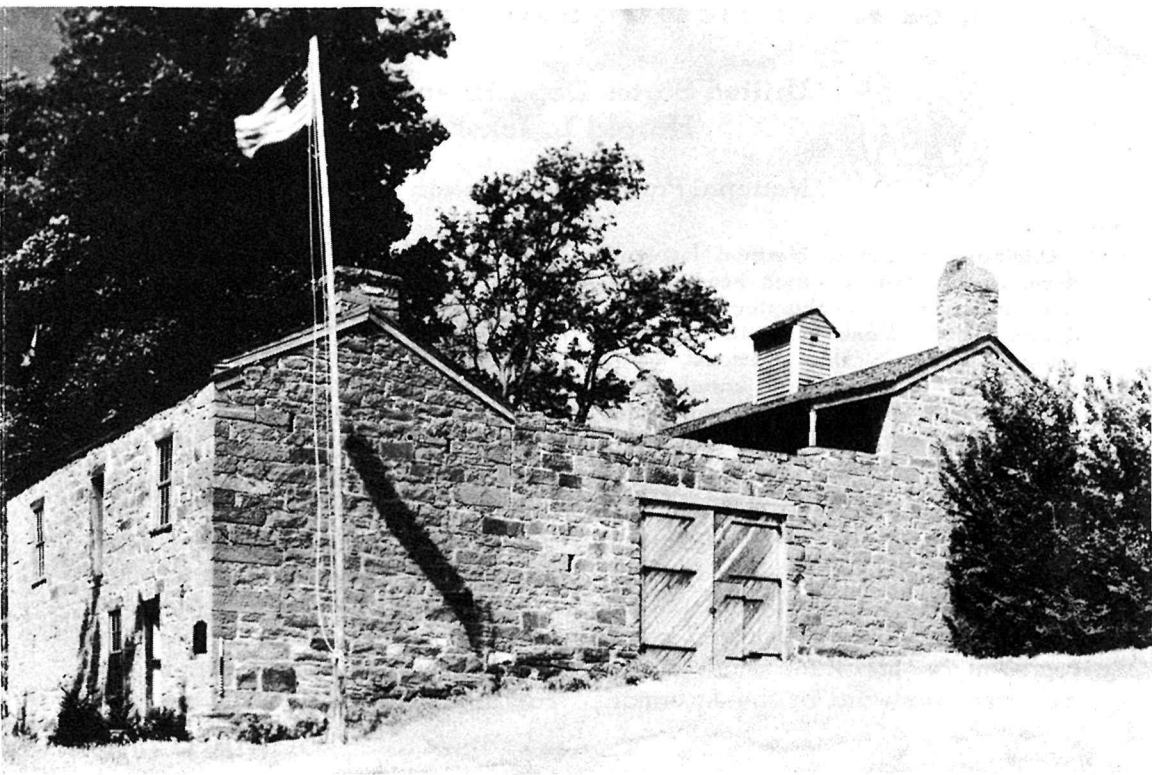


Old Mormon Fort



PIPE SPRING
National Monument
ARIZONA

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

PIPE SPRING National Monument



United States Department of the Interior
Harold L. Ickes, Secretary

National Park Service, Newton B. Drury, Director

Originally a historic Mormon fort and dependencies, later a ranch headquarters and cattle-buying and shipping point, Pipe Spring National Monument, with its picturesque surviving historic structures, commemorates the courage and enterprise of the American pioneer and a significant phase of the settlement and development of the American West.

The buildings at Pipe Spring National Monument, constructed by the Mormons during 1869-70, and later used by private interests as a ranch headquarters and cattle-buying and shipping point, represent an important phase of the movement westward by the American

pioneer. The Mormons who settled at Pipe Spring and other similar areas can be given much of the credit for the exploration, colonization, and development of this part of the Southwest.

Under the leadership of Brigham Young, they were able to establish their culture in this land where many others failed. As an expression of the foresight, courage, vigor, persistence, and faith of the pioneer, and of the Mormons in particular, Pipe Spring is preserved as a monument not only to those who settled the Southwest but to all who took part in the Westward Movement.

The Natural Setting

Pipe Spring is in the southwestern part of the Colorado Plateau, at an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet above sea level. The region is sparsely forested with piñon, juniper, cottonwood, and willow. The lombardy poplar was introduced by the Mormons; it is not native to the Southwest. Typical southwestern semidesert plants growing here include greasewood, rabbitbrush, sagebrush, cacti, and grasses. There is also a variety of flowers. Jackrabbits and cottontails are common. Coyotes, porcupines, badgers, chipmunks, squirrels, wild rats, and mice are to be found, as well as many birds and reptiles. Spotted skunk and ringtail cat have been recorded.

Pipe Spring is in an area of tremendous geological interest, extending 100 miles northward from the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, where some of the most ancient rocks of the earth are exposed, to Bryce Canyon National Park and Cedar Breaks National Monument in southern Utah, where relatively recent rocks, themselves millions of years old, are exposed in the famous pink cliffs. From Pipe Spring can be seen the same limestone that forms the rimrock of the Grand Canyon, a series of later shales and sandstones, and, far to the south, the recent lava fields of the Mount Trumbull volcanic area.

Pipe Spring and other seeps and springs in this region owe their existence to the Sevier Fault, a great break extending northeast to southwest for over 200 miles. On the southeast side of the fault the strata have been forced up several hundred feet.

Pipe Spring Is Named

The first white men to visit Pipe Spring were the Jacob Hamblin party, who, in 1858, camped at this then nameless spring. They had been sent out by Brigham Young to explore and report on the Colorado River country and to negotiate, if possible, a treaty of peace with the Navajos living on the south side of the river. Besides Jacob Hamblin, the captain of the party, its members included William Hamblin, sometimes called "Gunlock Bill" and considered to be one of the best rifle shots in the Southwest, Ammon Tenney, and Dudley Leavitt.

While camping at the spring, some of the men decided to play a joke on William Hamblin. They told him he could not shoot through a silk handkerchief which was hung at a distance of 50 paces. Hamblin did fail to puncture

the handkerchief, because the silk cloth, hung by the upper edge only, yielded before the force of the bullet.

Somewhat vexed, Hamblin turned to one of the men, daring him to put his pipe on a rock near the spring, which was at some distance, with the mouth of the bowl of the pipe facing directly toward them. He then wagered that he could shoot the bottom out of the bowl without touching the rim. The wager accepted, "Gunlock Bill" promptly and neatly performed the feat and won the wager. To this day the spring has been called Pipe Spring.

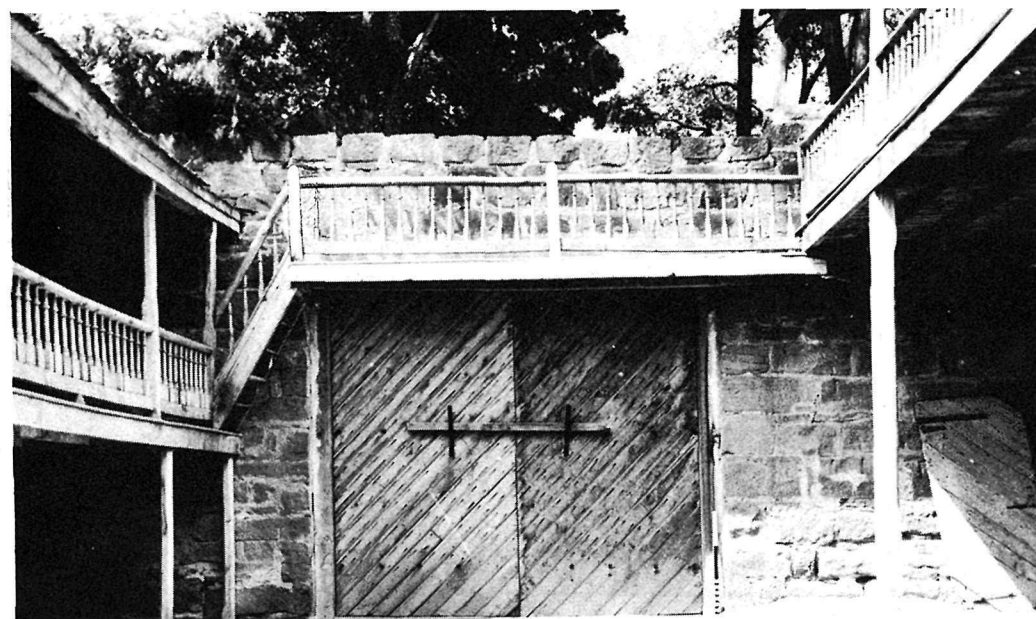
First Settlement

Dr. James M. Whitmore and Robert McIntyre were the first settlers at Pipe Spring. It was here, in 1863, that they built a dugout of earth and juniper logs as the headquarters for their cattle ranch.

Interior Courtyard



Firing Platform



Restored Cabin



For 2 years Whitmore and McIntyre, with Whitmore's young son, lived in the dugout, carrying on their ranching. During the winter of 1865-66, a band of Navajo and Paiute Indians stole some sheep and cattle from a nearby pasture. The two ranchers, leaving the 8-year-old boy at the dugout, set out on the trail of the marauders to the southeast. Four miles from the dugout they were killed and stripped of their clothing and belongings by the Indians. During the night, the latter returned and raided Pipe Spring, but did not go into the dugout where young Whitmore was hiding.

Knowing that his father and McIntyre had been killed, the boy spent the night in terror. Next morning he started on foot for St. George, Utah, 96 miles away, to report the slayings. After going 10 miles he met some men to whom he gave the information about the killings, who in turn relayed it to the settlements.

Members of the militia discovered the bodies of the murdered men several days later and, upon finding some Indians wearing the clothes of the slain men, questioned them. When the Indians failed to talk, except to deny their guilt, they were executed. Later it was learned that they were peaceful Paiutes and had really told the truth, having obtained the clothing in trade.

Later Settlement

The Mormons, under the direction of Brigham Young, acquired the Whitmore-McIntyre estate. In 1870 Bishop Anson P. Winsor arrived at Pipe Spring to build a fort, improve the spring, and take care of the tithing cattle for the church. By 1873 he had finished the fort, which consisted of two 2-storied red sandstone buildings facing each

other across a courtyard which was closed at the ends with heavy gates.

The north building was erected directly over the spring, and the water flowed through the south building. Thus was assured a plentiful supply of good water at all times for those who lived at Pipe Spring.

Bishop Winsor left Pipe Spring about 1875, and the place was sold to private interests for a cattle ranch. For years it was an important cattle-buying and shipping point from which cattle drives were started to the railroad.

Finally, the old fort and auxiliary buildings were acquired by the Federal Government and established as a national monument.

Administration

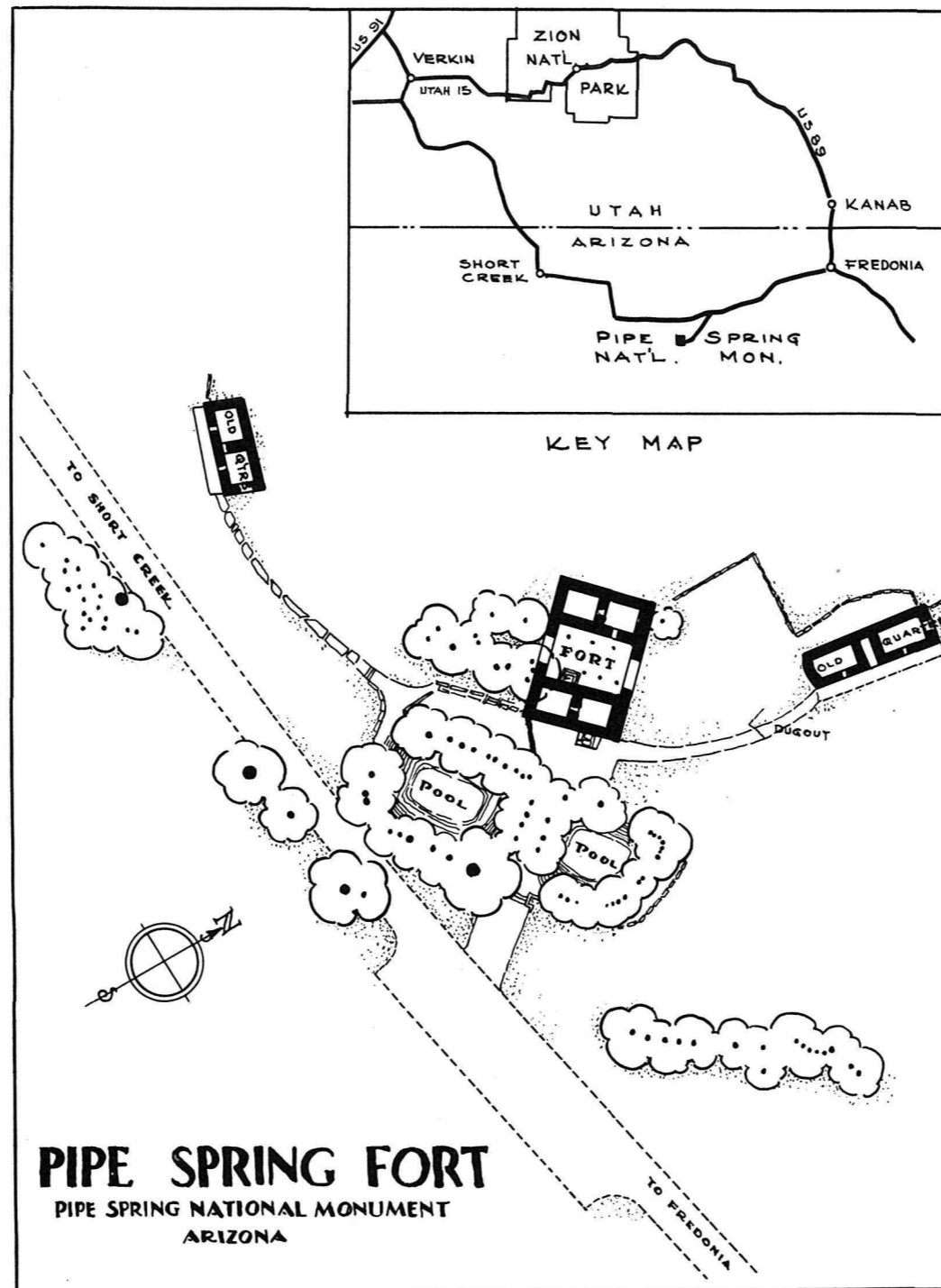
Pipe Spring National Monument, 15 miles southwest of Fredonia, Ariz., is a unit of the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. Established by Presidential proclamation in May 1923, the area of the monument is 40 acres.

It may be reached by a fairly good graded road west from Fredonia. The nearest rail point is Cedar City, Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

A permanent custodian is available daily between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. to guide visitors through the buildings. There are picnicking but no camping facilities. Food, supplies, and gasoline can be procured at nearby towns.

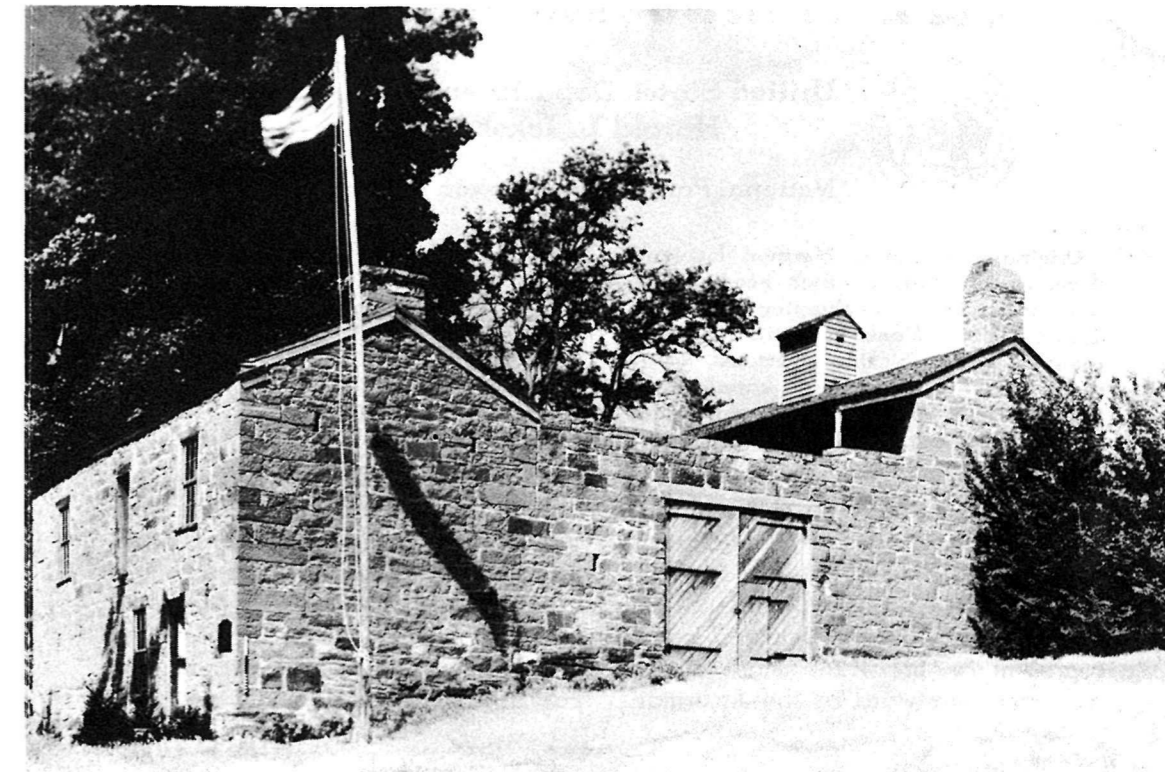
Visitors are asked to picnic only at designated places. They must refrain from picking flowers, defacing property, or committing any act of vandalism.

Inquiries should be directed to the Acting Custodian, Pipe Spring National Monument, Moccasin, Ariz.



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