ESCALANTE: named in honor of Francisco Silvestre Velez de Escalante, Spanish Catholic priest who explored portions of Utah in 1776. It was settled in 1875 by Mormon pioneers and called Potato Valley after a species of wild potato that grew there.

Escalante Tithing Office, 40 South Center Street. Built in 1894 of native sandstone, served as storehouse for “tithing in kind.” The building also served to house the Escalante High School from 1923 to 1938. One of the few remaining tithing offices in Utah. (C)

Josiah Barker Home, 15 East 1st North. Built c. 1883, adobe and rock home is in good condition. (C)

William Henry Gates Home, 120 South Center. Two-story red brick house was built in 1896. (C)

William Shirts Home, 84 East Main. Built in 1894-95, 1½ story brick house had two rooms and a bath added at the rear in 1940. (C)

Rufus Liston Home, 218 West 2nd North. Built in 1894, was one of the earliest brick homes in Escalante. (C)

Don C. Shirts Home, 91 South Center. Built in 1892-93, is 1½-story house of mixture of light pink and dark red brick. (C)

Joseph Spencer Home, 120 West 1st North. Built of adobe and sandstone in 1888, has been covered with plaster. (C)

Edward Wilcock Home, 90 South 1st East. Simple 1½-story house was built in 1893 with two layers of differently colored brick. The front room was first used to house a general store. (C)

Wallace Roundy Home, 85 East 2nd North. Built in 1893 for Esther Ford, second wife of Wallace Roundy. Unoccupied for several years, is now being repaired. (C)

Carl Shirts Home, 80 West 2nd North. Built of adobe in 1889 and later covered with plaster. Said to have been the first home in Escalante built of material other than logs. (C)

James Schow Home, 170 West 2nd North. Log house built in 1877; the house plus two-room addition covered with wood siding about 1889. Used for church services during first year of Escalante settlement. (C)

Andrew P. Schow Home, 190 North 1st West. Built c. 1895 for second wife of Mr. Schow; one of two rooms added in 1898 used as U.S. Post Office. Porch with Greek columns added in 1925. (C)

Martin Liston Home, 290 West 2nd North. Built 1892-93, is a well-kept large brick house with ornate brick and woodwork. (C)

CANNONVILLE: was locally known as “Gun Shot,” the settlers maintaining that it wasn’t big enough to be called a cannon.

CIRCLIVITYLE: known chiefly as the birthplace of George LeRoy Parker, alias “Butch Cassidy,” Utah’s most notorious bandit.

JUNCTION:

Platte County Courthouse, junction of highway 89 and 153. This distinctive red brick structure was built in 1903 and still serves Platte County government. Its distinctive architecture marks it as the outstanding building in the county. The small courtroom is a special attraction. Open M-F 9-4. (N)

St. George Circle Tour

Length of loop tour: from Cedar City, 180 miles; from St. George, 215 miles; add up to 150 miles for side trips.

Time to allow: two to three days.

Season: all year.

ST. GEORGE: the success of cotton-growing experiments induced LDS Church authorities to undertake the colonization of southern Utah, and by 1867 St. George was an incorporated town. Many agricultural experiments were tried in the mild climate.

Brigham Young Winter Home and Office, 2nd North and 1st West. Built in 1872 as a winter retreat for Brigham Young; front wing added in 1874. Restored as a State Park. Open M-Sat. 8:30-5. (N)

St. George Tabernacle, Tabernacle and Main Street. Designed by Miles Romney, built from 1863 to 1876. The barrel of a cannon was used as a pile driver to pound rocks into the spongy ground for firm foundations. Red sandstone with elegantly proportioned steeple; ornate interior plaster moldings were made possible by the discovery of gypsum deposits nearby. Lovely circular stairway inside. Open occasionally on Sundays. (N)

Washington County Courthouse, 85 East 1st North. Built between 1866-70, red brick structure served as the County Courthouse until the 1960’s. It is representative of the quality pioneer public building during this period at great sacrifice to these early people. Now used as an information center. Open M-F 9-4, Sat. 9-12. (N)

St. George Temple, block bounded by 2nd and 3rd East, 4th and 5th South. Built during 1871-77, it was the first Mormon temple completed in Utah. Architect was Truman O. Angell. Walls
are of red sandstone stuccoed over and painted white. (N)

**Thomas Judd Home**, 269 South 2nd West. This house stands as an example of the estate of a prosperous businessman in the early settlement of Washington County. House was built in 1876 by the George Miles family, who occupied it until 1971. Proportions of the rooms and interior details are elegant. (S)

**Erastus Snow Home**, 99 South 1st East. Built in the late 1860's for his wife, of adobe. Some remodeling. Well cared for by a grandson, Glenn E. Snow. It is the only one of Erastus Snow's homes still standing. (C)

**HURRICANE:**

*Hurricane Canal*. Construction of this irrigation canal, along the face of the Virgin River canyon walls for 3½ miles and for 5½ miles along the Hurricane Cliffs on into the fields, is an outstanding achievement. The pioneers blasted a total of 12 tunnels and built 6 wooden flumes. Construction was begun in 1893. (S)

**TOQUERVILLE**: one of the earliest Mormon settlements in southwestern Utah; Brigham Young visited in 1861, seemed impressed by the warm and pleasant valleys.

**Naegele Winery**, State Route 15. Built in 1868 by John C. Naegele as a polygamous house and winery, this building is probably the only remnant of Utah's flourishing wine industry of the late 1860's and 1870's. Now vacant. (S)

**Spilsbury Home**, Spring Street (State Route 15). This lovely house was constructed in the 1880's of stuccoed adobe by George Spilsbury for his son, David. The home is still in the Spilsbury family and well cared-for. (C)

**GRAFTON**: a ghost town from Mormon pioneer farming days, it is principally famous now for being the site of the movie, "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." Grafton was swept by a great flood in 1862, one woman, giving birth to her baby in a wagon box, was carried to safety by friends and neighbors; the baby was named Marvelous Flood.

**ROCKVILLE**: was settled by Mormon colonists in 1864 to produce cotton and fruit for the northern settlements. It was originally called Adventure because of the experiences of the first settlers with the Virgin River.

**Deseret Telegraph and Post Office**, State Route 15. The rock building was constructed about 1888, one of the earliest in the southern Utah settlements. For many years it served as the residence of the postmaster and the telegraph operator. The frame telegraph office on the west end is in poor repair; the matching post office on the east is completely gone. (S)

**PAROWAN Rock Church**

**ORDERVILLE**: see Painted Cliffs Tour, page 38.

**PAROWAN**: the Iron County Mission to Parowan and Cedar City was the first great Mormon colonizing expedition in Utah; the colonists were to put in crops, so that following immigrants could open up the coal and iron deposits. Cedar City was the second settlement made.

**Parowan Rock Church**. Erected in 1862, designed by Ebenezer Hanks, Edward Dalton, and William A. Warren. The church stands in the center of the block; avenues of trees lead to the church from the gates. **Open** Sundays. (S)

**Jesse N. Smith Home**, 1st South west of Main Street. Built of adobe in 1856-57. had two rooms on the main floor and two upstairs. In 1865 four smaller rooms were built on the rear. (C)

**CEDAR CITY**: settled in 1851 by English, Scots and Welsh miners, to open up the coal and iron deposits in the area. A variety of problems doomed the iron manufacturing venture, but the city prospered with cattle raising and an interest in the surrounding scenic wonders.

**Old Irontown**, south of Highway 56, 20 miles west of Cedar City. Site developed for making iron in 1868; one charcoal oven and remnants of the furnaces and foundry remain today. Some of the iron was used in casting the 12 life-size oxen supporting the baptismal font in the St. George Temple. (N)

**George Lamar Wood Cabin**, Cedar City Park. Built in 1851 in Parowan, it is a well-preserved example of the early one-room cabin. Mr. Wood was in the first party of pioneers to settle in Iron County. (S)

**Old Main and Old Administrative Building**, Southern Utah State College campus. Built in 1898 and 1904 respectively, these fine structures reflect the commitment of early Utahns to education. Architecturally they reflect the traditional 19th Century concept of school buildings. **Open** M-F 8:30-5. (S)

**KANARRAVILLE**: founded in 1861 by settlers from Harmony and Toquerville; named for Chief Kanarra of a Paiute band. The information concerning the early history of Kanarraville is limited: a step-daughter of a ward clerk destroyed the ward records relative to its colonization up to 1867, a deed which caused "great historical loss to the settlement."