

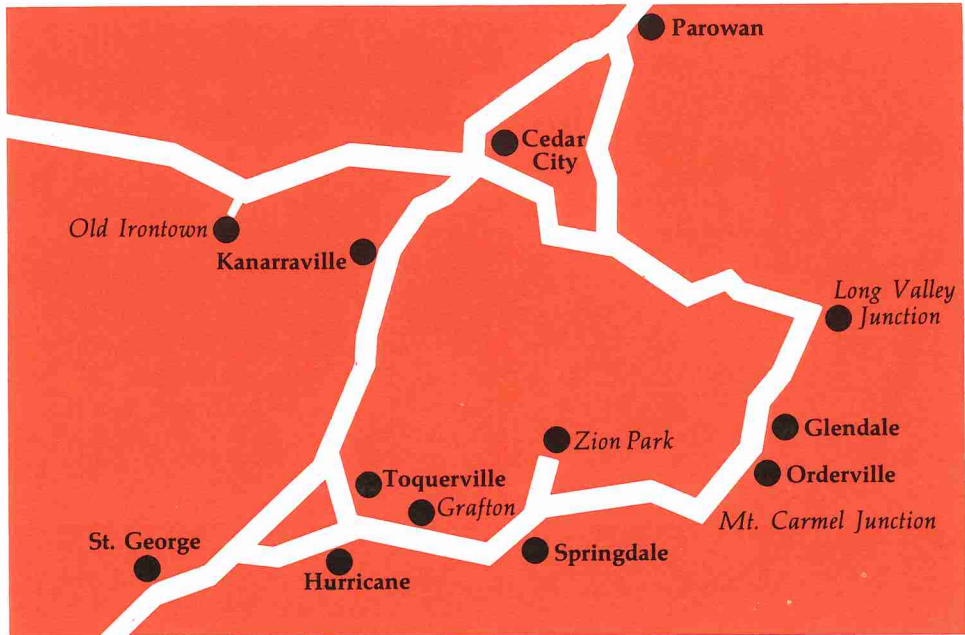
St. George Circle Tour

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

Accommodations: Cedar City, Parowan, Cedar Breaks, Glendale, Orderville, Mt. Carmel, Springdale, Hurricane, Washington, St. George



ST. GEORGE: the success of cotton-growing experiments induced L.D.S. 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 bought 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)



Brooks Home

B. F. Blake Home, 141 South 1st East. This house is of interest for its Dixie Dormers, an architectural feature peculiar to Washington County in the 1870's. The Dixie dormer is characterized by its high side walls which have the same trim as the gables and eaves, making a continuous mitred fascia around the entire perimeter of the roof. (C)

Brooks Home. George Brooks built this humble rock home in 1877 from stone chips and irregular rocks left over from the construction of the St. George Temple. The original two rooms and adobe buttery had a stone addition in 1954. It was the home of Will Brooks and is now owned by Juanita Brooks. (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.

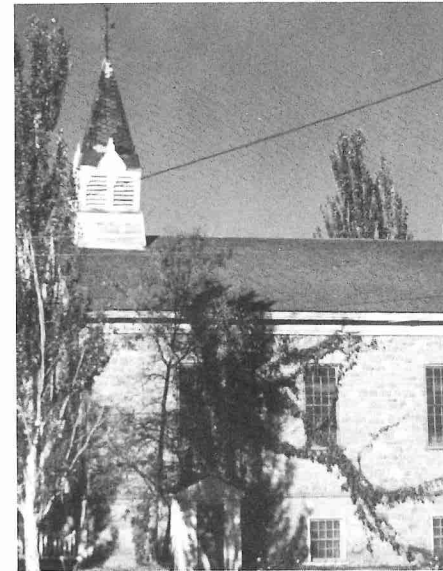
Naegle Winery, State Route 15. Built in 1868 by John C. Naegle as a polygamous house and winery, this building is probably the only remnant of Utah's flourishing wine industry of the late 1860's and 1870's. Now vacant. (S)

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 1858, 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.

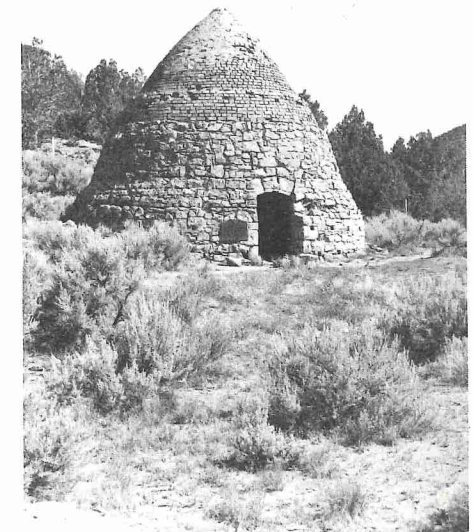
Old Irontown, south of Highway 56, 20 miles west of Cedar City. Site

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."



Old Irontown