

PH0671509

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	DATA SHEET
RECEIVED	OCT 22 1976
DATE ENTERED	JUN 15 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC **Elk Mountain Mission Fort Site**

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Moab

STATE

Utah

VICINITY OF

CODE
049

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

COUNTY
Grand

CODE
019

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Tenneco Realty, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

Tenneco Building, 1010 Milam

CITY, TOWN

Houston,

VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Grand County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Court House

CITY, TOWN

Moab

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

June 1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Elk Mountain Mission Fort Site is located on the north edge of Moab approximately one mile east of the Colorado River. Since the Fort's construction a stand of Cottonwood trees has grown up in and around the stone ruins of the Fort. The spring on which the Fort was located still flows through the area providing water for a lush pasture which borders the ruins to the west, north and east. Along the southern boundary a chain link fence has been erected which enclosed some of the cottonwood trees and an undeveloped area of willows and bushes. The site is located approximately 400 yards south of U.S. Highway 163. Along the highway a commemorative marker to the Elk Mountain Mission has been erected by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

The original fort was sixty-four feet square. Constructed of rock quarried in the hills about a half a mile east of the fort site. The walls were twelve feet high. Built on a four-foot base, they tapered to a thickness of one and a half feet at the top. A wide gate was installed in the east wall and a narrow one in the west wall. Houses were constructed inside the fort although the exact number is not known and most were probably not completed before the fort was abandoned. A wooden corral was located in the vicinity of the fort. It was destroyed by the Indian attack on September 23rd.

Part of the rock walls remain, especially along the south and north sides. Along one section of the south wall, the rocks are still piled about two and one half feet high. Three cottonwood trees have grown up inside the original fort. Some speculate that the trees mask the graves of the three missionaries killed during the encounter. The outline of the fort is still visible and the possibility for further archeological investigation is good.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1855 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Alfred N. Billings

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Elk Mountain Mission Fort Site represents one of the most interesting and exciting episodes in the story of Mormon settlement and Mormon-Indian relations in Utah. The mission coincided with similar endeavors on the Salmon River at Fort Limhi, four hundred miles north of Salt Lake City and at Las Vegas four hundred miles southwest of Salt Lake City.

All three missions proved unsuccessful. Good will did not prevail and the Salmon Mission and Elk Mountain Mission were abandoned after attacks by the Indians. At Las Vegas the missionary work ceased because of the constant thievery of the Indians. To Church leaders who had hoped to bring the true gospel to the descendants of those who had written and compiled the Book of Mormon, the failure of these missionary efforts was especially discouraging.

The outpost at the crossing of the Colorado River was one of the most isolated locations in which the Mormons attempted to settle. Located nearly two hundred miles from the villages in Sanpete Valley the Elk Mountain Missionaries faced a long and difficult journey back to the relative security of other settlements. The deep canyons of the Colorado and Green Rivers and the treacherous San Rafael Swell left the missionaries little choice but to follow the established Indian route along the Spanish Trail.

The mission did succeed in exploring a large portion of present day Utah. However, the failure to establish a permanent settlement coupled with continued Indian hostilities in the other outlying areas precluded the re-entry of Mormon settlers into the Indian stronghold of Southeastern Utah until the late 1870's.

Twenty years after the abandonment of the fort by the missionaries it was able to provide shelter for both transients and permanent settlers.

HISTORY:

The establishment of the Elk Mountain Mission in the summer of 1855 was the first attempt at permanent settlement in present day Southeastern Utah. The location was also the eastern most point of Mormon colonization to that time.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Alfred N. Billings Journal, 1855, Typescript at Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.
2. Charles S. Peterson, Look to the Mountains: Southeastern Utah and the LaSal National Forest, Provo, Utah: BYU Press, 1975.
3. Fawn McConkie Tanner, The Far Country: A Regional History of Moab and LaSal, Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah: Olympus Publishing Company, 1976.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one.

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,2	6 2,5 ²⁰⁰ 0,9,0	4,2 7,1 ⁹⁰⁰ 0,1,8	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

A. Kent Powell, Preservation Historian

DATE

Utah State Historical Society

July 14, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

603 East South Temple

TELEPHONE

(801) 533-5755

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

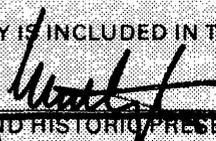
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Milton L. Weilenmann, State Historic Preservation Office DATE October 6, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

		DATE <u>6/15/78</u>
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION		KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
ATTEST	<u>Catherine Cole</u>	DATE <u>6-5-78</u>
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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JUN 15 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

Brigham Young had acquired some acquaintance with the Elk Mountain region in reports of Indian activity along the Old Spanish Trail, which crossed the Colorado River at the future mission site, and in reports from the John W. Gunnison expedition of 1853, which passed to the north of the Elk or LaSal Mountains.

During the summer of 1854 an exploration party under William Huntington followed the Spanish Trail to the Colorado River where they lowered wagons down a steep slope then crossed the river. Before continuing south along the Spanish Trail they abandoned their wagons and cached much of their equipment. After returning from the area of Hovenweep where they discovered many of the ancient ruins which comprise that National Monument, they left a cache of wagons and equipment which suggested plans to return and settle the area.

The following April at the Semi Annual Conference of the Mormon Church, leaders called Alfred N. Billings and forty other men to establish a mission at the foot of the Elk Mountains (now called the LaSal Mountains).

There appear to be several reasons for the mission. The Book of Mormon had identified the Indians as descendants of a migration of Israelites called by God to leave Jerusalem for America several hundred years before the birth of Christ. Mormons were therefore responsible to teach the native Americans the history of their forefathers and bring them to an understanding of the true gospel.

In a more pragmatic sense Brigham Young hoped the mission would work to pacify the Indians and prevent the disastrous hostilities which had characterized the Walker War of 1853. It was felt the mission could be effective in discouraging Indian raids on the fledgling Mormon colonies of southern Utah.

The crossing of the Colorado River at the Moab crossing was the gateway to the Mormon Zion from the Southeast. Historians have concluded that the establishment of the Elk Mountain Mission was part of a plan by Brigham Young to establish an "outer cordon" to protect the heartland of Mormondom by controlling the approaches to the territory.

The first exponent of this thesis, Andres Love Neff, wrote:

"Significant expansion movements between 1851 and 1857 disclose the ambition of the Mormon Church to appropriate all the advantageous agricultural regions and key points ringing the central desert and to secure and control for the protection and accommodation of the inner group all the strategic points along the line of advance into the Intermountain region.

"The dream of an outer cordon of settlements became measureably realized with the founding of the San Bernardino colony, the Carson Valley mission, the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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DATE ENTERED

JUN 15 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

Elk Mountain experiment, the Limhi mission, the settlement of Las Vegas, the establishment of Fort Supply and the purchase of Fort Bridger. These key positions constituted a nucleus for a chain of settlements to bridge the intervening wilderness, to provide a haven for incoming caravans of Saints, and to keep down Indian uprisings.

"Clearly it was the hope and expectation of the empire building genius of the Church to strive at the occupation of the entire Intermountain region. These movements, then, were not born of the spontaneous and unrelated action of individuals, seeking their personal fortune and exercising individual prerogative, but rather were the carefully thought-out designs of the astute leaders. Efforts to colonize in these remote localities occasioned serious inconvenience and discomfort, and called for a high sense of duty and allegiance to secure the necessary membership for the execution of the project.

"Especially does this out-lying cordon of settlements and posts, strategically placed, admirably reflect the plan and design to dominate and control the destiny of the empire between the Sierras and the Rockies."¹

Although this thesis has been challenged by one historian, Dr. Eugene E. Campbell, other historians still favor the traditional interpretation.²

Whether or not the Elk Mountain Mission Settlement was part of a master plan to control access to the Mormon kingdom, Southeastern Utah was an area where Church leaders hoped their members would find good land and resources for making a living. The failure of the mission postponed permanent settlement of Southeastern Utah for more than two decades.

Those called to the mission met President Alfred Billings at Manti and began the journey of over two hundred miles on May 21, 1855. Following south approximately twenty-five miles to the mouth of Salina Canyon, the expedition turned east up Salt Creek along the Old Spanish Trail across Wasatch Pass, the divide between the Great Basin and Colorado Plateau, through present day Emery County to the crossing of the Green River which they reached on June 2nd. Alfred Billings brought a boat along as a wagon box. After it was calked and pitched it was used to ferry equipment and supplies across the river. Perhaps the most difficult part of the crossing was the cattle. Oliver Huntington wrote in the official journal Wednesday, June 6th: ". . . towards evening we undertook to swim the cattle over but could get only eighteen head across. They would not swim but ran into a huddle and would then swim around and round, in spite of clubs and whips they would run right over the men, shut their eyes and push for shore.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 22 1976

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

Thursday, June 7: Had the same success in swimming cattle: could only get seventeen head over with faithful work over one half a day; we then took the remainder over with the boat towing two at a time. Many of them would not swim and floated across. Two swimming back after they were over. This work lasted till the eighth."³

Continuing southeast to the Colorado River the expedition faced a dangerous and difficult descent to the River crossing. Again Oliver Huntington notes: ". . .reached the jumping-off place (Moab dugway) just at sunset, which is nearly three miles from the head of the canyon. The cattle had not had a drop of water or feed since morning, and labored hard in a heat that was nearly equal to a torrid zone. This canyon is narrow, crooked, and rough with rocks, the road following the bed of the canyon where it is either sand or rock. The jumping-off place is a perpendicular ledge twenty-five feet high, down which Wm. Huntington and Jackson Stewart, the year previous, let five wagons with their loads by ropes, taking their wagons to pieces. The knowledge of this induced President Billings to take a company of twelve horsemen in the morning and move rapidly into the canyon; all the way down these men fixed the road, and at the jump-off they worked a road over a point of the mountain covered with very large rocks; in half a day they completed a very passable road where in the morning it had seemed impossible to pass with wagons. By doubling teams up and all the men that could be spared to steady the wagons down we got all our wagons down safely about nine o'clock at night; three miles more took us to Grand river, the first water our stock got since morning. Brother Lot Huntington and Brother Metcalf had been there (before) and were our guides through. All our hearts sent up to God sincere thanks for our safe journey through. We got fifteen cattle over the river, the remainder would not swim."⁴

After the missionaries had completed the crossing of the Colorado River they selected a site on the southwest side of the valley near the point where the river re-enters the perpendicular walled canyons. Within a few days another site was chosen about one mile east of the river crossing and near a good spring of water. The men commenced construction of a dam and irrigation ditches, clearing of the land to plant crops and erection of corrals to house their livestock. On July 4th they commenced work on the fort. Rocks were hauled and timbers cut for gate posts. Construction of the fort aroused great interest among the Indians. Some were angry and others pleased with the structure, however all seemed to appreciate the opportunity to trade with the missionaries.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 22 1976
DATE ENTERED	JUN 15 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

On Sunday, July 22, a group of fifteen Indians were baptized and the missionaries seemed encouraged with their work.

After the fort walls were completed, work commenced on individual homes within the fort. By August 20th the east and west gates of the fort had been installed and the fort offered substantial protection from a direct attack by the Indians.

After the completion of the fort, fifteen men, including Oliver Huntington, left to visit their homes in Salt Lake City. A month later, on September 19, another group of six men left for Salt Lake City thereby reducing the missionary force to twenty men.

With the departure of the second group, tensions between the Mormons and Indians increased which led to an Indian attack and death for three missionaries. Since the arrival of the missionaries two factions developed among the Indians. The first saw their arrival as a good thing. Many were anxious to trade with the whites and a few were willing to enter the waters of baptism. They felt no threat from the whites. The second group was suspicious of the Mormons and viewed the construction of the fort with great alarm. Others demanded presents apparently in exchange for the land which the missionaries chose to occupy. The missionaries were annoyed by the Indians who stole their livestock and garden produce. In his journal entry for September 20, Alfred Billings notes ". . . went out to the field in company with Wm. Hanlin to see (sic) if our Beats (sic) and potatoes (sic) and turnips had ben (sic) disurbed (sic) or not found the Indians had stolen all our Beats (sic), some turnips and dug a good many Pottatoes (sic). . . . John Clark sold me ox for a horse[.] The Natives are Stealling (sic) every chance they get they stolen (sic) and carried off all our mellons squashes."⁵

Tensions continued until they reached a breaking point three days later. John McEwan who assumed the duty as scribe for Alfred Billings after Billings was shot in the right finger provides the following account.

"We changed our herd ground this morning feeling apprehensive of some mischief intended by the indians. early quite a Number crossed the River and came up to Fort. they were quite saucy and impiudent (sic) [asking] why we had turned our cattle in a different Course. Some of the boys commenced loading their guns being discovered the indians cooled down a little Soon after this they left the Fort. retired a short distance in front consulting together. soon three of them started for the field in the direction of the cattle. in a few Minutes Bro. Jas. W. Hunt started with a lariett (sic) to get his horse. Charles a son of 'Quit-sub-soc-its. or. L. John followed going with him on horseback. he kept telling bro Hunt all the time to go on ahead of him. asking what he was afraid of. bro Hunt kept

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

turning his head occasionally toward him. As though being apprehensive of danger. they got nearly a mile from the Fort. Charles told him to look at the stock. he did so raising himself on tip-toe. Charles instantly shot him. he then shouted to an indian not far off to run and take two horses." 6

The shooting took place about 12:30 p.m. Two missionaries, Ephraim Wright and Sheldon B. Luther, who were herding livestock nearby heard the shooting and raced to the fort to warn the others. Meanwhile the Indians crossed the river but returned as the group was attempting to take Hunt and the livestock back to the fort. Shots were exchanged as the Indians charged the missionaries. Alfred Billings was shot in the right forefinger and later the Indians claimed they suffered three dead and three wounded. Fortunately the Mormons successfully reached the fort. However the Indians set fire to some haystacks. The fire spread to the corral nearby destroying the enclosure despite the efforts of four or five men who put out the fire. The other men were kept busy exchanging shots with the Indians. The fighting continued until after dark.

During the day the Indians ambushed two other missionaries, Edward Edwards and William Behunin, who were returning to the fort from a hunting expedition to the mountains. William Hunt suffered with the gunshot wound in his back until 3:00 a.m. when he died."

According to the John McEwan account, the Indians who took part in the affair had all been baptized on September 7th with the exception of Charles, the Indian who shot James W. Hunt. He had been baptized on July 22nd. Continuing his description, McEwan notes ". . . they do not belong to our particular band, nor chief. Some Green River Utes, some of White Eye's band, and band of thieves and murderers." 7

The next morning, September 24th, the Indians visited the fort and warned the Mormons they must leave immediately or they would all be killed. Runners had been sent to the mountains to summon additional help. Respectful of Alfred Billings' appointment as president of the mission, the remaining men deferred to his decision regarding whether to stay or leave. They were undoubtedly grateful when Billings chose to leave the fort and return to Salt Lake City. Without waiting to prepare breakfast the group gathered their horses, assembled those items which could be easily transported and left the fort at 11:00 a.m. After crossing the Colorado River and traveling fifteen miles from the fort they stopped to rest their horses. At moonrise they resumed their journey for an additional twelve miles then camped and "kept a good guard." At sunrise on September 25th they resumed their escape and reached the crossing of the Green River at 2:00 p.m. Continuing their journey, the main group reached Manti on the evening of September 30, seven days after leaving the Elk Mountain Mission Fort.

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RECEIVED	OCT 2 1976
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 7

The Elk Mountain Mission Fort stood until after the permanent settlement of Moab in the early 1880's. Prior to that time two men, George and Silas Green brought a herd of 400 cattle into Grand Valley in 1874 or 1875. They occupied the fort until the winter of 1876-77 when they were apparently both killed by Indians.

The next residents of the fort were a French-Canadian trapper and a Negro, William Granstaff. They entered the valley to prospect and raise vegetables. Arriving in 1877 they gathered some of the cattle belonging to the Green Brothers and grazed them in the vicinity of the fort. Each claimed half of the fort in addition to substantial areas of the valley.

In October 1877 the Thomas R. Ray family arrived at the fort from Mount Pleasant in Sanpete Valley and remained at the fort with William Granstaff and the French-Canadian until New Year's Day, 1878. In the spring of 1878 A. G. Wilson and his son Alfred arrived at the fort. They traded with the Frenchman for his land but when they returned later in the year they found that the Frenchman had traded the land to Walter Moore then left traveling down the Colorado. His disappearance was perhaps encouraged by an unsuccessful attempt to kill William Granstaff at the fort. Walter Moore took up residence in the fort during the winter of 1878-79.

The fort continued to provide new settlers in the Moab area with shelter until they were able to construct permanent homes. The disuse coupled with spring time flooding of the site by the Colorado River quickly led to the deterioration of the fort erected in 1855.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 22 1976
DATE ENTERED	JUN 15 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 8

FOOTNOTES:

¹Andrew Love Ness, History of Utah, 1847 to 1869, Salt Lake City, 1940, page 217.

²Eugene E. Campbell, "Brigham Young's Outer Cordon--A Reappraisal," Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol. 41, No. 3, Summer 1973. In his book Look to the Mountains: Southeastern Utah and the LaSal National Forest, BYU Press, Provo, Utah, 1975, Dr. Charles S. Peterson reports Campbell's conclusions, especially as they apply to the Elk Mountain Mission. "A prize-winning article by Eugene Campbell has challenged this concept, but as far as the Elk Mountain Mission is concerned, it is unconvincing and in my opinion does not prove that control of the approaches generally was not a major factor in the colonizing efforts of the 1850's." (P. 12).

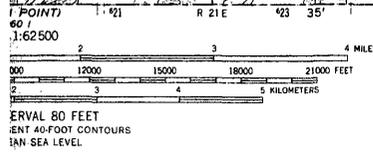
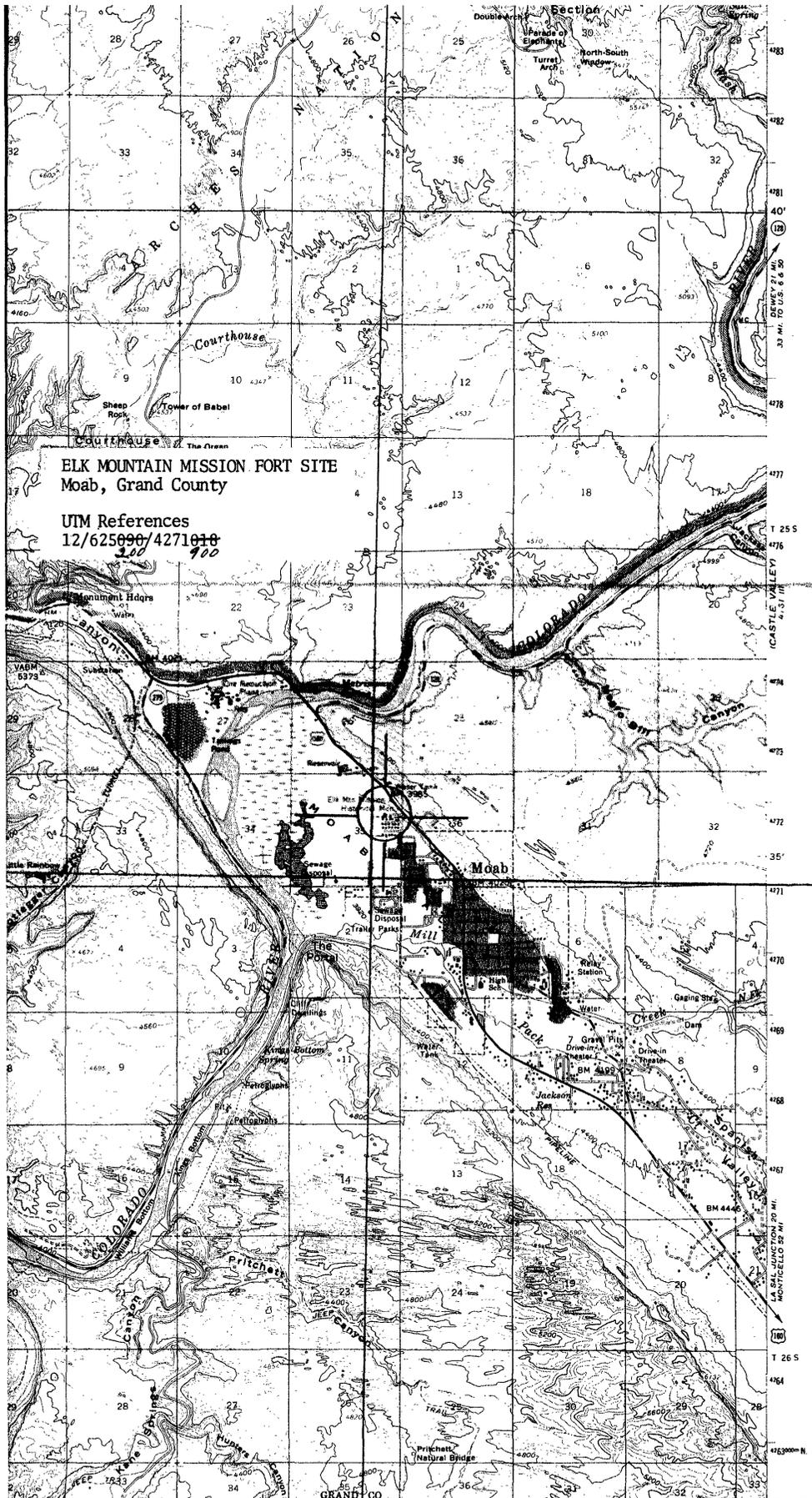
³Oliver Huntington Diary, quoted in Fawn McConkie Tanner, The Far Country: A Regional History of Moab and LaSal, Utah, Olympus Publishing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1976, page 52.

⁴Ibid., No. 2, page 53.

⁵Alfred N. Billings Journal, Typescript Copy at Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁶Ibid., September 23, 1855.

⁷Ibid.



MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 R. COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
 MAP AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty —————
- Light-duty —————
- Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- State Route ○

RECEIVED
 OCT 22 1978
 NATIONAL REGISTER

MOAB, UTAH
 N3830—W10930/15
 1959
 REVISION: 1968
 AMS 4061 II—SERIES V797

625

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON D. C. 20511
 R 22 E 929 4300000 E 109° 30'

LA SAL JUNCTION