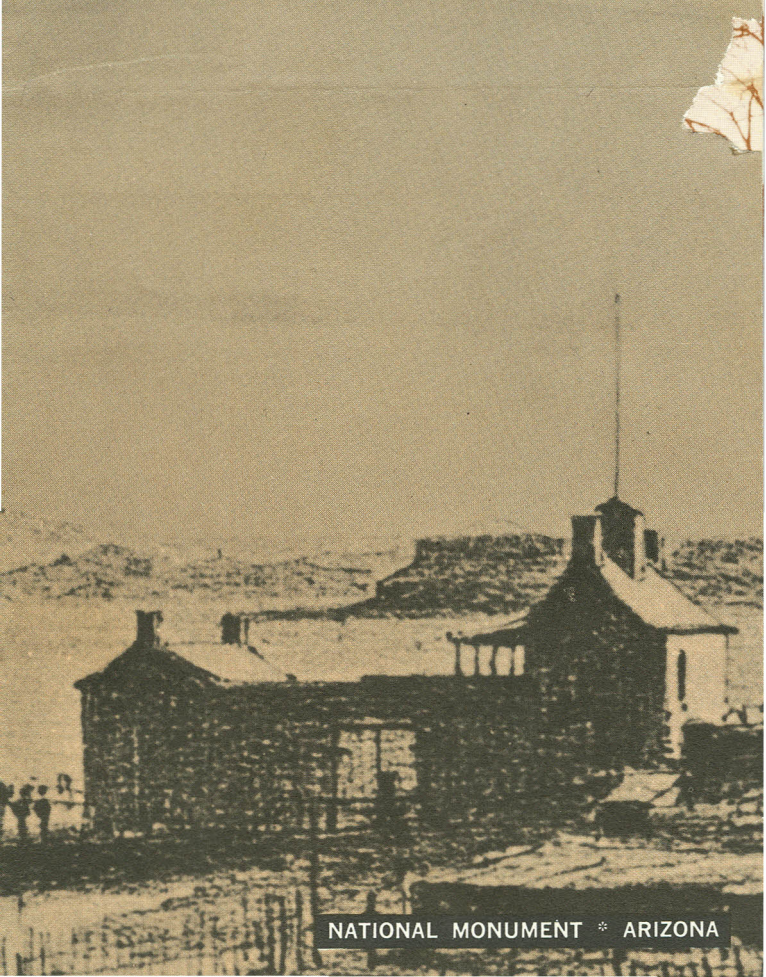


PIPE SPRING



NATIONAL MONUMENT * ARIZONA

The picturesque, well-preserved Mormon fort at Pipe Spring is testimony to the conflict between settler and Indian that marked American expansion into the West.

Much credit is due the Mormon settlers at Pipe Spring and other places in the region for the exploration, colonization, and development of this part of the Southwest. Under Brigham Young's leadership they established their culture in this formidable land. Pipe Spring is a monument to their courage and foresight.

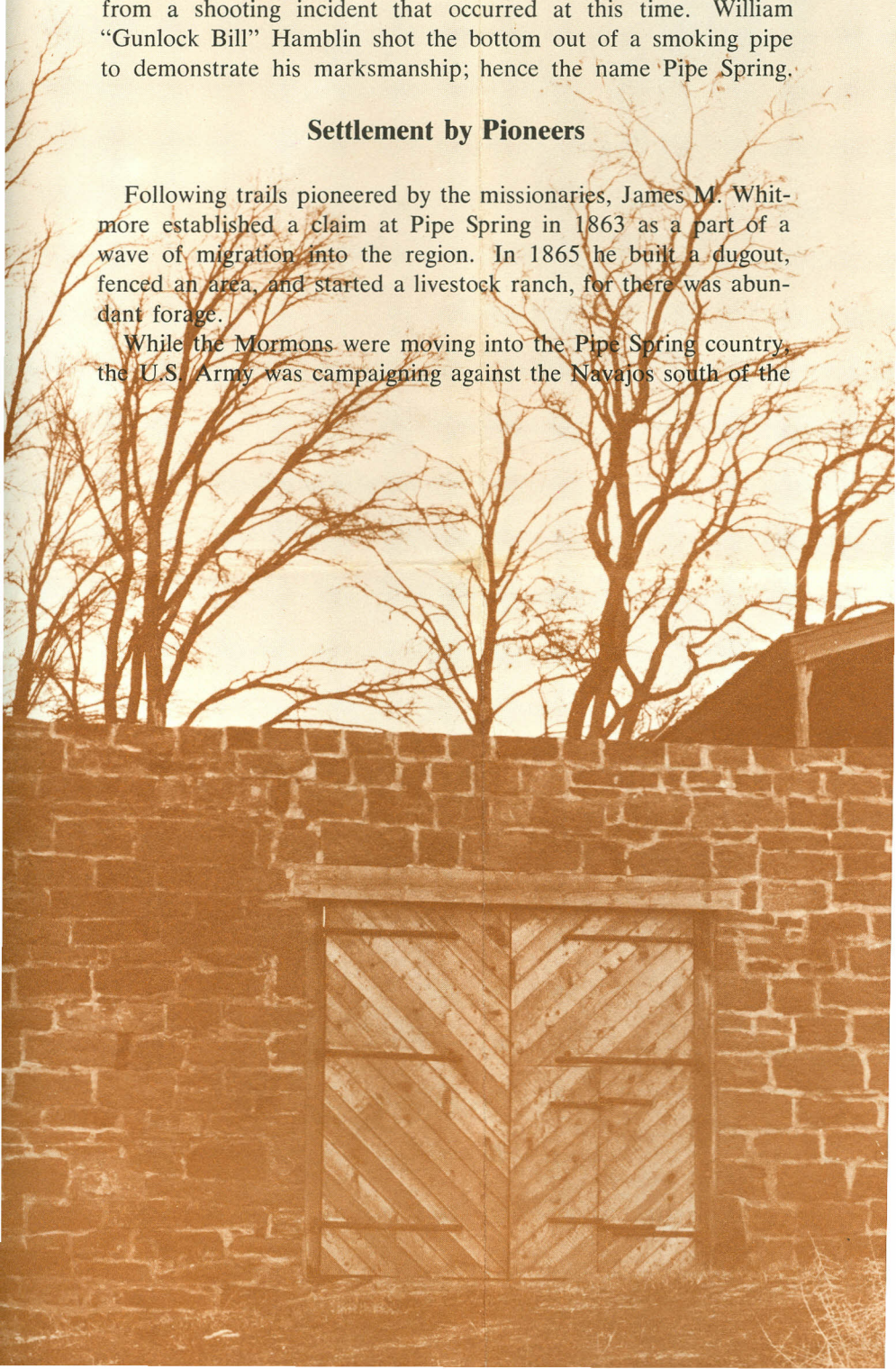


The discoverers of Pipe Spring were a group of Mormon missionaries to the Indians. Led by Jacob Hamblin, they camped at the spring in the autumn of 1858 while en route to the lands of the Hopi Indians. Tradition says that the place derived its name from a shooting incident that occurred at this time. William "Gunlock Bill" Hamblin shot the bottom out of a smoking pipe to demonstrate his marksmanship; hence the name Pipe Spring.

Settlement by Pioneers

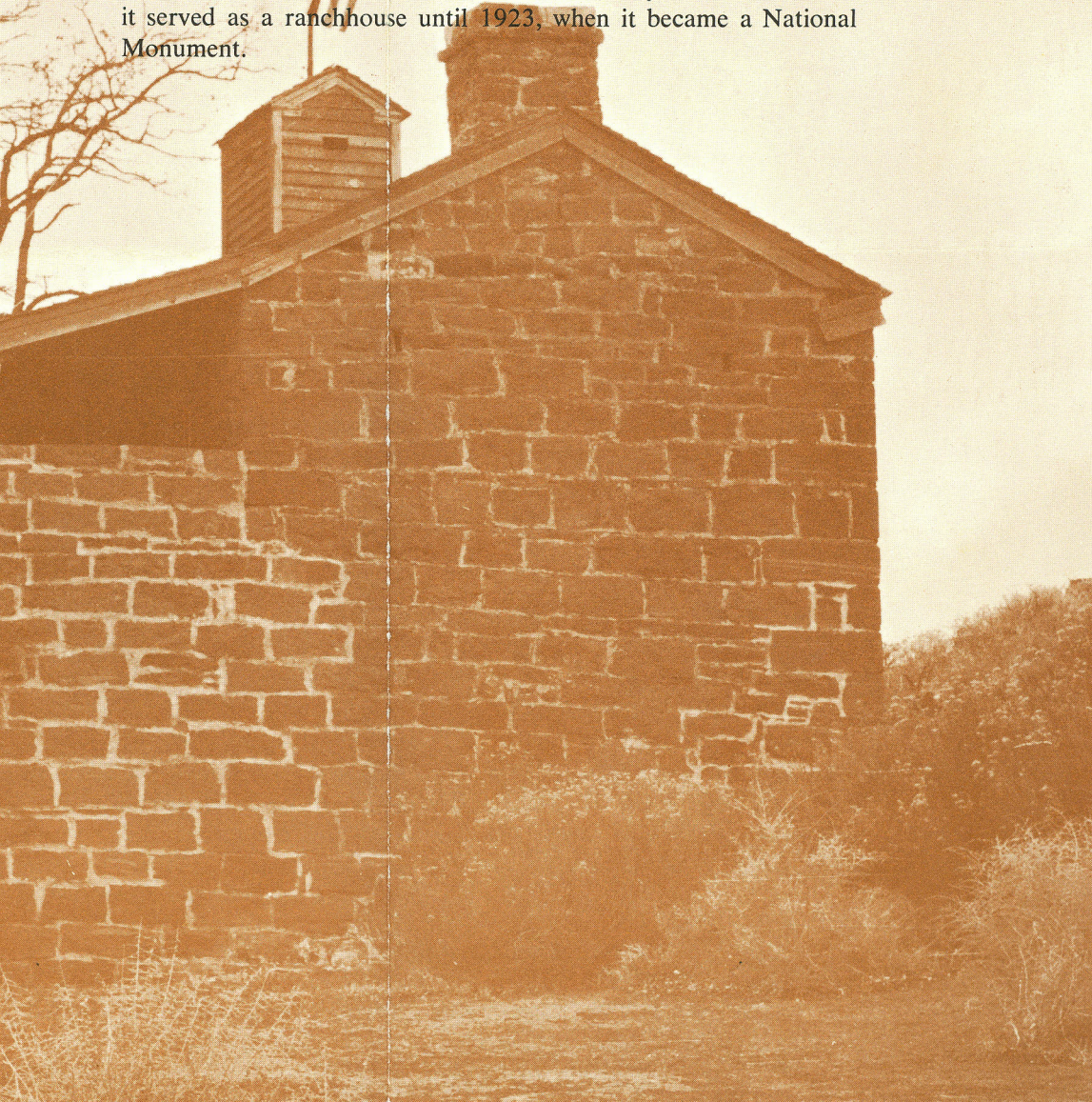
Following trails pioneered by the missionaries, James M. Whitmore established a claim at Pipe Spring in 1863 as a part of a wave of migration into the region. In 1865 he built a dugout, fenced an area, and started a livestock ranch, for there was abundant forage.

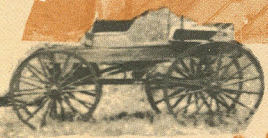
While the Mormons were moving into the Pipe Spring country, the U.S. Army was campaigning against the Navajos south of the



Colorado River. Raiding bands of Navajos began crossing the river in search of food. The first casualties of the 1866 Navajo raids were James Whitmore and his herder Robert McIntyre, in January. A few months later three members of the Berry family were killed near Short Creek, west of Pipe Spring. These killings led to the abandonment of Pipe Spring that summer, but by the next spring the area was used by the Utah Territorial Militia as a base for their operations against the raiding Navajos.

In 1870, President Brigham Young of the Mormon Church and his advisors decided to establish a ranch for the raising of cattle and production of dairy products for the nearby settlements. Anson Perry Winsor was appointed to superintend the ranch and build a fort at Pipe Spring to protect the families and other workers. The fort, originally called "Winsor Castle," is typical of the Mormon forts built in the Utah Territory. Never attacked, it served as a ranchhouse until 1923, when it became a National Monument.





About Your Visit—PIPE SPRING, 15 miles southwest of Fredonia, Ariz., can be reached from U.S. 89 via Ariz. 389. From U.S. 91, Utah 15 and 17 connect with Utah 59 at Hurricane, Utah, from which a paved road leads to the monument.

Guide service is provided daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. You are requested to picnic only in the designated area.

Administration—PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT, established in 1923, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The superintendent of Zion National Park is in charge of the monument. Communications should be addressed to him at Springdale, Utah 84767.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—the Nation's principal natural resource agency—has a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute to the progress and prosperity of the United States, now and in the future.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

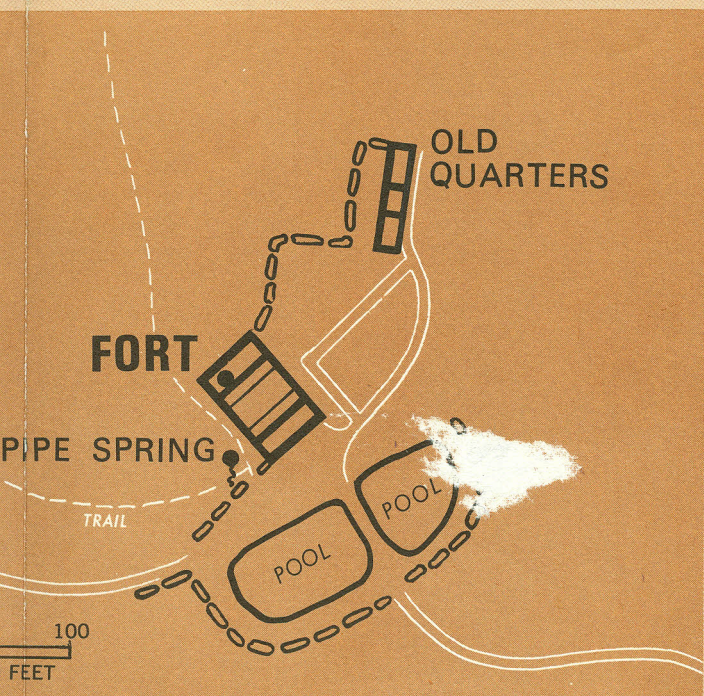
National Park Service

**OLD
QUARTERS**

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SCALE IN FEET

An oasis in the desert, Pipe Spring is on the Moccasin Terrace of the Markagunt Plateau near the south-facing edge of the Vermilion Cliffs. This area, just south of the interstate line of Utah and Arizona, is commonly called the Arizona Strip. Its elevation is about 5,000 feet above sea level, and the climate is fairly temperate. Water from the spring flowing from the Sevier Fault provides an ideal habitat for the flora and fauna of this oasis.

Plantlife and animal life of the monument is typically semidesert. Various species of small rodents live among the sagebrush and cactus, where in turn they are prey for coyotes and badgers; and you may find the signs of a porcupine on a pinyon or a juniper. Some reptiles and many birds also make their home at Pipe Spring.



A DETAIL FROM THE EARLIEST KNOWN VIEW OF PIPE SPRING FORT, PROBABLY MADE BY THE FRENCH ARTIST TISSANDIR IN THE 1880'S.