

Pipe Spring National Monument

HC 65 Box 5
Fredonia, AZ 86022
(928) 643 - 7105

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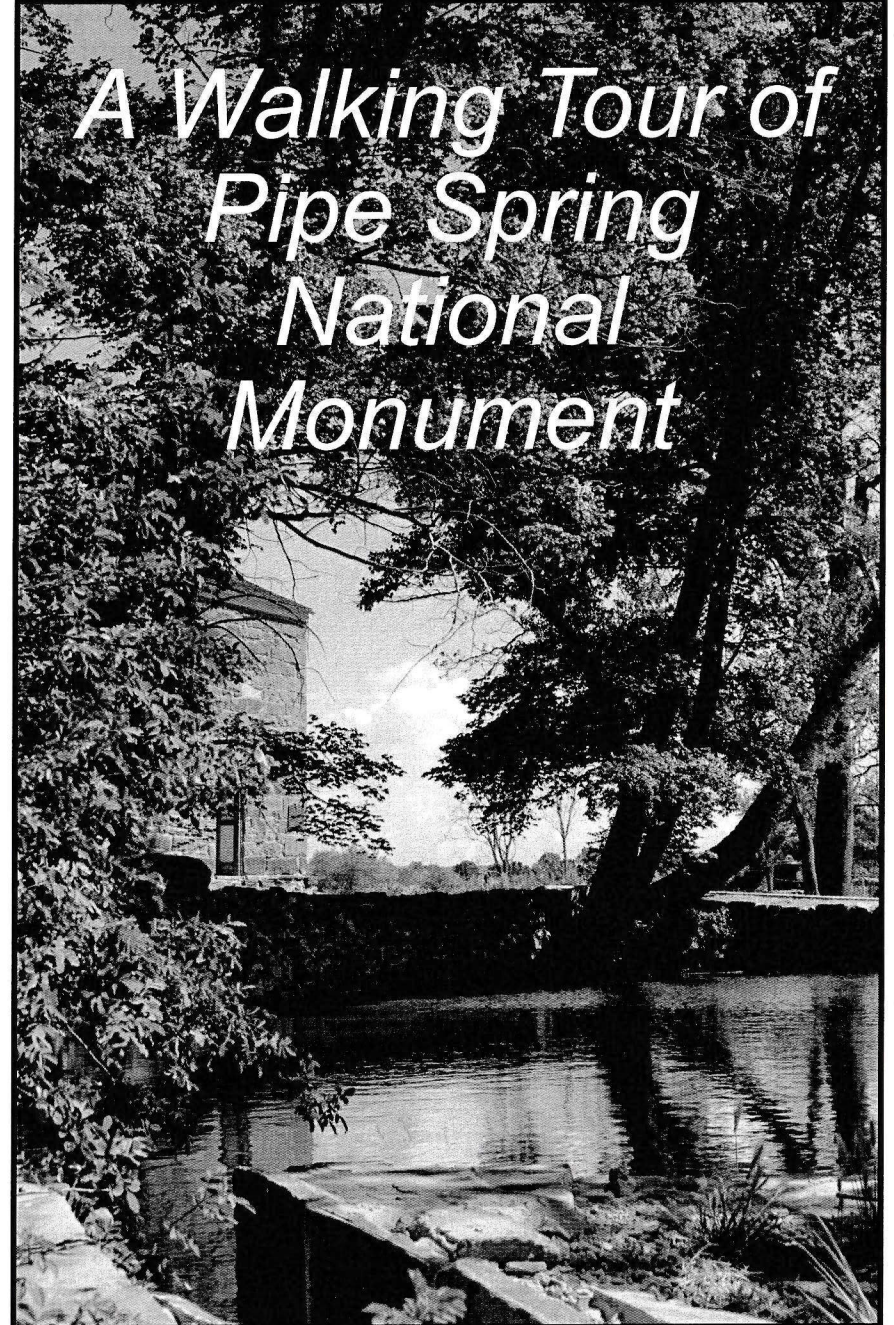


Pipe Spring

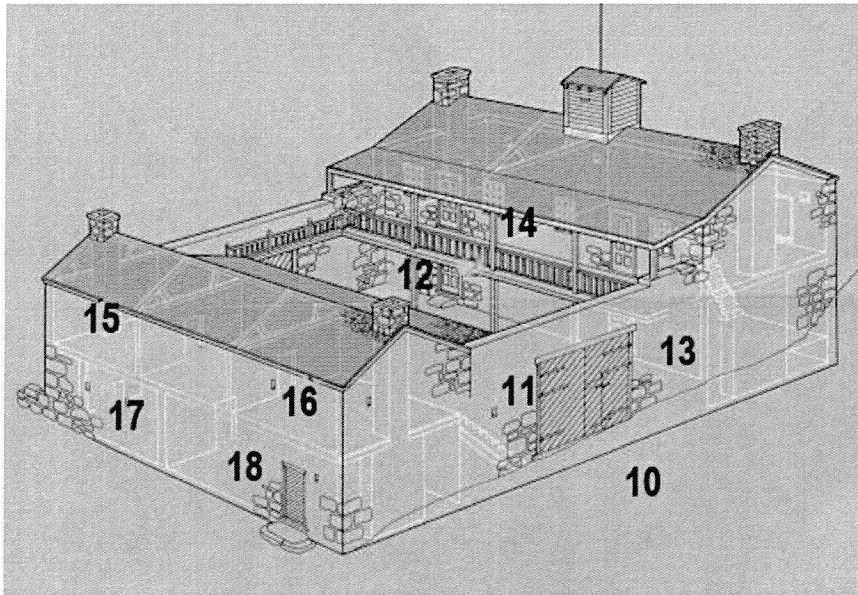
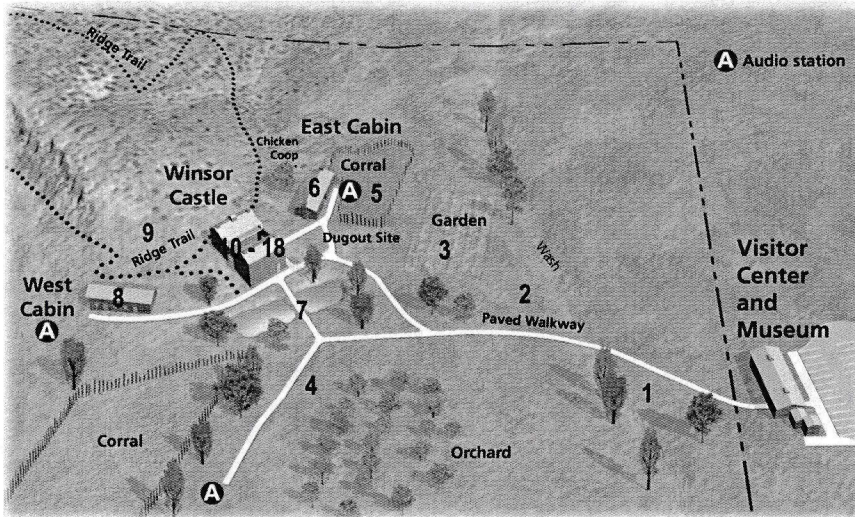
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Pipe Spring National Monument
Arizona



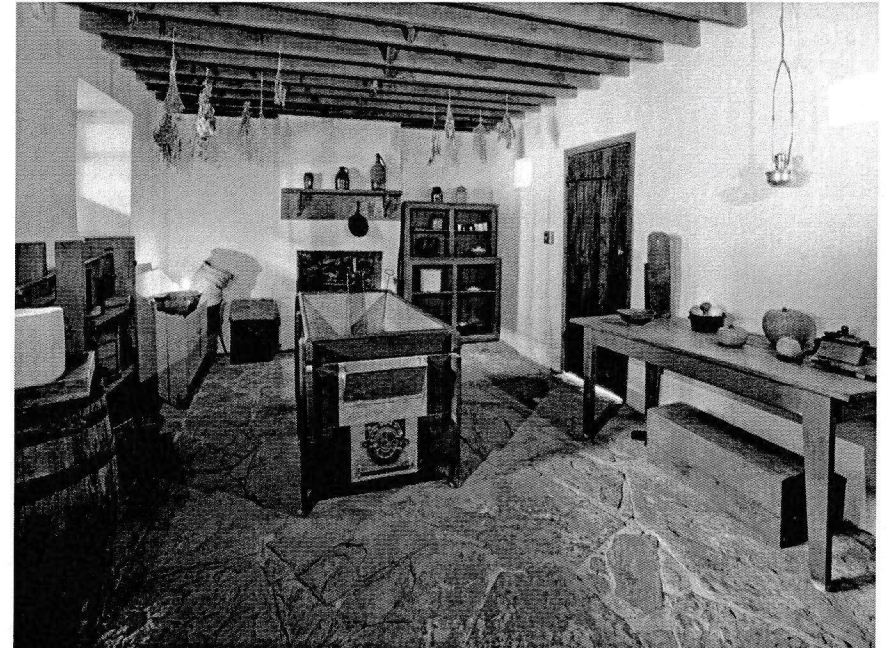
A Walking Tour of Pipe Spring National Monument



You can use these maps and the associated images to assist in finding the different stops of the walking tour. Note that the stops are not marked on the monument or in the fort. Please follow all posted guidance while some locations may be inaccessible.



18 - Cheese Room



Every so often, a faint smell of cheese wafts through these lower rooms. This makes complete sense, as both this room and the spring room housed the ranch's large dairy operations. Between 1870 and 1877, Pipe Spring produced around 40 pounds of butter and 60 pounds of cheese daily in order to feed the workers in St. George who were building the temple. Once every two weeks, ranch hands loaded wagons with this dairy goodness. For the 68-mile, four day trek, and to ensure their cargo did not melt away in the summer heat, everything was put into barrels lined with sand or flour to keep them insulated.

As time passed, this room housed many other activities. It became a storage room, a second kitchen, and a room wayward cowboys stayed in during the times the fort stood empty in the early 1900s. Even as a National Monument, this room was adapted again and again to serve various needs. In the summers of 1927 and 1928, it was a lunch room for tourists stopping by the fort and shortly after, served as the museum and office for the first superintendent, Leonard Heaton.

Every part of Pipe Spring is a place filled with stories, and we thank you for being a part of them!

17 - Spring Room



Pipe Spring bubbled out of the sandstone underneath the floor of the parlor room and was directed across the courtyard to this room. Because the water is covered for much of its short journey to the spring room, it remains cool as it runs through the trough against the wall. This helps keep the temperature of the spring room cooler than any other room in the house throughout the year. This room was used for both cold storage and the production of butter.

Each day, ranchers would milk between 80 and 100 cows. Much of that milk would be brought into the spring room and placed in shallow pans on a cooling rack hanging over the trough. In the cool temperatures, the cream would rise in the pans and be skimmed off. The cream was then churned into butter, later sent to St. George .

How did Pipe Spring get its name? One story gives credit to William "Gunlock Bill" Hamblin. While here in late 1858, Gunlock Bill bet that he could shoot a silk bandana at 50 yards away. The shot missed as the bandana was blowing in the wind, so he opted to use a more steady target - a pipe. He bet that he could shoot the bowl of the pipe without hitting the edges of the bowl. Some say he did just that, while others claim he shot the pipe off a rock near the spring. Either way, it has been known as "Pipe Spring" ever since.

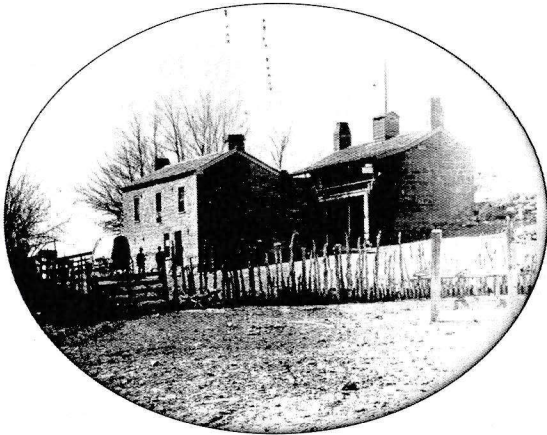
Welcome to Pipe Spring National Monument

The map on the left of this page shows the location of each stop presented in this booklet. Below, the table of contents allows you to learn about each stop in more detail on the corresponding pages.

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Introduction



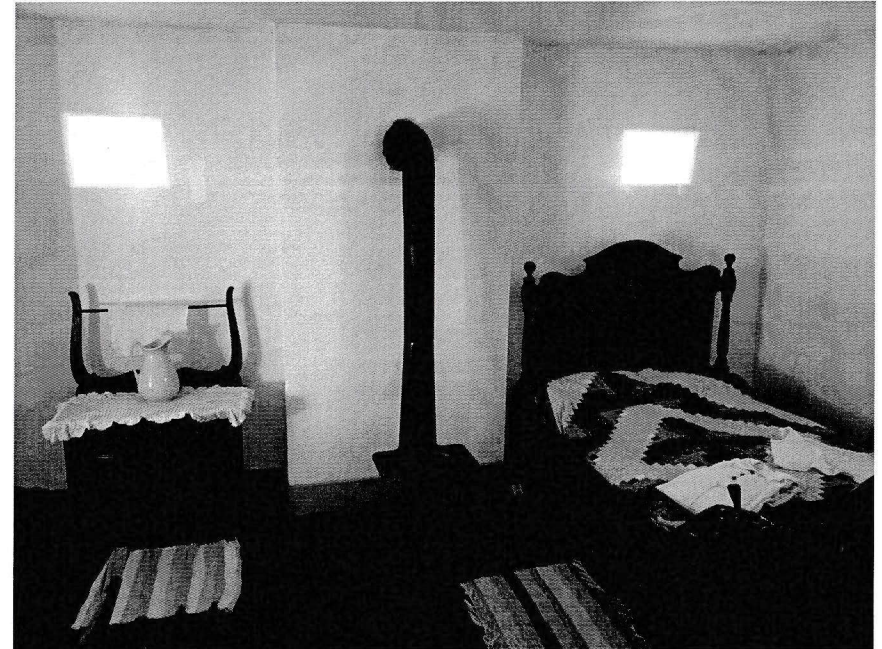
Pipe Spring lies on the Arizona Strip, a vast high desert between the Grand Canyon and the Vermillion Cliffs of northern Arizona. It is a harsh and seemingly uninhabitable region, but hidden geological forces bring life-sustaining water to a few places.

Permeable sandstone aquifers to the north hold water from rain and snowmelt. It slowly percolates down to impermeable layers, then flows south to the base of the Vermillion Cliffs, where it is forced to the surface at places like Pipe Spring.

Water is a powerful force in human affairs. For millennia, Pipe Spring has drawn a succession of peoples. It first sustained the hunter-gatherers and traders who used the Strip as a travel corridor. Ancestral Puebloan peoples arrived around 300BCE, followed by related Southern Paiute tribes who live here still. In the 1700s, Spanish missionaries and explorers passed through. Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, seeking grazing lands, came to the Arizona Strip and settled at water sources, like Pipe Spring, in the mid-1800s. Conflict over water and land use began.

Brigham Young, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, bought the Pipe Spring claim from James Whitmore's widow and appointed Anson Perry Winsor as the first ranch manager of the Southern Utah Tithing Office. In September 1870, Young and Winsor stepped off the rough outlines of a fortified ranch house. Covering the main spring, its two sandstone-block buildings faced a courtyard enclosed by solid wooden gates.

16 - Honeymoon Suite



Stretching over 400 miles from the small Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints communities in northern Arizona to St. George, Utah, the Honeymoon Trail was traveled by hundreds of couples looking to devote themselves to one another in the St. George Temple. This narrow ribbon of trail wound through inhospitable desert, climbed the steepest of canyon walls, and even crossed the Colorado River. This route remained popular for over two decades, starting with the completion of the St. George Temple in 1877.

Rolling in from the rough and rocky trail, stopping at Pipe Spring meant three things: water, shade, and rest. And if you were lucky, maybe a night's sleep in a real bed! Couples on their way to and from the Temple to be married often stopped and stayed in this room, giving it the nickname the "Honeymoon Suite."

There were many "designated" stops along the Honeymoon Trail. To the east of Pipe Spring, couples would often spend a day or two in Kanab, Utah, much like many of our visitors today. To the west, couples would either push down the trail nearly twenty more miles to Maxwell Spring or find a pasture with forage for their team of mules and sleep under the stars.

A journey on the Honeymoon Trail usually took four weeks by wagon each way, so a stop at Pipe Spring always felt like a luxury.

15 - Telegraph Room



This room was crucial to connecting Pipe Spring Ranch to the rest of the country, starting in 1871, when Winsor Castle became the site of the first telegraph station in the Arizona Territory. The Transcontinental telegraph line passed through Salt Lake City in 1861 and immediately revolutionized communications. Information from Washington, D.C. or San Francisco that once took weeks or months to reach Utah now arrived in only a few minutes.

However, the majority of the Utah settlements ran north and south of Salt Lake City. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints decided to build its own adjunct line, dubbed the Deseret Telegraph, linking communities north and south of Salt Lake. Initially, Church President Brigham Young asked that each community with a telegraph station train one or more young person in the art of telegraphy.

Eliza Luella Stewart, the first telegraph operator at the Pipe Spring office, was only 16 years old. At least seven other women operated the telegraph at Pipe Spring between 1871 and 1888. The women who ran this station lived and worked in this room. The telegraph line in this region ran from Rockville, Utah (just outside Zion National Park) to Pipe Spring, and then on to Kanab, Utah. *So, can you crack the code?*

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From 1871 to 1879, the ranch prospered, but soon, drought and overgrazing inevitably damaged the range. Although no longer able to support the large tithing herd - 2,200 head of cattle in 1879, Pipe Spring continued to serve as a church ranch and way station. The remote fort at Pipe Spring also became a hideout for polygamous wives. Federal laws passed in 1862, 1882, and 1887 made polygamy - the early Mormon practice of men having more than one wife - a felony. Several men hid their "plural" wives at Pipe Spring to avoid detection by federal marshals.

The Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians faced starvation and continued to struggle to survive as new settlements displaced them from their traditional lands, and as overgrazing by livestock reduced their native foods. The Kaibab Indian Reservation, formed in 1907, returned a small portion of their traditional lands. Pipe Spring remained a private ranch, surrounded by the reservation.

Stephen Mather, first director of the National Park Service (established 1916), paved the way for Pipe Spring to become a national monument. In the early 1920s he worked with the Utah Parks Company, which carried tourists by bus from Zion National Park to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, across the Arizona Strip's hot, dusty roads. Fascinated by the old fort and Pipe Spring's history, Mather realized its potential as a stopping place for weary park visitors. He proposed adding it to the National Park System, and on May 31, 1923, President Warren G. Harding proclaimed Pipe Spring a national monument.

In 1933 an order by the Secretary of the Interior resolved conflicts over water use by dividing the precious stream flow evenly among the National Park Service, the tribe, and private cattlemen.

Today, Rangers at Pipe Spring National Monument share these and many more stories of this place through guided tours and walks, living history demonstrations, and nonpersonal interpretation, like this booklet. Please, take some time to learn and enjoy Pipe Spring National Monument, and if you have any questions, Rangers are here to help.

1 - Grassland Restoration Area

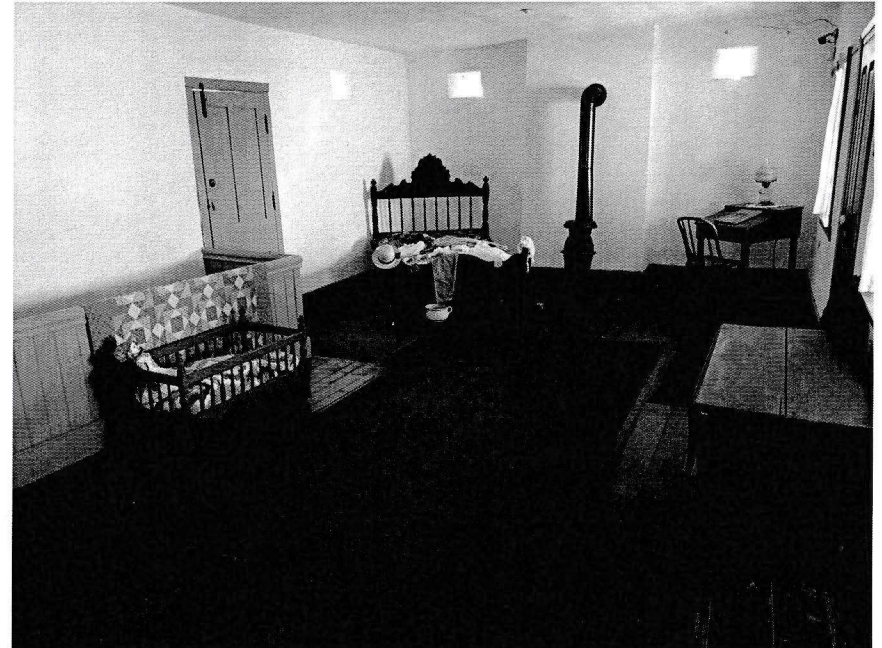


“My grandmother used to gather...a little green plant, a little old bush, and she'd whip the seeds into a basket. That was good food. First, she'd roast it...and then she used to grind it and used to make real good soup or stew or sometimes she made it into gravy. Oh, it was really tasty.” - Kaibab Paiute Elder, 1995

The arid landscape of sage and saltbush around you today has only existed for about 140 years. Prior to that, the Arizona Strip was a diverse mixture of grasses, forbs, and brush that created a lush environment, providing a stable food crop for the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians. They then collected the seed from these plants and used them to make breads and porridge. When Euroamerican settlers arrived in the 1860s, they too were impressed by the land and quickly established large ranches for cattle and sheep, including Pipe Spring.

Within a generation, they overgrazed the land, leaving large areas of exposed topsoil, which blew away in the wind during the extensive droughts of the 1880s and 90s. Today, Pipe Spring has created revegetation areas in order to recapture the look and feel of this once amazing grassland. This one is the most established, but others have been started recently and are marked with small, white flags on the monument grounds. Please enjoy the grounds but avoid treading on plants by staying on designated paths.

14 - Meeting Room and Master Bedroom



The two main buildings making up Winsor Castle were divided by use; the family lived in the north building; the south building was reserved for guests, industry, and a variety of other activities. The upper rooms in the north building housed the family living quarters.

Part of the large room was kept clear of furniture so that it could be used for a variety of purposes, including schooling and church services. This is also one of the best locations to see the gunports high on the walls, reminding you that this is not just a ranch house, but a fortification as well. Today, the gunports are closed, but when families lived here they remained open. With these open, the heat from a small stove was probably welcoming on winter mornings. In the ceiling of this room is an entrance to a lookout tower. The intent was to boost a person - possibly a young child - into the tower, where she or he could keep watch and warn of attacks.

The tower offered a commanding view to the west, east, and south, as well as a portion of the hillside immediately north. Winsor Castle never served its intended role by staving off an attack. Before the fort was completed in 1872, a peace affirmation was made with the Navajo, the tribe that settlers feared the most. Later, a door was installed in the west to allow access to the outside. Being built into the hillside, it is only a single step to the ground below.

13 - Kitchen



Looking into the kitchen, you can imagine bread baking, stew simmering, and children getting underfoot while attempting to steal a piece of pie. Possibly just like a kitchen you have in your life, the kitchen here was always one of the busiest rooms in the fort, as the ranch managers' wives cooked for not only their families, but also for the ranch-hands and many of the travelers on the trail to the little Colorado settlements in eastern Arizona. Some days, that would mean feeding over 50 people three square meals!

The stove near the fireplace dates to the mid-1880s when Flora Wooley helped manage the ranch. Prior to the addition of this stove, most cooking was done over an open flame. You can imagine how hot the house would get with a fire burning constantly here. The stove was shipped by train from Chicago and then brought down by wagon from the closest train station - 160 miles away! This was definitely a long haul, but no doubt Flora thought it was worth it for the time it saved.

The dining table is set like it would have been; chairs turned out for family prayer and plates upside down to keep the dust off until dinner was served. But, the table only seats six - this means that everyone would eat in shifts, starting with the oldest first, progressively getting younger until the youngest couldn't wait anymore and just ate outside.

2 - Kahn Area

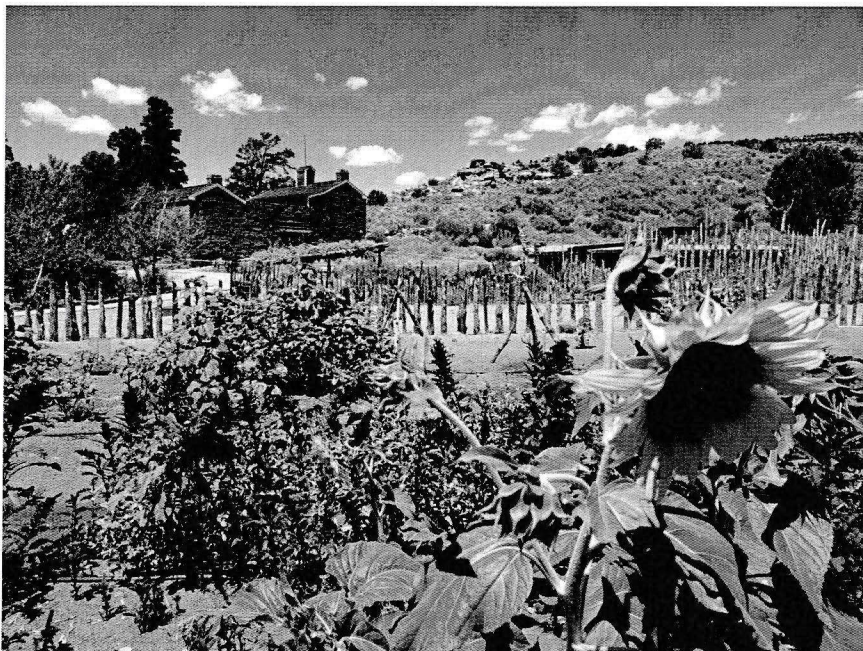


For the Kaibab Paiute in the 1800s, living in these high deserts and canyons meant they moved season by season. The available food might be collected in just a matter of weeks. Streams or waterholes were many miles apart. It made good sense to put together encampments using materials close at hand.

Living a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, bands had a strong sense of community and family. The summer Kahn or windbreak structure you see in the Kahn area is created from willow foliage and juniper poles. The winter Kahn is constructed from juniper foliage and juniper poles. The Southern Paiute people weaved juniper bark throughout the structure to isolate the interior from the elements. They then took a blanket made from rabbit skin and covered the outside of the structure to help retain heat in the winter dwelling.

The corral that you see in this area was used for many different purposes, with games and dances being the most popular. Dances such as the bear dance are held in full circular corrals made from juniper poles. The shade house provided a cool place to sit beneath to complete daily tasks or duties. Today, many Native American tribes use the shade house at pow-wows and other social or ceremonial dances.

3 - Garden



The Pipe Spring Heritage Garden is used to demonstrate the gardening styles of the Pioneer settlers and the Native people of the Southwest. The Native side of the garden contains plants that are drought tolerant and historically found in this part of the southwestern United States. Though the variety of plants chosen to plant each year changes, you are most likely to at least see corn, beans, squash, amaranth, and sunflowers to honor their importance to Native peoples.

Most of the seeds on the Native side of the garden have been donated in partnership with the nonprofit organization Native Seeds and are supplied by a community seed grant. Produce from the Native garden is given back to the local Kaibab Paiute Tribe as well as the Ute, Navajo, and Hopi tribes, who all have a connection to Pipe Spring.

The Pioneer side of the garden is filled with plants that have a historic connection to Pipe Spring - settlers brought similar varieties with them and cultivated here in the late 1800s. Much like the Native side of the garden, the Pioneer side will have a different variety of crops every year, though you will most likely see wheat, sorghum, carrots, and pole beans. We encourage you to step inside and see what you can find, but remind you to allow us to do the picking for you! If any produce is in season, we will have it available at the Visitor Center for you to sample.

12 - Parlor Room

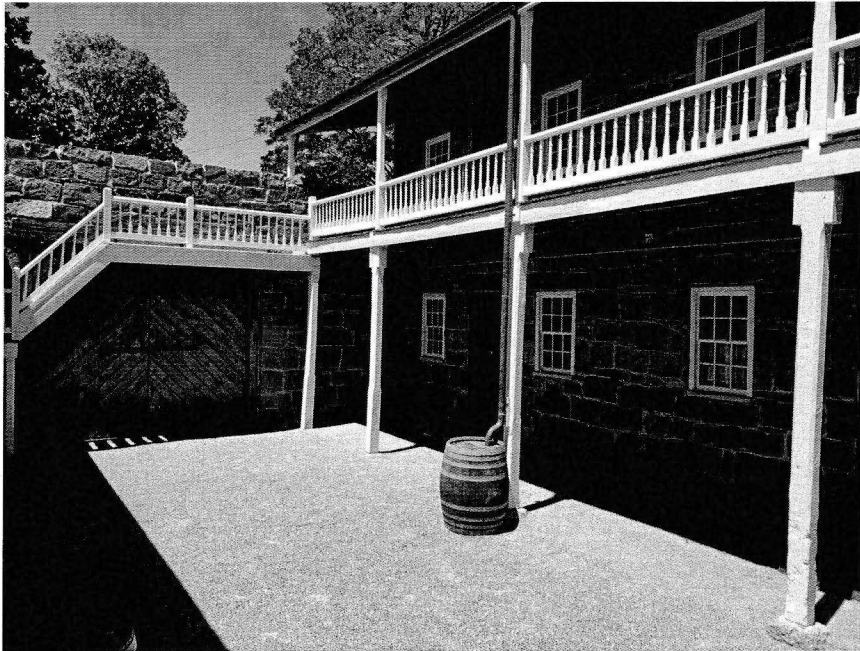


Take a look around. What are the things that grab your attention in this room? The tea set? The fireplace? The cool air wafting from this room? Even though Pipe Spring is seemingly in the middle of nowhere, the late 1800s was still very much in the Victorian Era and you needed to have that touch of class in your home, no matter where you were. This is meant to be a welcoming space for travelers and for the family overseeing the ranch. The Winsors, pictured in the photograph above the fireplace, were one such family and were responsible for much of the building's construction.

The Parlor Room is where the caretaker and his family would greet you, much like your living room or den at home. The adults would relax in this room while any kids traveling along would be sent outside to play. In this room you would find musical instruments like a pump organ or cello. Much like your TV might at home, music would echo throughout the fort, originating here.

This room is not only cool, but also "cool". This room sits over the head waters of Pipe Spring. Today, the spring flows through a pipe under the floor and into the spring room, but back in the late 1800s, it flowed through a narrow channel under the floor and through a rock lined trough with a rock dome overlaying it to keep the water clean before flowing into the spring room. Water is very important in the desert and maintaining this level of control ensured the ranch's success.

11 - Courtyard



Winsor Castle's courtyard is framed by the two main buildings and gated walls at each end, and is ringed by a wide second floor porch on two sides, joined by a narrow catwalk at the west end of the fort.

Lumber for the roof and porches was carried by oxen on a rough wagon road from Mount Trumbull, over fifty miles southwest of Pipe Spring, near the rim of the Grand Canyon. The sandstone blocks seen in the courtyard were quarried just a few hundred feet up what is today called the Ridge Trail.

The second story porch offered multiple benefits to the ranch families and visitors, including shade on hot days, a place to sleep on hot nights, and access to shooting positions over the walls. It was also a place for large objects such as a loom, used by several of the ranch manager's wives to weave rugs and other household items.

On either end of the courtyard stands a 10 foot by 12 foot outward swinging gate, able to be opened wide and allowing for the entry of covered wagons. In these wagons, ranchers would load their cheese and butter to be hauled to St. George, Utah, a four day trek by wagon.

4 - Orchard and Vineyard



The plants you see all around you here are just the latest generation of spring-fed cultivation. The ancestors of today's Kaibab Paiute used water from this spring to grow small-scale gardens of corn, beans, and squash here.

The first apple and peach trees at Pipe Spring were planted by James Whitmore in the 1860s. Other trees brought by the Mormon settlers include the silverleaf cottonwoods, elms, black locusts, ailanthus, Carolina and Lombardy poplars, and Potawatomi plums. Today, the orchard has a mix of modern heritage species of apple, peach, and plum trees.

Whitmore also planted over a thousand grapevines, although few are believed to have survived. Perpendicular to the walkway by the orchard is a 120+ year old grapevine which has spread to the tops of the surrounding cottonwood trees. Parallel to the walkway are three modern varieties of grapes.

The grape was very versatile to the settlers. The fruit itself, as well as raisins, grape juice, and wine were among the sustenance it provided, but vinegar made from the grapes would have been most useful to the settlers as it was used to preserve food. Such preservation enabled the settlers to provide good food to visitors of Pipe Spring Ranch year round.

5 - Corrals



In the 1880s, annual tithes contributed to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were generally in the form of livestock, making ranches like Pipe Spring vital in supporting the church, its projects, and its members. The hundreds of tithed animals present at Pipe Spring were used to feed the workers building the temple in St. George and were distributed to church members in need and Native American groups, like the Southern Paiute and Navajo, to facilitate positive relations.

Today, Pipe Spring is home to Red, a 37-year-old mule and Whit, a 15-year-old Texas Longhorn steer, helping us tell our ranching history. Red is a retired pack mule from Grand Canyon National Park who now enjoys his time taking long walks with our ranch-hand and occasionally rolling in the dirt. Whit was raised locally and is an example of the first cattle herd of 500 brought to Pipe Spring in 1863 by James Whitmore. Formally of Texas, Whitmore was very familiar with the distinctive attributes and advantages of longhorn herds. Longhorns are hardy and adaptable to harsh conditions. Their impressive horns help protect them from predators, aid in foraging, and serve as a built-in heating and cooling system. Their blood circulates through the horns and capillaries will dilate or constrict, depending on the animal's need for warmth or cooling. Always be mindful to stay at least five feet away from Whit and the reach of his horns.

10 - Winsor Castle



In 1870, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints President Brigham Young visited Pipe Spring and directed Church members to build a fort to enclose “the fine spring of good water” and “to accommodate a number of persons in case of an Indian attack...”

Later that same year, construction of a fortified ranch house at Pipe Spring began. Skilled masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, and some 40 other men worked on the fort. Wives cooked for the crews, and children helped haul rock and water. The ranch house and fort were designed as both headquarters for a tithing cattle ranch and as protection from attacks.

The fortified ranch house was constructed directly over Pipe Spring. The Mormons were only the latest group to be drawn to the water, which has attracted people for centuries, including Ancestral Puebloans, Southern Paiute, Spanish explorers, cowboys and cattle ranchers, and the United States Federal Government.

But why is this fort called Winsor Castle? One story credits Surveyor John Wesley Powell for the name. Anson P. Winsor and his family were the first caretakers of the fort and oversaw the completion of construction in 1872. In that same year Powell stayed at the fort, telling Winsor that he built “one heck of a castle here!” and the name stuck.

9 - Ridge Trail



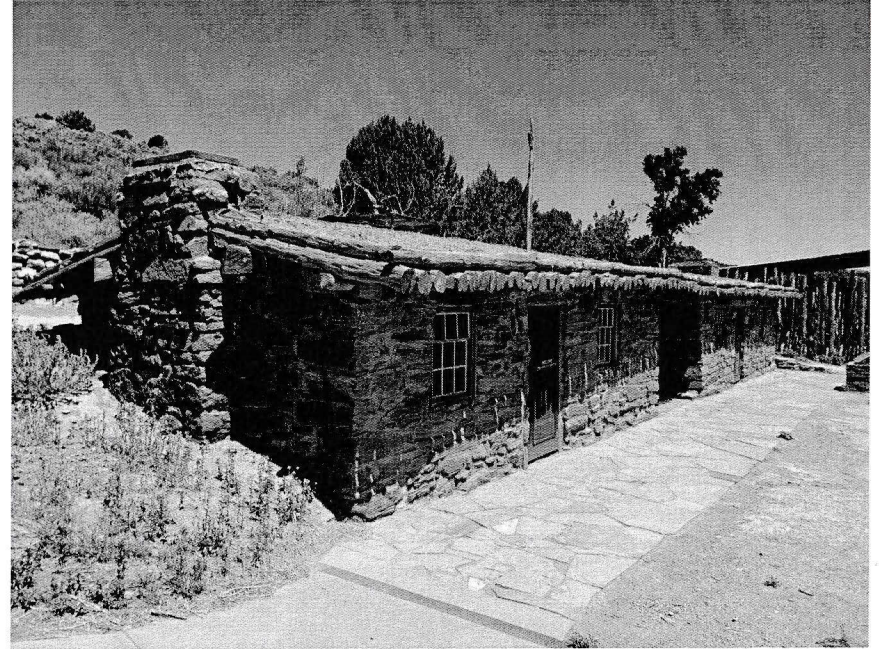
This narrow, unpaved, 1/2 mile long loop trail heads west from the western edge of the fort, passes behind the west cabin and ascends along the face of a moderately steep cliff.

The first 500 feet of this trail is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the construction of the fort. During the fort's construction, blocks of sandstone were cut from the talus or cliffs along this trail. There are still pieces of rejected stone with chisel cuts that can be seen along it. The partially worked stones were placed on a forked log called a "rock lizard" and dragged by an ox down the trail cut or worn along the face of the cliff. This contraption has also been called a "stone-boat," thus the trail has also been referred to in the past as the stone-boat trail.

Beginning in 1934, Leonard Heaton urged NPS officials to create a nature trail that would ascend nearby cliffs, using the old quarry trail as the initial stretch of trail. Although his suggestion was given serious consideration from the 1930s to 60s, the trail ranked too low in priority compared to other needs. The current loop trail was finally constructed during the summer of 1968.

There are no built features along the historic portion of the trail to detract from its original character, only a few waysides that relate the area's history, geology, ecology, and Southern Paiute lifeways.

6 - East Cabin



This long, low building represents the second structure built at Pipe Spring, the first being the Whitmore-McIntyre Dugout. The Utah Militia constructed the eastern section in 1868, with the second half being erected in 1870. First caretaker of Pipe Spring, Anson P. Winsor, and his family lived in this cabin while the fort was under construction. In later years, it was used to provide living quarters for families or for cowboys gathered at Pipe Spring for the annual cattle branding. In the mid-1880s, the cabin was reportedly used as a chicken coop and stable, at which point it was left to deteriorate until 1923.

When the National Park Service acquired the building, some of its masonry walls were all that remained. A new roof was put on and a thorough rehabilitation came in the following years. For many years after its reconstruction, Custodian Leonard Heaton used the east cabin as a workroom, storing tools and fuel here. In 1937, a nearby barn was remodeled, allowing the tools and fuel to be stored there instead. In December of that year, the east cabin was cleared out so it could be exhibited along with the fort as a historic building.

Throughout its history, this building has also been known as the guard house, old quarters, old stables, and blacksmith shop. Today, the cabin is empty except for interpretive panels discussing the Mormon Militia and the National Park Service approach to rehabilitation and preservation of historic structures.

7 - Ponds



As you venture toward Winsor Castle, just to the south you will find two ponds. These were holding ponds used by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints working at Pipe Spring Ranch for irrigation of the orchard and gardens, which historically would be just to the south of this point. It has been said that these springs would support acres upon acres of greenery. Using a system of ditches and channels, water from the ponds was released to the orchard and fields. Water is drawn from the ponds, through underground pipes, to the orchard.

Can you imagine fifty gallons of water flowing out from the corner of Winsor Castle each minute? Just after construction, the water gushing from the southwestern corner of the fort would ensure the ponds were always cool and clear. In different points of Pipe Spring's history, the ponds would be stocked with trout, bass, blue gill, and even gold fish. Today, the ponds are no longer stocked with fish but they do provide excellent habitat for tiger salamanders and a wide variety of birds you may not expect to see in the desert.

As you stand between the ponds, you may notice footprints going across the sidewalk. When the cement was freshly poured, a domesticated duck named Kramer decided to cross, forever leaving his mark on Pipe Spring. What other signs of life can you see from here?

8 - West Cabin



"These Mormon herdsmen lead an active life that is not entirely devoid of interest. For entertainment they can hunt, or contemplate the spectacular scenery of the deserts. They seem to live on horseback and are constantly running after their livestock, or bringing them back from the farthest reaches of their ranches. This work is hard, laborious, and too often lonely."

- Albert Tissandier, May 1885.

In order to provide living space in addition to the East Cabin, this building was erected around 1871 by the same crews who were building the nearby fort. Through the years, this rude yet comfortable structure served mainly as a bunkhouse for cowboys.

Pipe Spring was the headquarters of the Winsor Castle Stock Growing Company, the Southern Utah tithing Office cattle herd, and later the Canaan Cooperative Cattle Company. It is not known how exactly how many cowboys worked for the various companies, but odds are most of them have spent at least a night in this cabin.

Inside, the cabin does not provide much more than a place to get out of the elements, a fireplace to cook your dinner, a table to play a game of cards, and a place to put your bedroll, but for many cowboys, this was all they needed before heading back out before the crack of dawn the next morning.