## Day Trip 21

### OHV/ATV Trails

Each ATV trail system in Millard County provides one day of excitement and as many more days as one cares to invest in the grand settings of the Great Basin deserts, forests, mountains and valleys.

There are four excellent ATV trail systems on public land in our western desert. They climb rugged mountains, cross deep canyons and ascend juniper-covered hillsides. The ATV trails in eastern Millard County are part of the Paiute Trail system.

This area is remote - there are no services between Hinckley and the Utah/Nevada state line. The area is also very dry. You must carry any water, food and fuel you think you will need, plus a little extra just in case. Also carry tools and emergency equipment.

Spring and fall months provide the best riding weather. Summers can be very hot but it is still pleasant to ride early and late in the day. Winter nights are cold but days are often mild and riding can be enjoyable.

The **Cricket Mountains** provide approximately 129 miles of trails ranging from easy to difficult. Trailheads are located at Johnson Pass, Little Sage Valley, Cedar Pass and Headlight Canyon.

**Burbank Hills** provide about 98 miles of trails,

which rate from easy to difficult. Trailheads are at Cedar Pass and Red Pass on the east side and Pruess Lake and Mormon Gap Reservoir on the west side.

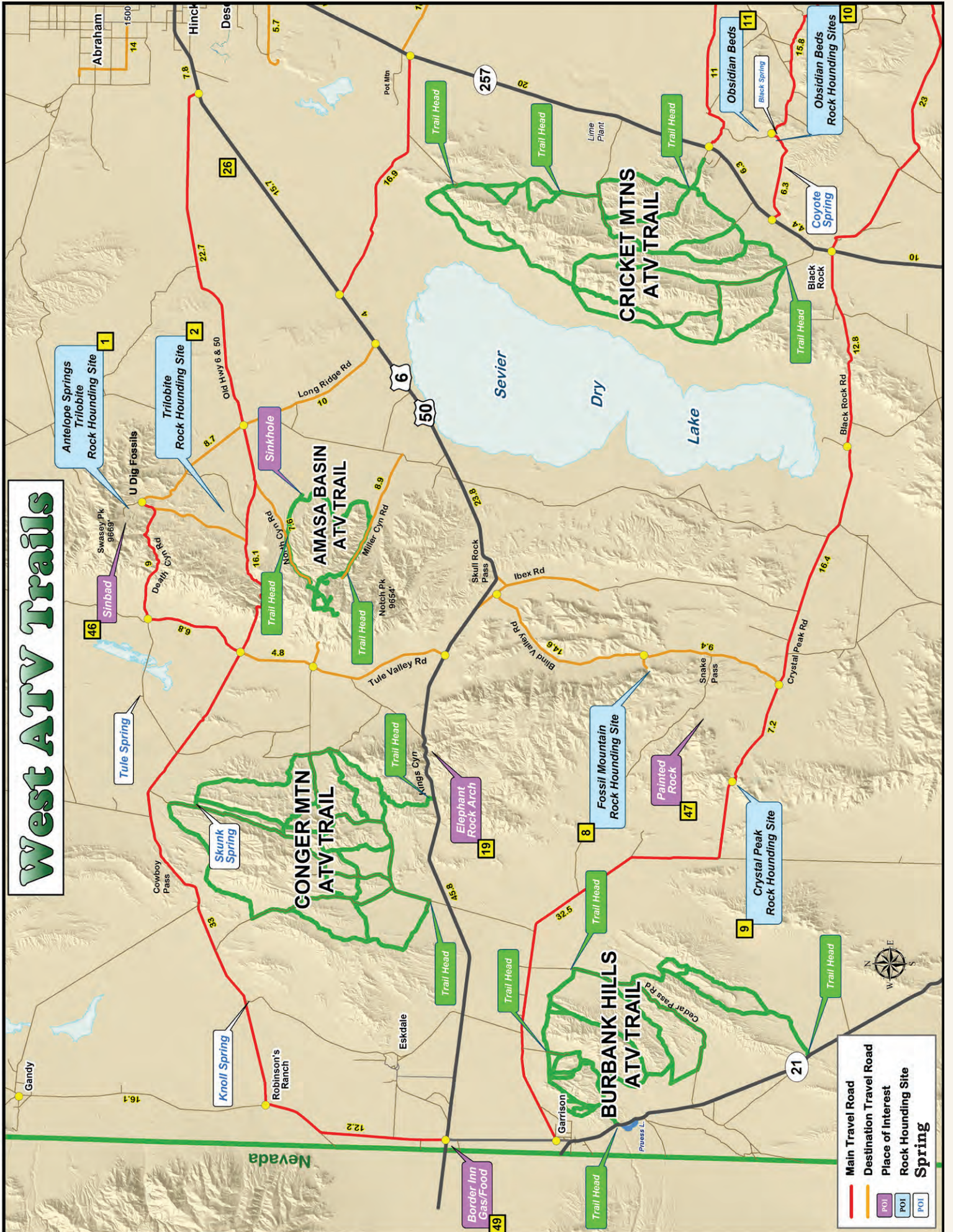
**Conger Mountain** provides 127 miles of trails, which rate from easy to very difficult. Trailheads are located at Little Valley Well and Kings Canyon.

**Amasa Basin** provides approximately 33 miles of trails ranging from easy to very difficult. The trailhead is in Miller Canyon.

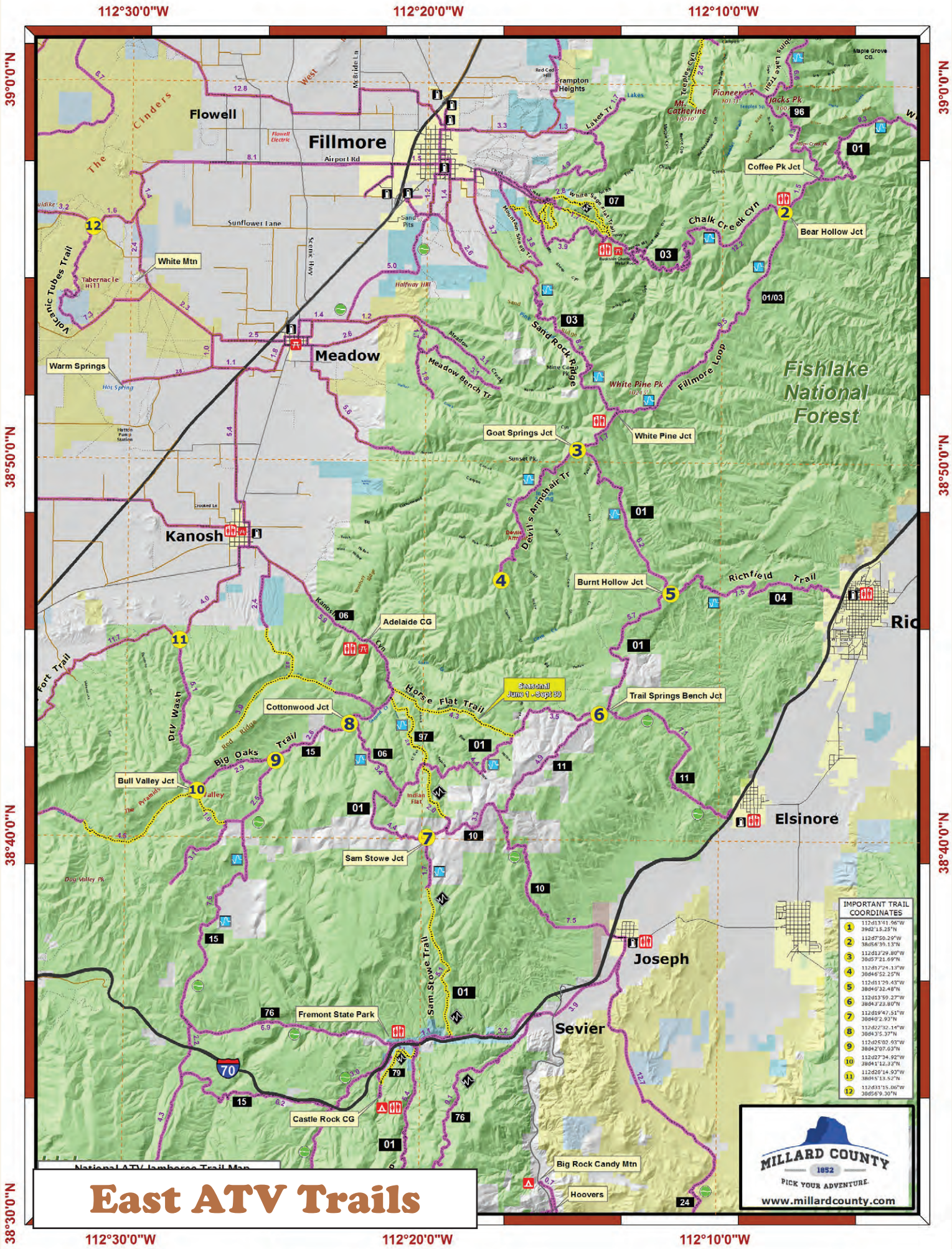
**Central Utah's Paiute ATV Trail**, part of which falls in Millard County, is a loop trail with no beginning and no end. It passes through several towns and has side trails leading to others. *Dirt Wheels* rates the Paiute ATV Trail as one of the 15 best trails in the country; while *ATV Illustrated* rates it as one of the top five trails in the country. Many riders consider the Paiute Trail to be the top in the United States.

The trail is designed to provide an enjoyable recreational ride through fantastic scenery. The trail was formed by connecting old roads and trails through Fishlake National Forest and BLM managed land. Several narrow sections of trail were eventually constructed to complete the loop. The main trail is 275 miles long, with over 1000 miles of marked side trails and over 1500 estimated miles of side forest roads and trails. Due to its vast size, the Paiute ATV Trail is best explored in segments. Spring through fall offers riding opportunities, though each season brings its own experiences and adventures.









# East ATV Trails

IMPORTANT TRAIL COORDINATES	
1	112°01'11.06"W 38°02'15.25"N
2	112°07'50.29"W 38°05'39.13"N
3	112°01'29.80"W 38°05'21.69"N
4	112°01'29.80"W 38°04'52.25"N
5	112°01'29.43"W 38°04'52.48"N
6	112°01'59.27"W 38°04'23.80"N
7	112°01'49.51"W 38°04'02.92"N
8	112°02'30.14"W 38°04'35.37"N
9	112°05'00.03"W 38°04'07.07"N
10	112°02'34.92"W 38°04'12.32"N
11	112°02'04.03"W 38°04'13.52"N
12	112°01'15.06"W 38°05'09.30"N

**MILLARD COUNTY**  
1852  
PICK YOUR ADVENTURE  
[www.millardcounty.com](http://www.millardcounty.com)



## **National ATV Jamboree**

The National ATV Jamboree is sponsored by Millard County Tourism and hosted by the city of Fillmore located on Interstate 15. This is a major event among ATV enthusiasts. Fillmore is one of the major trail heads for the nationally recognized Paiute ATV Trail.

The National ATV Jamboree is held during the last week of June each year. The Jamboree offers a wide variety of trails which can also accommodate side-by-sides. Some trails used during the ATV Jamboree will challenge even the most seasoned riders, or give the beginner a great place to start his riding experience. While riding the trails you can see a variety of wild life to include elk, deer, wild turkeys, antelope and a variety of game birds.

You have approximately 30 rides with a wide variety of scenery from pine and aspen topped mountains to spectacular wide open desert views. Jamboree participants can tailor their experience to fit their pocket-book. You can pre-pay for meals, tee-shirts and evening events on line or mail in your payment with the regis-

tration form provided on the website. Pre-paying will ensure your correct tee-shirt size when checking in. We tailor a ride just for ladies and make it a special event for those who participate. There is an "Early Bird Overnight Ride" for those who like to experience the great outdoors. The "Early Bird Ride" leaves on Monday and returns on Tuesday. This ride is limited to the first 25 riders. Regular registration begins on Tuesday afternoon with a welcome dinner and entertainment that evening. Scheduled rides begin Wednesday morning and end with short guided rides on Saturday.

Your local guide can describe the geology of the area along with history and stories to enhance your riding experience. While at the Jamboree you can participate in special events, to include ATV/UTV Pulls, Mud Boggs, ATV/UTV Drag races, and the ATV Obstacle Course. You can also sign up for special evening meals, then sit back, and listen to free entertainment.

Turn to the trail map on page 24.

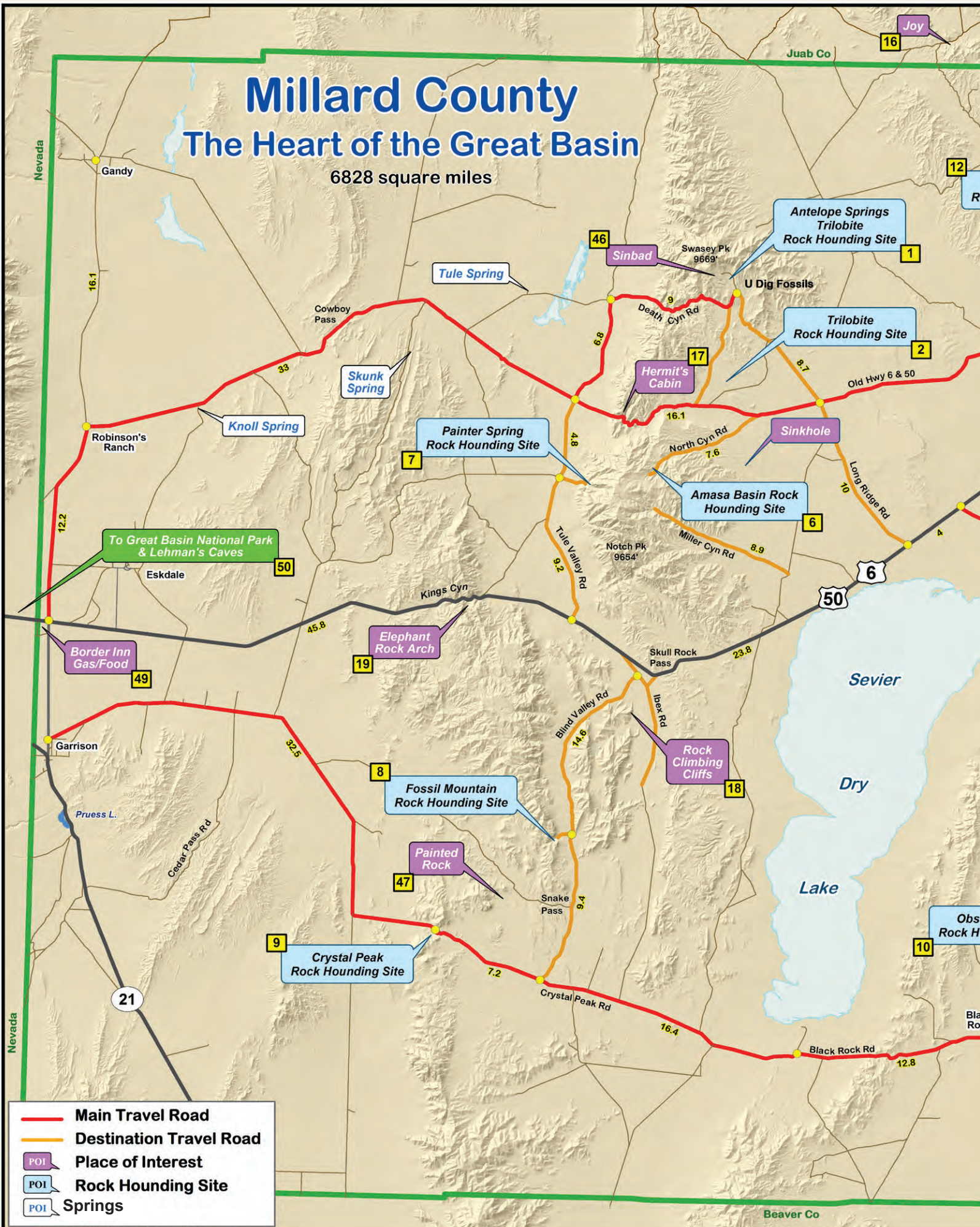




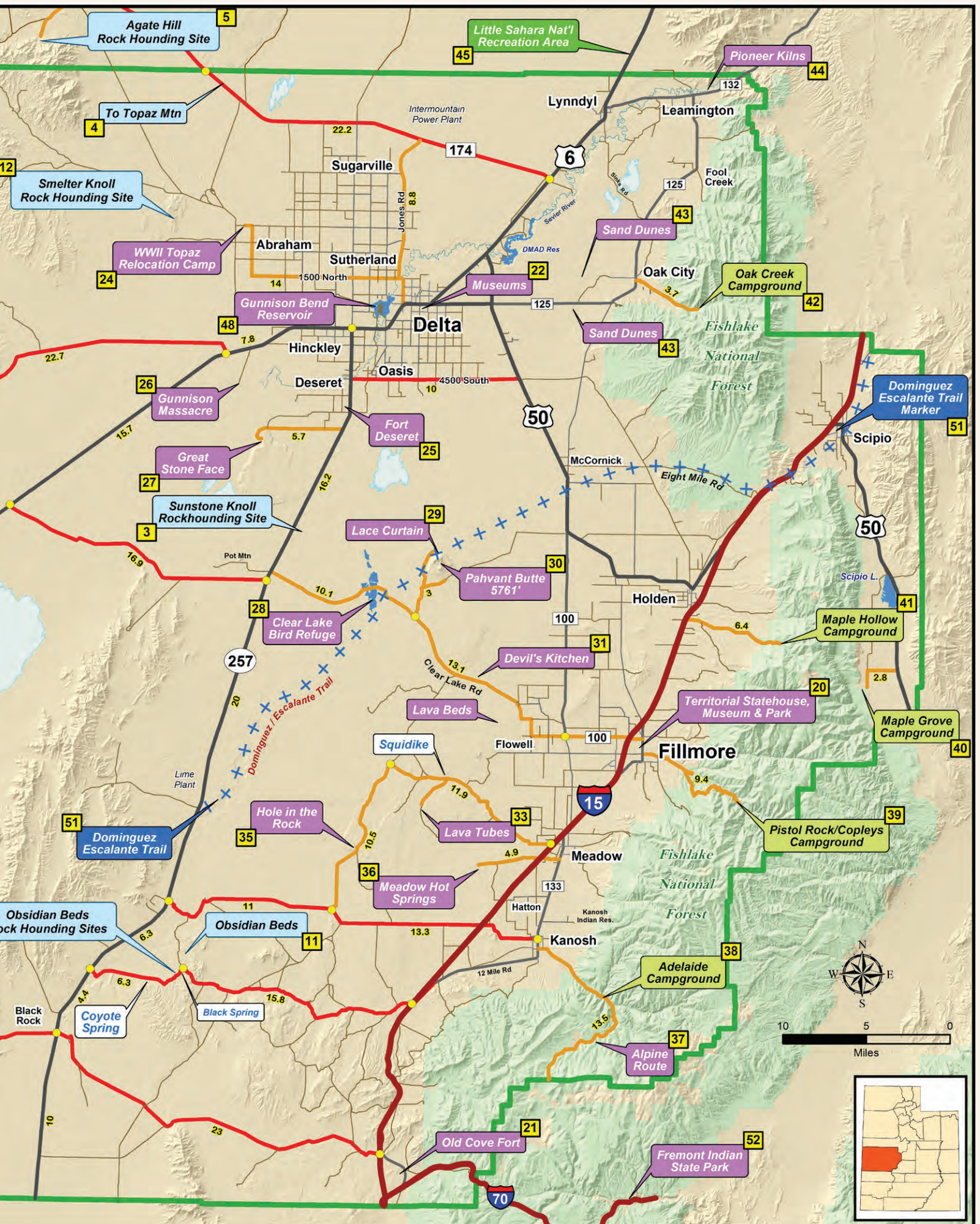
# Millard County

## The Heart of the Great Basin

6828 square miles









## Attention Non-Resident Riders!

If your state is listed here or your machine is not currently registered in your home state, you must purchase a Utah non-resident permit.

### ATV/Off-Highway Motorcycle

AL	IA	NE*	TX
AK	KS	NH	VA
CO	KY	NJ	WV
CT*	ME	NC	WI
FL	MD	RI	WY
GA	MA	SC	
HI	MI	SD	
IL	MS	TN	

**NEED  
PERMIT**

\*ATV only



Note: ATV Jamboree participants are not required to have the non-resident permit DURING the Jamboree.

## Day Trip 22

### Little Sahara Recreation Area Entrance to Recreation Area (N 39 43.952 / W 112 16.876)

Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Little Sahara Recreation Area is mostly devoted to off-road vehicle use. The Rockwell Natural Area, located in the northwest corner of Little Sahara, is a 14-square-mile section off limits to vehicles in order to preserve and shelter desert plants and animals.

#### Geologic Information:



The Little Sahara sand dunes, located in the northeastern part of the Sevier Desert in western Utah, lie within the northern half of one of Utah's

largest dune fields (about 220 square miles). This dune field contains both actively forming or migrating dunes and plant-stabilized dunes.

Little Sahara is not just one type of riding. With nearly 60,000 acres of dunes, trail and sagebrush flats, you've got options--plenty of them.

#### Sand Mountain

A wall of sand climbing nearly 700 feet high provides the ultimate challenge to rider and machine. This is the prime-time focal point for hill climbing.

#### White Sands Dunes

Easy access to dunes and plentiful riding bowls attract riders of all abilities to this spot on the north end of the recreation area.

#### Dunes southwest of Black Mountain

Low-lying dunes provide good terrain for beginners or for those who just want to get away from the crowds.

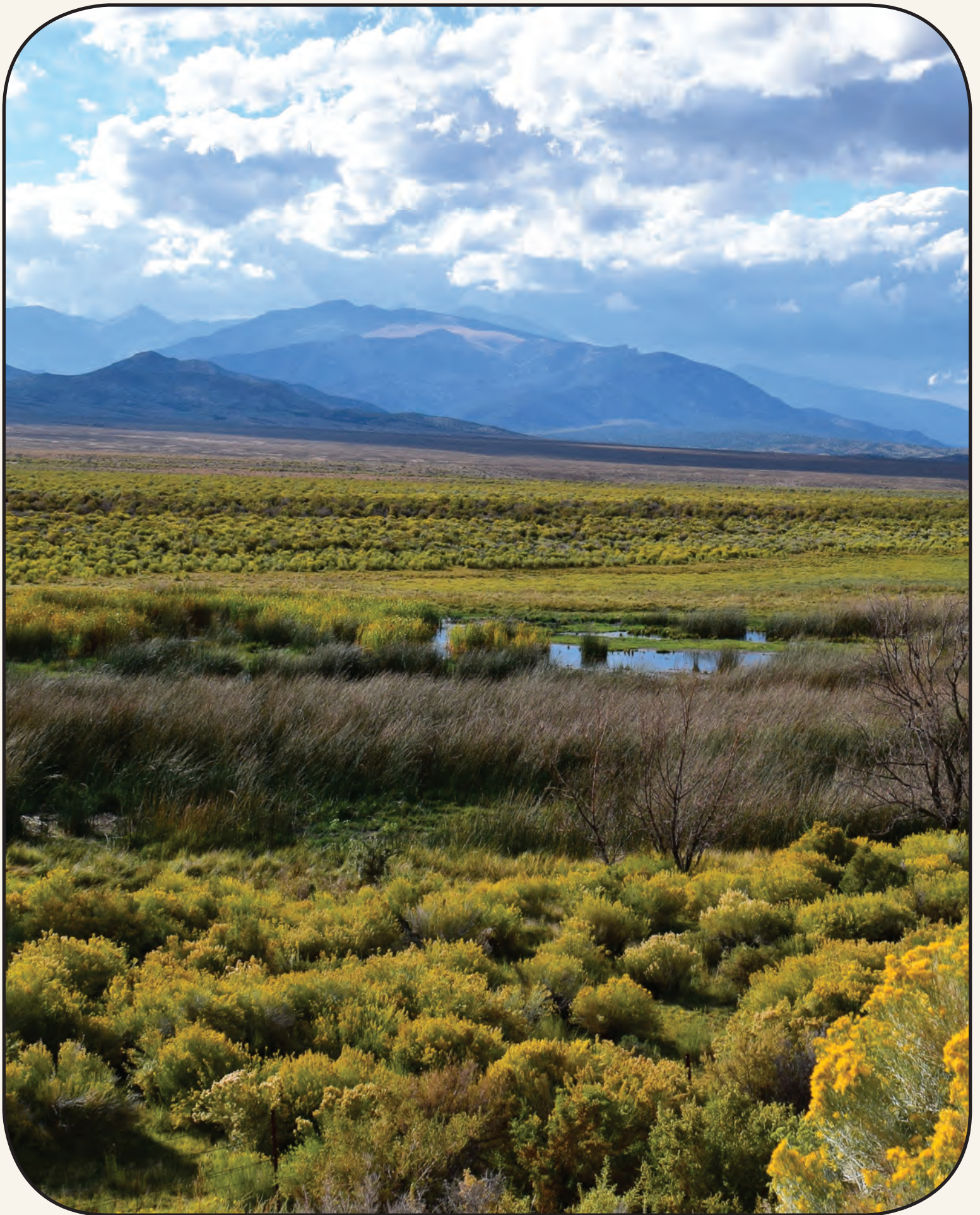
#### Black Mountain

A network of dirt trails up, over, and around this peak offer excellent trail riding for just about any kind of off highway vehicle.

#### Camping

**White Sands:** Campsites nestled among the juniper and immediate access to dunes makes this a popular destination. 99 campsites, flush toilets (vault in winter), drinking water, fenced play area.





**A view of Great Basin National Park from the Burbank Meadows.**





## Fathers Dominguez & Escalante's 1776 route through Millard County

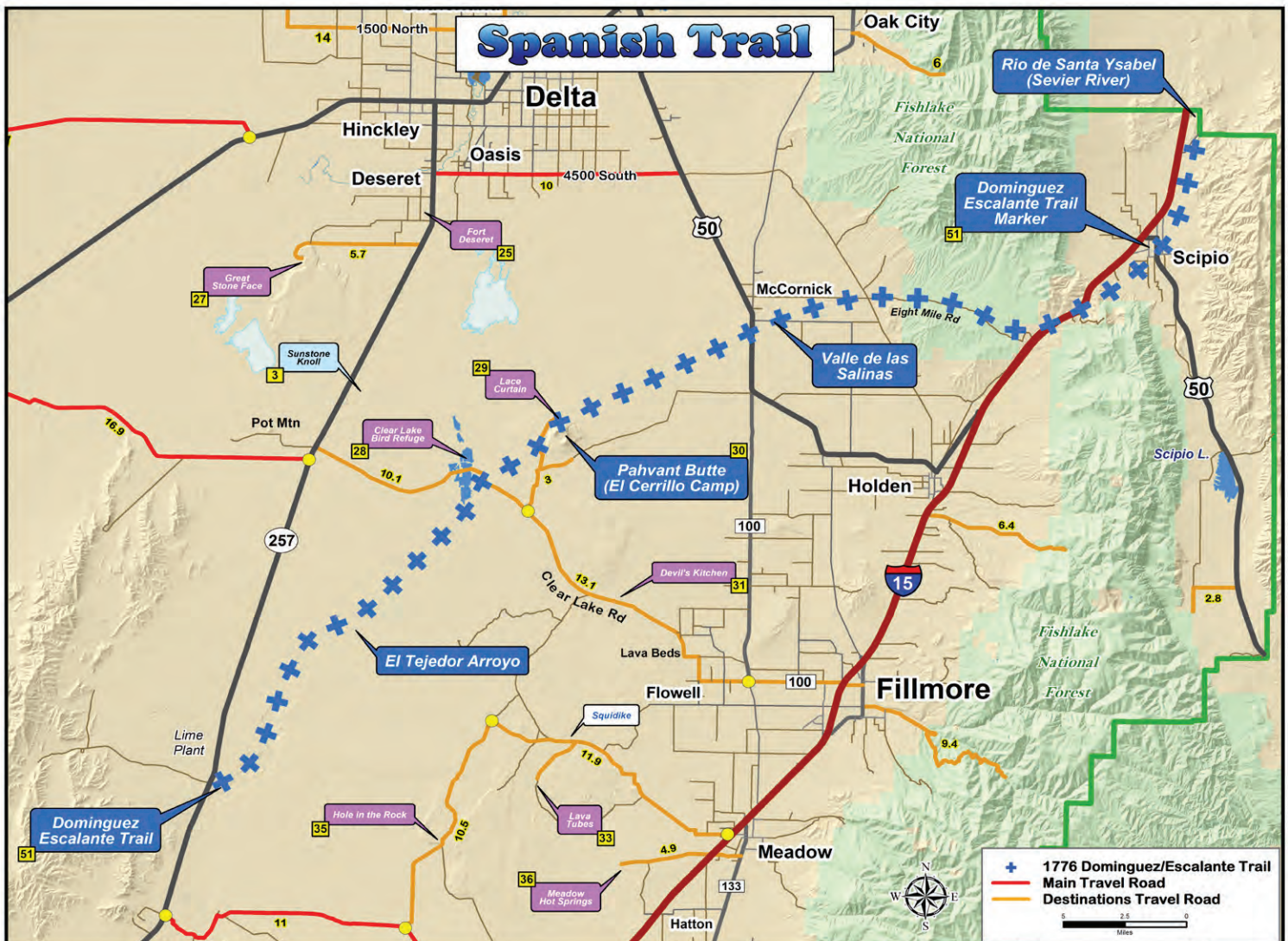
### Accessible by:

Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

In October 1776, the two padres entered Millard County in their search for a direct route from Santa Fe, NM to Monterey, CA. They came from the north near Scipio having just left the Sevier River near Mills, UT. The expedition left Round Valley (Scipio)

and traveled through Eight-mile Canyon. Their route went westward toward Pahvant Butte near Clear Lake. They skirted around the marshes turning south. They followed the Beaver riverbed. They covered about 80 miles in Millard County. They exited the county near Hwy 257 on the way to Milford. Cement pylons or obelisks mark much of the route from Pahvant Butte to the Graymont Lime Plant on Hwy 257.

"...because of some delicate white shells which we found, it appears there has been a lake much larger than the present one (Sevier Lake), we observed the latitude and found it in  $39^{\circ} 34' 36''$ . This observation was made by the sun almost in the middle of the plain, which from north to south must be little less than thirty leagues (90 miles), and from east to west fourteen leagues (42 miles). In most places it is very short of pasturage and although two rivers enter it, the Santa Ysabel (Sevier near Mills) from the north, and a medium-sized one (Sevier near Deseret or the Beaver River) whose waters are very salty, from the east, we saw no place whatever suitable for settlement." *Escalante journal, October 1, 1776.*







### **SNOW GOOSE FESTIVAL**

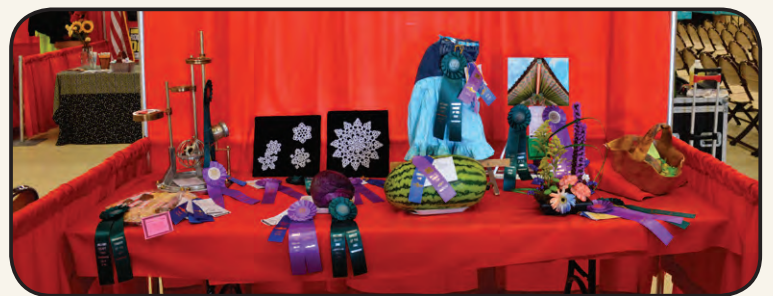
Millard County's Snow Goose Festival is the second largest wildlife festival in the State of Utah. It is held annually in February at the Gunnison Bend Reservoir. Delta is on the path for the Lesser Snow Geese, who are in flight from Imperial Valley, California to the Anderson River in northern Canada. They begin their flight in early February and arrive in the Delta area about mid-month. They feed in the nearby fields and then return daily to Gunnison Bend Reservoir. Come and experience this incredible bird lovers' treat. A few of the festival activities include the spotting scopes provided by the Division of Wildlife Resources, a 5K/10K Wild Goose Chase, Mother Goose Craft Fair, Wild Goose Shoot, and the Quilt Show. For more detailed information, look at the Festival website at [www.deltagoosefestival.com](http://www.deltagoosefestival.com) or call the Delta Area Chamber of Commerce at 435-864-4316.

### **MILLARD COUNTY FAIR**

Millard County's agricultural heritage is highlighted and its residents' accomplishments celebrated during the County Fair held in August.

Visitors to the County Fair experience old-fashioned fun, scrumptious food and hours of entertainment. Dozens of exhibits proudly displaying blue ribbons fill the fair building, while prize winning small animals wander around outdoors.

The Millard County Commissioners and Fair Board members invite you to participate and celebrate with us by entering exhibits, attending the many events, or just coming by to see what's new each year. We have contests, an outside movie, little britches rodeo, and our tradition-



al dinner and concerts, 4-H exhibits, and tractor pulls. We look forward to seeing you at the Millard County Fair!

The fair is held in August at the Millard County Fairgrounds, 187 South Manzanita Ave., in Delta, Utah. For more information go to [www.millardcountytravel.com](http://www.millardcountytravel.com) and click on the events tab.



## OLD CAPITOL ARTS FESTIVAL



This celebration of the arts and living history provides activities for the entire family, including live entertainment, living history demonstrations, arts and crafts booths, fine art, and children's activities.

In addition to the main stage where a variety of top-notch performers will entertain you, you'll also

want to spend some time in the food court where you can tickle your taste buds with delicious food while enjoying a smorgasbord of quality musicians.

Kick back and relax on the free wagon and stage-coach rides near the living history area. Don't miss the educational and humorous Birds of Prey exhibition.

The festival is always held in the Territorial Statehouse Park in Fillmore the weekend after Labor Day. For more information see the festival's website at [www.oldcapitolartsandlivinghistoryfestival.org](http://www.oldcapitolartsandlivinghistoryfestival.org) or call the Territorial Statehouse at (435)743-5316.





# ANNUAL EVENTS IN MILLARD COUNTY

## January

Statehood Day at the Territorial Statehouse

## February

Snow Goose Festival

## May

Old School Rock Crawl

Junior Livestock Show

## Summer

Motocross Races

Dirt Track Races (May thru June)

## June

Days of the Old West Rodeo

ATV Jamboree

## July

4<sup>th</sup> of July Celebrations in Delta & Fillmore

Demolition Derby in Delta

24<sup>th</sup> of July Celebrations

Snake Valley Festival in Baker, Nevada

## August

Millard County Fair

Cove Fort Days

Snake Valley Reunion

Oak City Days

## September

Leamarado Days

Delta Car Show

Old Capitol Arts Festival

## November

Christmas Light Parades/Show  
in Delta & Fillmore

For more details check the events calendar at  
[www.millardcountytravel.com](http://www.millardcountytravel.com)

## DAYS OF THE OLD WEST PRCA RODEO

Rodeo fans can enjoy a colorful PRCA event and cheer their favorite cowboys at the Days of the Old West Rodeo each June. World champions compete in steer wrestling, team roping, saddle bronc riding, WPRA barrel racing, tie-down roping, and everyone's favorite—bull riding.

In addition, world class specialty acts, rodeo stock, bull fighters, clowns and announcers make this a not-to-be-missed rodeo.



Bring your horse and ride along in the horse parade at 6:30 pm on Thursday or join in the annual Poker Trail Ride Friday morning to receive a complimentary rodeo ticket. Rodeo performances take place at 8:00 pm on Thursday, Friday and Saturday during the June event at the Millard County Fairgrounds, 150 South Pinyon Ave., Delta. For more information go to [www.daysoftheoldwestrodeo.com](http://www.daysoftheoldwestrodeo.com) or contact Millard County Tourism, 435-864-1400.

## 4TH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS

Fourth of July festivities begin in Delta and Fillmore with early morning breakfasts, followed by Main Street parades that highlight a rural lifestyle. After the parades, patriotic programs are held in the park, complete with speeches, songs and talent shows.

Games, entertainment, free swimming and other activities fill the afternoon in both communities. Fireworks at the Fillmore Fairgrounds are scheduled at dusk. In Delta, the Demolition Derby starts at the County Fairgrounds at 6:00 pm, with fireworks starting at 10:00 pm.

Visitors enjoy the old-fashioned fun in both communities, and many guests return year after year to recapture the feeling of belonging that can be missing in urban areas. For a complete schedule of activities, go to [www.millardcounty-travel.com](http://www.millardcounty-travel.com) and click on the events tab.





## **PIONEER DAYS CELEBRATIONS**

Hinckley and Scipio residents celebrate Pioneer Day (July 24) in a big way with a parade, community meals and rodeos. Visitors are invited to participate in the festivities. Friends, family and visitors arrive in the two communities from all directions to be a part of the fun. It is also a popular time for traditional family reunions and other celebrations.



## **OAK CITY DAYS**

Held the third weekend in August, the two-day event begins with an evening parade, followed by a patriotic program and an ice cream social in the Town Park.

A race usually kicks off Saturday's activities, which include games, concession booths, and lots of opportunities to visit with local residents. You won't want to miss one of the best meals in Millard County taking place between 11:00 am and 2:00 pm. A live trout catch for kids begins that afternoon at 4:00 pm, with softball games and a dance under the stars filling out a fun event for the entire family.



## **LEAMARADO DAYS**

Leamarado Days in Leamington is held Labor Day weekend at the Leamington Town Hall and Rodeo Grounds. The traditional talent show, barbecue dinner, games and an evening rodeo provide a fun time for residents and visitors.

## **DELTA CAR SHOW**

The Delta Car Show on the third weekend of September has more than 150 antique vehicles, classics, muscle cars and street rods displayed in the City Park. Unique games and contests, which are never divulged beforehand, are famous among car show enthusiasts.

Spectators are encouraged to attend the free event, reminisce and become acquainted with vehicle owners. Rock 'n'roll music is traditional, and a crazy socks contest takes place at the Saturday night dance. The Delta Car Show is one of the largest in Utah.



## **OFF-ROAD TRACK**

The Millard County Fairgrounds that offers a variety of table-top jumps, hair-pin turns and small jumps to accommodate any event you would like to put on. The course is built in conjunction with the rock crawl area and can reach the length of a 3/4 mile track. With the addition of several Endurocross obstacles, the course can be set up to run a different line. The track can be used for a dirt track race or tied together with other events to add more variety to a complete off-road experience. Motorcycles, ATVs, UTVs, Jeeps and buggies can all have a great time on this off-road area. For information on renting this facility for your event, call Kevin Morris at 435-979-0950.



## **MILLARD MUDDERS MUD DRAG RACES**

Millard County offers a world-class mud drag racing facility. The side by side mud/sand pits are 15 feet wide and 150 feet long for UTVs and ATVs for all ages. Another set of pits 15-feet wide and 200-feet wide are available with ample shut-down area. Classes available: stock, super stock, pro stock, mod, pro mod, open-unlimited. For more information, contact Bill Lister at 435-864-8218 or on Facebook/Millard County Mudders.







## **MILLARD COUNTY RACEWAY**

If speed, cars sliding, dirt slinging, crashes and loud noise get your adrenaline pumping, then Millard County Raceway (MCR) is the place to be. MCR has grown into one of the best race tracks in the Intermountain region, and attracts racers from six different states to compete throughout the season. MCR is an extremely fast 1/4-mile semi-banked oval clay track. With events starting in April and ending in October, schedule your time off to

tend the best dirt track racing in Utah. MCR is looking into different events and classes to help racing grow in this area.

Current classes that race at MCR include IMCA Modified, IMCA Sport Modified, Super Stock, Pure Stock, Thunder Trucks, and 360 Sprint Cars. Races usually start at 7:00 pm for Friday races and 6:00 pm for Saturday races. Check out our website at [www.millardcountyraceway.com](http://www.millardcountyraceway.com) for exact schedules and rules for each class, or follow us on Facebook and Twitter for more up to date news. See you at the races!

Lat 39.349859 Lon -112.551292

## **4x4 ROCK CRAWLING AREA**

(Delta Proving Grounds)

Millard County offers a world class rock crawling venue for 4x4 events at the County Fairgrounds in Delta. The man-made course rivals any you may have competed on, the professional or unlimited lines will test the driver, spotter and their rig to the limit.

This course has been made to accommodate any type of rock crawler outfit you drive. The lines can be made from very easy to the extreme. There is something for everyone, including the teeter-totter and other fun challenges.

Millard County has all the necessary items for you to put on your own corporate or personal event. If you're a rock crawling family, this would be a great place to hold your family reunion. Play on some of the best trails in the state right here in Millard County, and then return to have your own competition that night. Millard County has its own mini rock cross course that can be used for Jeeps, Buggies, UTV and ATV races.

Unlike other rock crawling areas in the state, this course is open to the public unless there is another event

taking place having reserved the facility first.

Contact Millard County Recreation at 435-979-0950 for rates and information about this great rock crawling area, or to host your own event. For information on the Old School Rock Crawl, contact Craig Stumph at 435-864-3199.





## **GREAT BASIN BMX**

Family-friendly Great Basin BMX Bicycle motocross racing challenges riders from 18 months to 65+ years from Central Utah and beyond. It is common to see mom, dad, brother, and sister ALL racing within their own classes. For many families, BMX racing becomes a weekly ritual. Spectators attend FREE.

A volunteer-run, non-profit bicycle racing organization, we are located in the middle of Millard County Raceway.

BMX is currently the fastest growing youth sport in

North America AND is the latest addition to the Olympics.

With practices and races weekly, we also hold State and National Qualifier races. Contact Shawn or Cherish Works at 435-979-0704 or 435-979-6489 or email us at [greatbasinbmx@gmail.com](mailto:greatbasinbmx@gmail.com).



## **SUNSET VIEW GOLF COURSE**

Sunset View Golf Course is located on Highway 6, four miles north of Delta. It is a par-72, 6600 yard course in the desert landscape on your way to the Great Basin National Park. Featuring big fairways, greens and three newly designed ponds that will grab any errant shot. The back nine provides a different challenge for off-centered shots with

its small fairways and greens which force golfers to choose their club with skill.

The picturesque, public-owned course has views of the volcanoes that dot the Millard County landscape and the Canyon Mountain Range to the east and the Drum Mountain Range to the west.

A pro-shop with a snack bar and a friendly staff make the golf experience at Sunset View complete.

Sunset View Golf Course has some of the best fairways and greens in the state. The course is also highly rated for customer service. Visitors can hop on for a round at almost any time. Walk-on golfers are accepted. Reasonably priced, and offers 20-stall driving range, and a chipping area are offered. Call 435-864-2508 for more information. [www.sunsetviewgolf.com](http://www.sunsetviewgolf.com) and Facebook Sunset View Golf Course.

Lat 39.379469 Lon -112.521399

## **PARADISE RESORT GOLF COURSE**

This privately owned 9-hole golf course in Fillmore, features 85 acres of gorgeous playable area, a 20-station driving range, putting greens, chipping greens, and other facilities that make it a paradise for golfers. On-site facilities include a club house, swimming pool, hot tub, and a full service motel and restaurant. Players of this

course can expect to be challenged by multiple elevated-tees, large-sloped and island greens. The most notable aesthetic qualities of this resort are the island greens, the large white bunkers, beautiful well-established trees, and an outstanding view of the Paha-vant Mountain Range.

With amenities on-site, Paradise Golf Resort is an excellent place for a corporate retreat or family gathering. Stay and play packages are available from the adjoining Best Western.

The Paradise Golf Resort is located just off Interstate I-15 halfway between Salt Lake City and St. George.

For more information, please contact: Paradise Resort Golf Course, 905 North Main, Fillmore, Utah 84631, Phone: (435) 743-4439, Fax: (435) 743-5844

Lat 38.988115 Lon -112.327419



## **NOTCH PEAK**

Notch Peak's sheer cliff juts up about 3000 feet above the desert floor. It is an amazing site—one of the most dramatic cliff faces in America. It has been called the desert equivalent of Yosemite's El Capitan. The peak is 9655 feet above sea level. It is in the House Range about 44 miles southwest of Delta. The 9-mile round trip from the trail head off of Miller Canyon to the top offers solitude and spectacular views of the Great Basin in Utah and Nevada. The hike is not difficult, despite the 3000 foot climb. Only the final .25 mile to the top is relatively steep.

Thought to be some of the oldest living things on earth, a stand of ancient bristlecone pine trees is found on one side of the peak. Gnarly trees twisting out of the rock toward the desert sun spread across the slope. (as seen on page 38.)

Plan on an all-day hike. Bring plenty of water, as there are no water sources along the trail. Notch Peak is best hiked in the spring and fall.

To drive around Notch Peak, a Loop of maintained gravel road is 44 miles west of Delta on US Highway 6&50. The 50-mile loop circles around peaks in the rugged House Range to Painter Springs. Take Tule Valley



road northward to Dome Canyon Pass. This canyon is also known as Death Canyon. It got this name when migrant travelers were stranded and died. Go through the pass, then south around the eastern side of the range and back to the highway. The loop will take at least 2 hours of traveling, plus any time you want to spend sight seeing.

Lat 39.142481 Lon -113.409385

## **FREMONT INDIAN STATE PARK**

Lat 38.577541 Lon -112.334870

Fremont Indian State Park and Museum is located one mile east of exit 17 off I-70 in Sevier County. The visitor center contains a museum displaying Utah's largest Fremont artifact collection, as well as a kid's discovery zone. The gift shop offers Native American Indian souvenir items and a book store. There is also an art gallery showcasing pottery, paintings and other cultural artwork.

Outside, 14 points of interest provide rock art viewing from the roadside and hiking opportunities, from the 1/4 mile paved Parade of Rock Art trail to the 5-mile biking/hiking Centennial trail. Camping opportunities include Castle Rock campground, some primitive camping with water and modern restrooms, and the Sam Stowe group-use area with

amenities including electricity, showers, and covered pavilions. The Paiute ATV trail is accessible from the park.

The visitor center is open year round. Operating hours are 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Memorial Day through Labor Day, 7 days a week. Winter season hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The park closes on Sundays when snow levels force campground closures.

435-527-4631, or online at [www.stateparks.utah.gov](http://www.stateparks.utah.gov).





## **GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK**

Millard County is considered by some to be the eastern gateway to Great Basin National Park, which is actually located in east central Nevada, five miles west of the town of Baker. This is a remote area with limited services, so please plan ahead.

From the sagebrush at its alluvial base to the 13,063-foot summit of Wheeler Peak, Great Basin National Park includes streams, lakes, alpine plants, abundant wildlife, and a variety of forest types including groves of ancient bristlecone pines. Great Basin National Park also boasts some of the darkest night skies in the nation and offers ranger-led astronomy programs throughout the summer.

A forest of bristlecone pine trees grows in the cirque of Wheeler Peak. The trees can be viewed during a day-hike along a maintained trail. Growing in harsh conditions at high elevations, the world's oldest trees are hammered by ice and wind throughout their long lives. Over thousands of years, the trees become sculpted by the elements, making each specimen unique. One tree, cut down in 1964 for scientific study, was found to be nearly 5,000 years old.

Wheeler Peak is the highest peak in the Snake Range and the second highest in Nevada. The Wheeler Peak

Scenic Drive takes visitors to 10,000 feet. From there, the hike is 4 miles (one way) with an elevation gain of 3,000 feet. The hike is strenuous. Weather can change quickly and the trail is very exposed, so visitors should always check the forecast at a visitor center and be prepared for cold, wind, etc. Altitude sickness is a possibility. Wheeler Peak is in a day use only area (no overnight camping), but the nearby Wheeler Peak Campground (9,900 feet) makes a good starting point.

Great Basin National Park is also home to beautiful Lehman Caves. Lehman Caves is decorated by massive stalactites, stalagmites and columns, and very dainty straws (tiny hollow tubes that hang from the ceiling). Draperies, cave bacon, helictites and shields give a rich variety to the cave. The cave is only accessible via guided tour; reservations are recommended by calling (775) 234-7517.

For more information contact: Great Basin National Park, 100 Great Basin National Park, Baker, Nevada 89311. Park Headquarters (775)234-7331. [www.nps.gov/grba](http://www.nps.gov/grba).



**Lehman's Cave**



**Bristlecone Pine**



## **GREAT BASIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA**

(Utah & Nevada)

Wide open spaces, clear starry nights, and friendly people characterize the Great Basin Heritage Area stretching across Millard County Utah and White Pine County, Nevada. The eastern most boundaries lies just east of Interstate Highway I-15 at Fillmore, Utah and the western boundary is a few scant miles east of Eureka, Nevada. There are ten major gateways into the area all filled with the ancient history of the people, diverse cultures, and one of a kind scenery.



A few ghost towns and remains of mining activity can be found in the Drum Mountains, and west of the Thomas Range in the western mountains of the county. Just north of Millard County, barely into Juab County is located the well known Fish Springs wild life refuge.

Hiking, climbing, biking, camping, fishing, hunting, fossil collection and rock hounding are some of the recreational activities available in the area and the mountain ranges and valleys in western Millard County. Swasey Peak at 9669 feet (2947 m) is the highest in the House Range. Notch Peak's limestone cliff rises for 2200 ft, possibly the tallest limestone cliff in North America. Notch Peak is also a National Natural Landmark.

Recreation abounds in the entire heritage area. Starting in Delta one will travel westward along the "Loneliest Highway" as dubbed long ago by an AAA representative and written about in a 1986 article in Life Magazine and several other articles books during the last 25 years. To enjoy the area, just pull off the road at a safe spot and listen. At first there may seem to be only silence (unless a vehicle passes by). Walk a little way and stand quietly and the small sounds can be heard: the wind rustling sage and grasses, a mouse scurrying away, the slight rustling or whoosh of a hawk, or maybe even an eagle flying by, or the louder noise of wind through the pinyon trees (a few stands are near the highway about 24 miles east of the state line).

At the Utah Nevada state line, Highway 50 & 6 one will continue across Snake Valley (located in both states) and see the magnificent Wheeler Peak (13064

ft) high in the Great Basin National Park located in the Snake Range; enter from Baker, Nevada, 4 miles south of the highway. North of the highway, the range continues and Mt. Moriah 12,072 ft. (3680 m) can be seen from a long distance. The northern portion of the Snake Range contains the Mt. Moriah Wilderness. Very small communities are located in the Snake Valley east of the mountains north and south each with its own unique history.

Continue westward on Hwy 6&50 to the next town which is Ely, Nevada the county seat of White Pine County which started as a mining town at the junction of three trails (now US highways 6, 50, and 93). Early settlement of eastern White Pine County was by pioneers sent out to settle new areas by the LDS church after word was spread by early fur trappers and traders, explorers, and surveyors of water available in the mountains of what was the Utah Territory but would eventually become the Nevada

Territory and later the state of Nevada. The discovery of gold in California, cession of western lands from Mexico, and the emigrant trails west brought people into eastern Nevada. Hearing of water and potential land for cattle and sheep, then mineral discoveries brought people into White Pine County in the 1850's. Native Americans had lived in the Great Basin for at least 10,000 years prior to this.

The largest town in the western portion of the Great Basin Heritage area is Ely; other towns include Ruth, Baker, McGill, and Lund, Preston, and Cherry Creek. Also part of the heritage area are the Duckwater Shoshone Tribal lands at Duckwater, Nevada about 50 miles south of Eureka, and the Ely Shoshone colony adjacent to Ely, Nevada. Each year they hold festival (also called fandangos) usually in the summer. Check with the leaders for information, and what festivities might be open to the public.

Come visit; enjoy this vast area of fantastic natural scenery and special living. Brochures for the Great Basin National Heritage Area may be found in major town Chambers of Commerce and from the Recreation and Tourism boards. Online at [www.greatbasinheritage.org](http://www.greatbasinheritage.org).





## FILLMORE CITY



Founded in 1851, Fillmore was Utah's first capital. Named after President Millard Fillmore to curry favor for early statehood, Fillmore lay at the center of the proposed state of Deseret. That state stretched from San Bernardino, CA, through much of the Great Basin into Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona and Nevada. A territorial capitol building was begun in 1852 at the center of this empire. Long before statehood in 1896 the state capital was moved to Salt Lake City. Fillmore remains the county seat of Millard County.

Fillmore is located in central Utah almost geographically at the center of the Great Basin. It is 148 miles south of Salt Lake City and 162 miles north of St. George on I-15. Fillmore is the second largest incorporated city in Millard County with a population of 2250. It is nestled snugly at the foot of the majestic Pahvant Mountain Range. This charming city has many 19th century houses still standing. The only completed wing of the Territorial Statehouse houses a wonderful pioneer museum. You may even discover one of your ancestors among the many portraits lining the hallways.

Camping and fishing are readily available in the nearby canyons of the Pahvant Range. ATV trails abound in the Pahvant.

Nearby volcanic activity allows visitors to explore lava tubes, lava flows, and an extinct volcano—Pahvant Butte, or Sugarloaf as it is known to locals. South of Fillmore near the small town of Meadow one can take a dip in the hot springs. Indian petroglyphs record their thoughts in an unknown language on the volcanic basalt in Devil's Kitchen.

Cove Fort, constructed of black basalt in 1867,

lies miles to the south along I-15. The fully restored pioneer fort is open to visitors year-round.

### AREA HIGHLIGHTS

Territorial Statehouse Museum

Devil's Kitchen

Paiute ATV Trail system

National ATV Jamboree—4th week of June

Meadow Hot Springs

The Old Capital Arts and Living History

Festival—first weekend of September

Old-fashioned 4th of July Celebration

Pahvant Butte (Sugarloaf) volcano

Veterans Memorial

A small town atmosphere and friendly service with a smile makes Fillmore the place for you. Fillmore offers four beautifully maintained city parks; a Historic Walking Trail highlighting unique homes; a gorgeous 85-acre golf course; well-maintained RV parks and excellent motels; restaurant dining and fast food outlets; and all other needed services.

Lat 38.968861 Lon -112.323692

## DELTA CITY

Delta is one of Utah's few towns that was not



founded as a pioneer settlement. It was founded in the first decade of the 20th century under the Carey Act of 1894. Public lands were for sale under a system much like the Homestead Act. Before finally settling on the name "Delta," this small city was known as Aiken, Burtner, and Melville. One person could "prove up" on up to 320 acres to be put to agricultural use. Water rights on the Sevier River turned this desert area into a farming oasis. Flood irrigation beckons thousands of wading birds to the fields for visitors to enjoy. Common sights during the irrigation season include White-faced ibis, Black-necked stilts, Killdeer, Curlews and many others.

Delta is the gateway to the wide-open expanses



of high deserts of the Great Basin. Adventures begin stretching as far as the Utah/ Nevada state line. Great Basin National Park lies a mere 100 miles to the west.

Delta is home to the Great Basin Historical Society Museum. Next door is the Topaz Museum chronicling the events at the Topaz WWII Japanese-American Internment Camp located a few miles west of Delta. Topaz Camp remains a monument to those interned during the war.

Nearby geologic activity over the eons created an outdoor paradise in the surrounding desert. Delta makes a great home-base for rock hounds, fossil hunters and gemologists. Rock, mineral and fossil specimens are short driving distances away from town. Sunstone Knoll offers the opportunity to gather a few semi-precious labradorite crystals. To the northwest is Topaz Mountain offering topaz crystals. Trilobites can be found in the House Range 50 miles west.

Rock climbers and OHV enthusiasts are only a short distance from desert grandeur and solitude. The Tule Valley features a world-renowned marble climbing face on the Ibex Hardpan. A 2200-foot limestone cliff underlies magnificent Notch Peak. Amasa Valley offers great rides and superb views in a pink granite setting.

Other nearby attractions include Fort Deseret—a pioneer era adobe fort on the way to the Great Stone Face. The Great Stone Face is a balsalt chimney overlooking the Sevier desert.

#### Getting Here

Take U.S. 50 west from I-15 at Fillmore, Hwy 257 north from Milford, U.S. 6 west from Nephi at I-15, or U.S. 6 & 50 east from the Utah/Nevada border.

#### AREA HIGHLIGHTS

Topaz Museum

Topaz Internment Camp

Great Basin Museum

Gunnison Bend Reservoir—waterskiing, boating, fishing, birdwatching and sunbathing  
Clear Lake Wildlife Management Area--bird watching

Pahvant Butte (Sugarloaf)—extinct volcano

Fort Deseret—1865 adobe fort built for pioneer protection during Blackhawk War

Gunnison Massacre site—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers clash with local Paiute Indians in 1853  
Days of the Old West Rodeo  
third weekend in June

Old-fashioned 4th of July Celebration  
Gunnison Bend Reservoir

swimming, boating, and fishing.

An 18-hole golf course, a skate park, a beautiful city park, well-maintained RV parks and excellent motels, restaurant dining and fast food outlets, and all other needed services are here for you.

Lat 39.352361 Lon -112.574730

#### **LON AND MARY WATSON COSMIC ARRAY CENTER**

Telescope Array is an international collaboration of universities and research institutes. The University of Utah is the host institute and the experiment is located in Millard County.

The Telescope Array formed from the High Resolution Fly's Eye (HiRes) and the Akeno Giant Air Shower Array (AGASA), the world's experts in fluorescence and ground based scintillation detection. The alliance combines the two main techniques for measuring ultra-high energy cosmic rays. Telescope Array combines three fluorescence telescope sites with an array of over 500 surface detectors to cover a vast area. The Millard County Cosmic Ray Visitor Center gives the public a chance to get up to speed on one of the universe's most baffling mysteries. Something in space is launching incredibly small particles with astounding levels of energy. The ultra-high energy cosmic rays are essentially single protons, each one packing the punch of a World Series fastball. But where, exactly, is the cosmic pitcher's mound?

"Well, that's the billion dollar question," according to professor Pierre Sokolsky, Dean of the U of U's College of Science. "These particles are extremely rare. But when they do hit us, they hit us with an enormous bang."

The Visitors Center located in Delta at 648 W





Main Street is open 10:30 am to 2:30 pm Monday - Friday. For more information visit [www.telescope-array.org](http://www.telescope-array.org).

## HINCKLEY TOWN

Hinckley is a pioneer town first settled in 1876. This bucolic area is the gateway to the open spaces of the Great Basin offering solitude, exploration and outdoor recreation.

Bloomington changed its name in 1891 to Hinckley in honor of LDS leader Ira N. Hinckley. The town was incorporated in 1907. No doubt



about it, Hinckley is small but fertile, friendly, quiet, and shady. Rush hour traffic is nonexistent.

During the summer and fall months, the Town Mayor and Town Council graciously host town socials featuring different events including the Hot Dog Roast, Ice cream Social, Dutch-oven Cobbler, Hamburger Potluck and Santa/Park lighting. These socials are held at the Town park pavilion and playground, which hosts green lawns, volleyball, softball and basketball facilities, and even horseshoe pits. Hinckley's 24th of July has been a yearly celebration for many, many years with a parade and program in the park. Two nights of rodeo entertainment for all ages are part of the celebration. The Hinckley Lions Club's clubhouse next to the rodeo grounds is available for a variety of social functions. Our Town Mayor and Council work hard to help make Hinckley a great place to raise families. We, the residents of Hinckley, thank them. Hinckley has had moments to brag about. In 1930 the high school held the State high school basketball 'Champs' title. In 1947, the Town was declared 'The Cleanest Town in Utah' and the trophy came from Washington D. C. with a State Area Trophy

and \$425 prize money.

Fillmore, Holden and Hinckley were locations considered for the Millard LDS Academy. Hinckley was chosen on the second ballot. This school opened Jan. 14, 1909. It was sold to the State of Utah in 1923 and became Hinckley High School. In 1954 the high school was closed and high school students were bused to Delta. The old high school, after years of idleness, is in the process of remodeling with private funds. Lat 39.323431 Lon -112.671240

## DESERET/OASIS

Deseret and Oasis are two communities much smaller now than they were 100 years ago. Once bustling centers of trade, they are now quiet farming enclaves located five miles southwest of Delta.

Adventure lies on the old bed of Ice Age Lake Bonneville and among the volcanic protuberances above the old lake bed to the south on Hwy 257.

This is the gateway to the old "Mud Fort"—Fort Deseret, Sunstone Knoll, the Great Stone Face, and ATV trails in the Cricket Mountains to the east of the Sevier Dry Lake.

In 1859 cattlemen from Texas drove approximately 1,000 cows near the area where Deseret now stands. The men built a dam on the Sevier River and began to settle land covered with greasewood, rabbitbrush, sagebrush and marshlands. Mormon settlers arrived in 1860 and made their homes in crude dugouts along the river. The dugouts were carved into the clay banks with a willow roof covered with dirt to provide shelter. Jacob Croft, the leader of the colony, named the newly formed settlement Deseret, which means "honeybee"—symbol of industry in Mormon lore. The area was a favorite rendezvous for the Paiute Indians who camped along the river. The Black Hawk War of 1865 resulted in some cattle being stolen from Deseret. Nearby settlers hastily build the adobe walls of Fort Deseret. Timber and stone were too hard to obtain. Despite repeated attempts, the dam on the Sevier River would not hold. By 1868 most of the families had left except for a few stockmen who came to winter their cattle. In 1874, a company of non-Mormon men from the Tintic Mining District near Eureka arrived. The following



year, a second group of Mormon settlers came to the area. The non-Mormons claimed the land around the old town site, while the new arrivals moved to the current site of Deseret.

Deseret Lat 39.286781 Lon -112.652764

Oasis Lat 39.294156 Lon -112.627014

## SUTHERLAND

Sutherland and Sugarville formed the West Tract of lands opened for settlement under the Carey Act of 1894. They continue in the pursuit of farming enterprises. High-protein alfalfa prized by dairy farmers abounds in the area.

From Sutherland visitors can explore the old irrigation systems dug by hand and horse-drawn implements as they travel to the Topaz Japanese-American Internment Camp in Abraham.



Keg Mountain, Desert Mountain, the Joy Mining District and Topaz Mountain await exploration by rockhounds and sightseers alike.

Sutherland was founded in 1909. It was named in honor of U.S. Senator George Sutherland, later a U.S. Supreme Court Justice. Sutherland grew due to the Carey Act of 1894. Government lands for sale encouraged many to move to the new farming community. They lived in tents, shacks and even granaries until they could build something more suitable. Those early homes were small lumber shacks, and when one was built it was an event. All of the neighbors would come in their hay wagons and have a picnic and dance. By the summer of 1912, there were several families with school-aged children living west of the Sevier River. A school was desperately needed. However, there was an insufficient tax base to construct the building. George A. Snow met with county commissioners and school district officials to take care of the educational needs of these children. Because of the time required, several prominent citizens obtained construction notes and a 30 X 60 ft. brick school building was completed the next year. All eight grades were

held in the large room. After the construction of the school, area residents were able to obtain their own voting precinct and school district. Wynn R. Walker was the first postmaster. He also established a small general store. The store and post office are long gone. Sutherland was never an incorporated town; however, it remains a voting district. Many people enjoy the rural life

style it offers in the area west of Delta.

Lat 39.390421

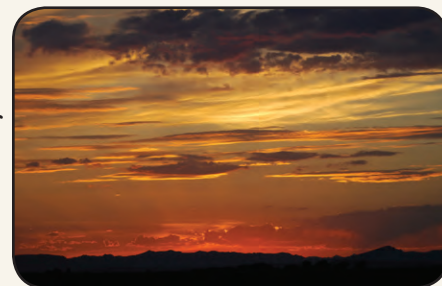
Lon -112.633193



## ABRAHAM

Recreational activities enjoyed by individuals and families in the area surrounding Abraham include traveling on the nearby deserts. Opportunities to view wildlife such as pronghorn antelope and wild mustangs provide exciting opportunities for professional and amateur photographers. Camping can be enjoyed in the ample open spaces. A visit to the Topaz Relocation Center remains provides a look into the past and the history of our country. Perhaps most satisfying of all are the many opportunities to just get away from the congestion of the city. Agriculture is Abraham's source of livelihood. A major industry processes plant products in the area with 60-70 employees. Farms, dairies and ranches are in the area as well. Abraham is located 11 miles NW of Delta in Millard County.

Alfalfa for hay and seed is the primary crop. Small grains such as barley, wheat and oats are also grown. Silage corn and corn for grain are becoming more popular. Beef cattle comprise the majority of livestock operations in the area.



Abraham began as a farm operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS). Grain was the primary crop. The area was settled in 1870 primarily as a farming district and was named after Abraham Cannon, a prominent member of the LDS Church. Families began arriving in 1891, building homes and establishing private farms. The growth of Abraham



peaked in 1927 with approximately 400 people.

In 1942, a large area of land was purchased from several Abraham landowners to become part of the Topaz Relocation Center. Most of those who sold their lands then moved to nearby towns, leaving behind only 50 residents.

The Topaz Relocation Center housed thousands of Japanese-Americans during World War II. After the war the farmers were able to buy back their land. Many of them re-established homes and farms in the area. As of 2011, there are approximately 50 families residing in the Abraham area.

Lat 39.396532 Lon -112.718192

## LYNNDYL TOWN

Lynndyl offers wide open spaces all around it. It is only a few miles from Lynndyl to the Little Sahara National Recreation Area located in the next county. The Canyon Mountain Range offers hiking and hunting. A trip on the “Sinks” road toward Oak City in the spring rewards the traveler with views of profuse wildflowers. During the other three seasons one can imagine the Great Basin before settlement began.

Lynndyl, located 17 miles northeast of Delta on Highway 6, began in 1907 as a railroad junction. It became one of the most important stops on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. Steam-powered trains stopped to load up on coal and water and have their engines repaired at the large roundhouse. Now part of the Union Pacific Railroad system, several trains a day still run through the community, but they no longer stop.

Local farmers grow alfalfa, barley and corn and raise cattle. Nearby the Intermountain Power Plant provides employment for many residents. A feed mill supplying feed for a local egg farm is located at the edge of town.

Lynndyl still enjoys small town pleasures like an annual picnic in the park with fireworks, Easter egg hunt, fireman’s dinner and Christmas party with Santa.

In 1908—under the Carey Act—the Sevier River



Land and Water Company was formed to develop the area. The town and surrounding areas were plotted out and irrigation systems built. With the nearby Sevier River, available land and a rail line running right through it, Lynndyl looked like the ideal place put down roots. Lynndyl was marketed across the nation. A special train car running from the East showed off the promising young town. Over \$1 million in bonds was committed to building up the project, but eventually the company failed. However, many of the canals that were built at that time are still in use today. In 1928-29, a severe drought hit the nation and dust filled the newly dug canals and covered the fertile farmland surrounding Lynndyl. Farms were foreclosed on or abandoned. One man sold his whole farm for the use of a pick-up truck to move his family to a new area. The Union Pacific Railroad continued to be the lifeblood of the town. They sponsored a touring marching band, sporting events, and numerous activities including a boxing match featuring Jack Dempsey. Circus animals and movie stars took exercise breaks on the streets of town while they waited for their trains to refuel. President Franklin D. Roosevelt stopped in Lynndyl on his famous ‘Whistle Stop Tour.’ During WWII, military troops marched the streets while their trains refueled. After the war, the old steam engines were replaced by diesel engines. All railroad functions except rail maintenance shut down. Businesses closed, jobs were lost and residents moved away, often taking their houses with them. At its height, Lynndyl was a thriving town with several thousand residents, hotels, stores, a movie theater, a car dealership and activities to keep its residents busy. Today, it is a close-knit community with a population hovering around 100 people.

Lat 39.519254 Lon -112.375460

## LEAMINGTON TOWN

East of Leamington on Highway 132 stand two battered charcoal kilns. Because of the railroad, one of the first industries in the area was the processing of cedar wood into charcoal for shipping to Salt Lake City.

Today, Leamington is a quiet farming community on the west slope of the Canyon Mountain Range.

The old church, which now serves as the town



hall, has a museum containing many items and photos related to the town's history. The museum is open Memorial Day as well as Labor Day during Leamington's annual 'Leamarado Days.' The celebration features a talent program, community BBQ lunch, games, activities, and a small town rodeo. The town also honors local residents who are serving or have served in the Armed Forces. Leamington was founded in 1871 by a small group of people moving from Oak City to acquire farm ground. Its settlement was not directed by the Mormon Church. The first permanent homes were built in 1873. Frank Young, a nephew of Brigham Young, selected the name Leamington from a place in England. Utilizing irrigation water from the Sevier River involved several failed attempts to dam the river. Moving the dam several miles upstream solved the problem and created a new one. This meant digging ditches several miles further than anticipated. Most of the settlers were farmers, but by 1879 the railroad came through town, which provided employment for some people. Two stores and a hotel were built, as well as a church and a school. The current population of Leamington is approximately 200, many of whom are descendants of some of the first settlers.

Lat 39.534911 Lon -112.282891

## OAK CITY

Oak City is a pleasant community located at the mouth of Oak Creek Canyon in the Canyon Range, the natural boundary between Pahvant Valley and Round Valley. It is 13 miles east of Delta, on Highway 125.



The canyon east of Oak City has been used as a place of resort since the earliest days of the

settlement. Early residents spent several days each summer 'rusticating' in the canyon to avoid the heat. While there they hiked, played games and put on programs. The campground in the canyon is still known locally as 'The Resort.' Today, hunting, fishing and hiking opportunities abound. The canyon is becoming popular for rock climbers.

The elevated bench—a former beach of Lake Bonneville—on which the town is situated commands a fine view of the Pahvant Valley lying to the west. From this vantage point, residents enjoy many colorful sunsets. Just west of town, a field of flowing sand dunes provides year-round recreational opportunities. The nearby slopes yield sand and gravel used throughout the county.

Farming and ranching has always been important to the Oak City economy. The town is surrounded on two sides by verdant farmland that produces forage crops, grains and corn. The community has also become home to many employees of the Intermountain Power Plant and other local industries. Ranchers



from Deseret first brought their cattle to summer in the area in 1860 and during the winter would take them back to Deseret. In 1865, a settlement began and William Walker constructed a sawmill. The community was known as Oak Creek until a post office was established and the name officially became Oak City in 1868. Oak City was once surrounded, south and east, by thick groves of juniper trees. Most of these have been destroyed by huge wildfires that have threatened the town on several occasions. Facing these fires, and the inevitable flooding resulting from them, community residents have learned to endure and come together in support of each other. This has created a resilient community bond. Throughout Oak City, friends and strangers alike are usu-



ally greeted with a wave and a smile. Residents gather together often for community activities. Many of these activities are held in the Town Hall, built in 1908. It isn't uncommon for a community dance to include persons from every age group, dancing schottisches, polkas, waltzes and quadrilles. During the Town's Oak City Days celebration each August, the community welcomes friends and family from all over the region. Lat 39.374966 Lon -112.336042

## GARRISON

Garrison lies at the foot of Great Basin National Park on the clay deposits of ancient Lake Bonneville. Farmers and ranchers still make their liv-



ing raising crops and cattle.

To the south are the Burbank meadows and the Burbank Hills. Both offer outstanding scenery in a Great Basin environment unlike many others. Although cultivated, it retains its pristine primeval aura.

The Burbank ATV trails offer solitude and scenery. Eight miles north at the Border Inn one can find food, fuel and accommodations. Garrison was established in the 1870's by settlers who took up squatter's rights. It is a cattle, sheep and crop raising settlement. It is the largest winter grazing area in the state of Utah. Garrison was the center point for the first mail contract that ran from Frisco, UT, to Ely, NV. Emma Garrison was the first postmaster and the town was named after her. Today, Garrison has about 50 residents, a post office, a church, Utah State and Millard County road maintenance sheds and a volunteer fire department.

Lat 38.933072 Lon -114.033223

## GANDY

Gandy is solitude defined. This far corner is hardly touched by civilization. Just across the Utah/Nevada border and to the south, one can find Great Basin National Park and the Mt. Moriah Wilderness. Exploration along the gravel roads opens vistas and a sense of grandeur only experienced so far away from civilization.

Warm Springs was settled in 1887. When the post office was established the town was named Gandy after Isaac Gandy, the first ranch owner in the area. The spring water stays around 81-82 degrees Fahrenheit (27-28 Celsius) year-round. Gandy is located in the western part of Millard County near the Nevada border in the Snake Valley. The original homesteaders were Triffly, Alex and Alfred Doutré and Almond Rhoades. Rhoades planted an orchard and brought the first threshing machine into the valley. He also planted the Lombardy poplars visible at the Bates Ranch.

Lat 39.454477 Lon -113.997124



## ESKDALE

The western part of Millard County is true high desert. Imagine living in the shadow of Mt. Moriah's 12,072-foot peak with 13,065-foot Mt. Wheeler just across the state line in Great Basin National Park to the west. This is the Snake Valley, the final valley entered before crossing over into Nevada. Solitude, scenic grandeur and geologic, topographic, and climatic diversity await exploration here.

This is the home of the EskDale Community,





one of three small towns in the valley. EskDale is situated at the base of the Confusion Mountain Range five miles north of Highway 50 & 6. Louis L'Amour featured the area in several of his western novels. However, in the history of EskDale outlaw sightings have been rare.

The nationally acclaimed EskDale Dairy has many eyes focused on their top-notch breeding program and is now one of the most talked about herds in the United States. EskDale started in 1955. Today it is an oasis in this harsh area. The modern landscaped community sits in sharp contrast to the sagebrush, greasewood, and wildflowers. The contrasts of the high mountains with the valley floor and the irrigated farmland with the salt flats and alkaline soil make visits to the area unique among the Western States. Bird watchers, wild horse lovers, and small game hunters will all find this part of Millard County a grand adventure. The community holds a valley-wide 4th of July program that includes a picnic, music/talent program, and after dark fireworks display. Lat 39.107621 Lon -113.952935

## HOLDEN

Holden is a charming community located six miles north of Fillmore just off I-15. Farming and ranching are the main occupations of this former pioneer community.

Situated next to the Fishlake National Forest, this appealing town offers access to nearby camping, wildlife viewing and outdoor recreation opportunities. Maple Hollow due east of town awaits your visit.

Fort Cedar Springs was built in 1855 by Mormon pioneers near the spring-fed hills of the Pahvant Range. Mormon Church President Brigham Young gave permission for two families to start a settlement. That fall they were joined by eight more families. The colony began building an adobe-walled fort to serve as a home for the families and for protection from Paiute Indians. This lit-



tle haven became known as Buttermilk Fort because of its dairy industry and the drink served to weary travelers. The name was changed to Holden in 1858 when a post office was established. The town was named in honor of Elijah Holden, who froze to death during a freak snowstorm on September 8, 1857. The storm forced him to abandon his wagon and horses. Holden attempted to walk to safety carrying his young son who had become exhausted. After carrying his son as far as he could, he wrapped him in his over shirt and left him by the roadside. Holden made it only a few miles further. Father and son both were later found frozen. An early pioneer of Holden, Albert Stevens, is said to have brought the first alfalfa seed from southern Utah. The first dandelion seed was planted by Mary Ann Tanner to be used for greens.

Between 1885-90 when federal raids on polygamous Mormon families were the most severe, a number of plural wives lived in seclusion in Holden. Lat 38.098851 Lon -112.270771

## HATTON

Hatton offers a view of remote farms on the east side of the Pahvant Valley. Once a major stop for stagecoaches, it now serves a home for a few families. The Daughters of the Utah Pioneers monument tells an intriguing history of this nearly forgotten outpost.

Hatton is located 2.5 miles southwest of Kanosh. I-15 is built almost on top of the old immigrant trail and practically through the backyard of Hatton. Settled in 1854 as Lower Corn Creek by Peter Robison and others, the town was situated where the old immigrant trail to California crossed the stream. Robison became the first postmaster and the town was called Petersburg. Too many Petersburgs resulted in the town being renamed after postmaster Richard Hatton. Most of the townspeople were farmers who sold hay and grain to the passing immigrants. An important station on the Gilmer & Salisbury Stage Line from Salt Lake City to Pioche, Nevada, was established in Hatton where drivers and horses were changed. In 1867, Brigham Young evaluated the settlement. He advised the settlement be moved upstream to better utilize the creek water where the soil proved more fertile and fall frost came later. The settlers began moving closer to



the mountains and founded Kanosh. By 1870, only a tiny handful of families remained in Hatton.  
Lat 38.839714 Lon -112.459647

## KANOSH

Kanosh is a small farming town on Highway 133, about 13 miles south of Fillmore. Nestled in a corner of the Pahvant Range, Kanosh is a gateway to outdoor adventure in the Fishlake National Forest. Deer, elk and wild turkeys abound in Corn Creek Canyon and the foothills. ATV trails beckon novice and expert riders alike. Camp Adelaide features one of Utah's best improved U.S. Forest Service campgrounds. Following Corn Creek into the mountains and then turning to follow Second Creek brings visitors to a beautiful ride through the alpine regions of Millard and Sevier County.



Ranching and farming are the main pursuits of the locals. A community store and a service station provide some services for travelers.

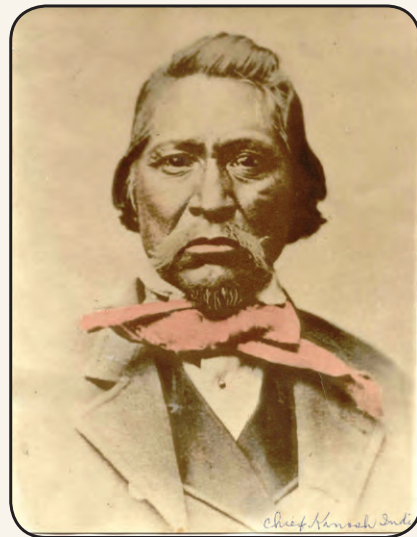
Kanosh was named in honor of the Indian Chief Kanosh. On April 28, 1867, Brigham Young, with the approval of Chief Kanosh, advised the pioneers to move from Hatton, Utah, to the area then known as the campground of the Pahvant band of the Utes. This resulted in about 100 pioneers and 500 Native Americans living here.

Lat 38.801358 Lon 112.437644

## KANOSH INDIAN RESERVATION

Between Meadow and Kanosh is the Kanosh Indian Reservation. A number of Pahvants continue to reside on the reservation. In 1954, a congressional bill terminated the tribal status of Utah's Paiute bands. Sponsors of the bill believed termination would speed the integration of Paiutes into non-Indian society. Results were so unsatisfactory that tribal status was restored in 1980. Remaining tribal land, declined from 43,000 acres to 27,000 acres, was placed in

trust. The Town of Kanosh bears the name of legendary Chief Kanosh, leader of the Pahvant Band of Utes. He was born in 1821 in California. After his father's death, he moved to Utah to assume leadership of the tribe and settled at Corn Creek. He ensured his authority and the survival of his people using negotiation rather than conflict. His fame spread throughout the Utah Territory in the aftermath of the 1853 Gunnison Massacre in which Army surveyors led by Captain John Gunnison were killed. Kanosh used diplomacy to placate angry members of the band, and knowledge of white man's law to appease settlers. In a shrewd compromise, Kanosh turned over old, decrepit tribal members rather than the warriors who had preformed the murderous deed. The Chief was an early convert to the LDS faith and adopted the religion, laws, clothes and lifestyle of nearby Mormon settlers. However, he retained some traditional clothing. He often wore a heavy overcoat buttoned to his chin, shiny boots, and a red blanket wrapped around his shoulders.



Kanosh was married at least four times. He married three of his wives simultaneously. His first wife lost her mind, and tribal members believed she was possessed of evil spirits and put her to death. His second wife, Betsykin, was extremely beautiful and jealous. She lured his third wife, Mary, into the woods to hunt squirrels, and then slit her throat. When discovered, the Pahvant Council decreed that she must die. Betsykin begged to be allowed to starve to death instead, and her plea was granted. Within sight of the village, Betsykin carried one jug of water into her teepee. She cried and moaned until she was finally released by death. Kanosh's fourth marriage to Sally was long-lasting and successful. The great chief died in 1884 at the age of 63 from malaria. He is buried in the most honored location of the Kanosh Cemetery. The few remaining tribal members remain at the small Kanosh Reservation near their ancestral lands at



Corn Creek. (Travel south of Fillmore on I-15 five miles to Meadow, exit, then five miles southeast on Hwy 133 to town.)

Lat 38.820936 Lon -112.404889

## MEADOW

Meadow, five miles south of Fillmore, is home to the Meadow Hot Springs and lush farms on the western alluvial slope of the Pahvant Mountains in eastern Millard County. With a population of 330 people, Meadow is a quaint little town supporting traditional values and living conditions.

Traveling and exploring the mountain canyons to the east offers delightful views and opportunities to outdoor enthusiasts. Hike, ride a horse or drive your ATV through this gorgeous area.



Agriculture-farming and ranching has been the mainstay of economic activity for Meadow since its inception, and continues to be so to this day. Meadow was named because of its lush meadowlands created by the waters of a nearby mountain stream and the productive marshlands further west. Meadow was founded in early 1857 when four families settled on what is called the 'Ridge'—a gravelly-remnant created by the receding waters of ancient Lake Bonneville. The four families, led by James Duncan, each built dugouts to serve as their first living quarters. That first year, these families successfully raised about 35 acres of wheat held communally in a common field using the waters of Meadow Creek. Fearing trouble with the local Indian tribe, the families returned to Fort Fillmore where most had living arrangements that winter.

In January 1855, Chief Walkara of the warlike Ute tribe had died on the banks of Meadow Creek of pneumonia, effectively ending what was called the Walker War. Chief Walkara was entombed with two of his favorite wives, two young Indian children, some of his favorite horses, and many of his prized possessions on a mountain rock slide east of Meadow on a formation known

as the 'Old Pig.' One can still see the "Pig" on the mountain east of town.

In the years following 1857, Meadow began to grow and thrive. With water supplies beginning to be stressed, the settlement was moved one mile east to its present location. Until about 1865, Meadow consisted of just a few houses located along Main Street, covering about two blocks east and west. By the turn of the Twentieth century, Meadow had about 400 residents, but with a severely limited water supply aggravated by several severe droughts, the population has remained about the same.

Lat 38.885935 Lon -112.410606

## SCIPIO

Scipio is located 12 miles northeast of Fillmore on I-15, and is the closest town to Yuba State Park. The first white men to see the area were most likely Franciscan priests Francisco Atanasio Domínguez and Silvestre Vélez de Escalante, along with nine other men in 1776. Domínguez and Escalante passed through Round Valley in their search for a shorter, direct route to Monterey, CA, from Santa Fe, NM. A small obelisk has been placed in the Scipio Town Park to mark their nearby passage. Visitors can follow the padres' route through Millard County using this as a jumping off point. Similar obelisks mark the way toward the distant extinct volcano known as Pahvant Butte, or Sugarloaf. The approximate route goes through Eight-mile Canyon on the south end of the Canyon Mountain Range.



Other outdoor adventures near Scipio include a visit to Maple Grove campground off of U.S. 50 past Scipio Lake. The Round Valley Rodeo is a great western treat each year on July 24.

Scipio is still home to farming and ranching activities. Several businesses near I-15 and in town cater to visitors. Early Mormon architecture can



be seen in the quaint brick houses of the town.

Scipio was first called Round Valley. The first settlers arrived in Round Valley, Millard County, in 1850. It was located about 2.5 miles southwest of the present location. Benjamin Johnson, the first settler, established a mail station. In 1861, a stagecoach line from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, CA, passed through Scipio. Each coach carried nine people. The fare from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City was \$150. A traveler was allowed 25 pounds of luggage.

By 1863 there were 25 families with a school having just been built. The present townsite was selected and named Scipio during Brigham Young's visit of that year. President Young and his large party of family, friends, clerks, church officials and others were making their annual visits to the southern settlements. A Mr. Carman suggested the growing settlement be named Scipio. President Young turned to Scipio Kenner, a member of the traveling party, and after a pause said: "Yes, Scipio, we will name it after you." An Indian raid in which horses and cattle were taken resulted in a fort being built in 1866 for protection during the Black Hawk Indian War. The one-room log homes were joined with a mud wall to form a square. In 1868, after the Indian threat had passed, the people moved out, taking the logs from their homes and rebuilding them in the previous areas.

Lat 39.244909 Lon -112.104136

## FLOWELL

Flowell is a farming community west of Fillmore on the Clear Lake road. It is close to the lava flows and lava tubes as well as other volcanic features including Tabernacle Hill. In July of 1915, the first artesian well was drilled in this area west of Fillmore. It took several weeks of drilling, but the wells produced spectacular



flows. During the next six months, many more wells were drilled and several families moved into the area. In 1919, a school was built, and in 1922 a post office was established. The area was originally named Crystal, but with the building of the post office the name was changed to Flowell, probably due to the many flowing wells in the area.

Lat 38.979267 Lon -112.433319

## McCORNICK

The McCornick area with its open fields once had houses, a school, a general store and a church to serve its population. There are no services available in McCornick at present.

The community was named after William Sylvester McCornick, a wealthy mine owner and banker. McCornick made his fortune in the silver mines near Eureka and Park City, UT. He promoted the development of the area, including a large canal bringing water from the Sevier River near Leamington across many miles of sand dunes. The canal was known as the Highline Canal and parts of it still exist.



The first settlers arrived in 1919, breaking ground, digging wells, and planting crops. The farms were about a mile apart. The settlers were truly pioneers. At one time there were 40 homes in the area with up to 500 residents. McCornick recorded a total of 95 births and 10 deaths in its brief existence.

A diminishing water supply caused many of them to leave. The school at McCornick was started in 1919, but by 1929 there were only enough children left for two teachers. The school was moved to Flowell in 1930. Lat 39.209693 Lon -112.409211



## **FILLMORE HOTELS/MOTELS**

### **Best Western Paradise Inn**

901 North Main • 435-743-6895  
<http://book.bestwestern.com>  
(76 rooms)

### **Capital Motel**

30 East Center • 435-743-8415  
(40 rooms)

### **Fillmore Motel**

61 North Main • 435-743-5454  
(10 rooms)

### **JKS Travel Plaza**

885 South Park Ave. • 435-743-4440  
(18 rooms)

### **Spinning Wheel**

65 South Main • 435-743-6260  
<http://spinningwheelmotel.net/>  
(16 rooms)

### **Comfort Inn & Suites**

940 South Highway 99 • 435-743-4334  
(56 rooms)

## **DELTA HOTELS/MOTELS**

### **Days Inn**

527 East Topaz Blvd. • 435-864-3882  
[www.daysinn.com](http://www.daysinn.com) (82 rooms)

### **Budget Motel**

75 South 350 East • 864-4533  
(33 rooms)

### **Deltan Inn**

347 East Main • 435-864-5318  
(14 rooms)

### **Diamond D Motor Lodge**

234 West Main • 435-864-2041  
(16 rooms)

### **Rancher Motel & Café**

171 West Main • 435-864-2741  
(15 rooms)

## **SCIPIO HOTELS/MOTELS**

### **Super 8**

230 West 400 North • 435-758-9188  
1-800-800-8000 (31 rooms)

## **KANOSH HOTELS/MOTELS**

### **Nafus Motel**

135 South Main • 435-759-2652 or  
435-979-1711(reservations) (6 rooms)

## **BAKER, NEVADA HOTELS/MOTELS**

### **Border Inn**

Utah/Nevada Border on Highway 6/50  
775-234-7300  
<http://www.greatbasinpark.com/borderinn.htm>  
29 rooms

## **RV PARKS**

### **Antelope Valley RV Park**

776 West Main, Delta, Utah  
435-864-1813 • 96 spaces

### **Fillmore KOA**

900 South 410 West, Fillmore, Utah  
435-743-4420 Information  
1-800-562-1516 Reservations  
[www.utah-koa.com](http://www.utah-koa.com)  
49 RV sites, 7 tent sites, 5 cabins

### **Wagons West RV Campground**

545 North Main, Fillmore, Utah  
435-743-6188 • 55 spaces

### **Cove Fort RV Park**

17030 South Highway 161  
(Ext 135 off I-15; Exit 1 off I-70)  
Cove Fort, Utah 435-864-7535  
33 spaces

### **Border Inn RV Park**

Utah/Nevada Border on Highway 6/50  
Baker, Nevada 775-234-7300  
<http://www.greatbasinpark.com/borderinn.htm>  
19 spaces

## **U.S. FOREST SERVICE CAMPGROUNDS**

Campgrounds throughout Millard County in the Fishlake National Forest. All group campground reservations are now made through 1-877-444-6777. Individual camp sites are on a first-come first-served basis, and are available in the following locations:

- Oak Creek Canyon (above Oak City)
- Maple Hollow (above Holden)
- Maple Grove (south of Scipio off Highway 6)
- Adelaide (East of Kanosh)
- Chalk Creek (above Fillmore) has picnic areas suitable for camping  
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/fishlake/>

## **County**

### **Administration**

50 South Main  
Fillmore, Utah 84631  
435-743-5227  
mrowley@co.millard.ut.us

### **Tourism Director**

71 South 200 West  
PO Box 854  
Delta, Utah 84624  
435-864-1400  
888-463-8627  
dhaveron@co.millard.ut.us

### **County Offices Delta**

71 South 200 West  
PO Box 854  
Delta, Utah 84624  
435-864-1400  
sdekker@co.millard.ut.us

### **Delta Chamber of Commerce**

75 West Main St.  
Delta, Utah 84624  
435-864-4316  
daccinfo@deltautahchamber.com

### **North Park Tourism Office**

460 North Main  
Fillmore, Utah 84631  
435-743-7803

### **Economic Development**

71 South 200 West  
PO Box 854  
Delta, Utah 84624  
435-864-1407  
sbarney@co.millard.ut.us

### **Millard County Sheriff**

765 So Highway 99, Ste. 1  
Fillmore, Utah 84631  
435-743-5302  
www.millardsheriff.org

### **Fillmore City Offices**

75 West Center  
Fillmore, Utah 84631  
435-743-5233  
fillmorerecorder@fillmorecity.org

### **Delta City Offices**

76 North 200 West  
Delta, Utah 84624  
435-864-2759  
gschafer@delta.utah.gov

**Back Cover Photo: #7 Center Map**





[www.millardcountytravel.com](http://www.millardcountytravel.com)  
1-800-463-8627

