

Huntington-Eccles Canyons National Scenic Byway

Interpretive Plan Notes

The contrasts along the Huntington and Eccles Canyons National Scenic Byway are striking. As it winds to a summit of nearly 10,000 feet, it passes through high sandstone cliffs, narrow verdant canyons, broad valleys dominated with lakes, past glacial cirques still filled with snow, and fields of wildflowers.

Along the way there is the Huntington Power Plant that generates 996 megawatts of electricity, the Skyline Coal Mine that produces about 5.5 million tons of coal every year, and coal conveyers, railroads and trucks. Cattle and sheep graze along roadsides and in high mountain meadows.

Among the folks working, are many more playing and enjoying their favorite outdoor recreation: fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, riding OHVs, snowmobiling, snowkiting and more. Visitors are likely to see mule deer, maybe an elk, chipmunks, marmots, and soaring raptors. Enchanting fields of flowers, grassy meadows, glistening streams, mountainsides of fir and aspen beckon sightseers and photographers. Whether they enjoy the orange and yellow leaves of aspen in fall or play in the deep drifts of snow in winter, every season offers travelers a rich experience.

Communities in the valleys depend on the forest for life-giving water. It is stored in the high mountain reservoirs and delivered to homes, farms and industry. Water creates power through hydroelectric plants in Sanpete County and cools the turbines in coal-fired power plants in Emery County.

The forest provides timber, wild seed for landscape restoration, botanicals for pharmaceutical research, firewood, Christmas trees and meadows for grazing.

Such abundance may not be apparent to someone captivated by the scenery. Nor does the colorful history of the place readily express itself. To gain meaning from their experience along the byway, the visitor must rely on interpretation.

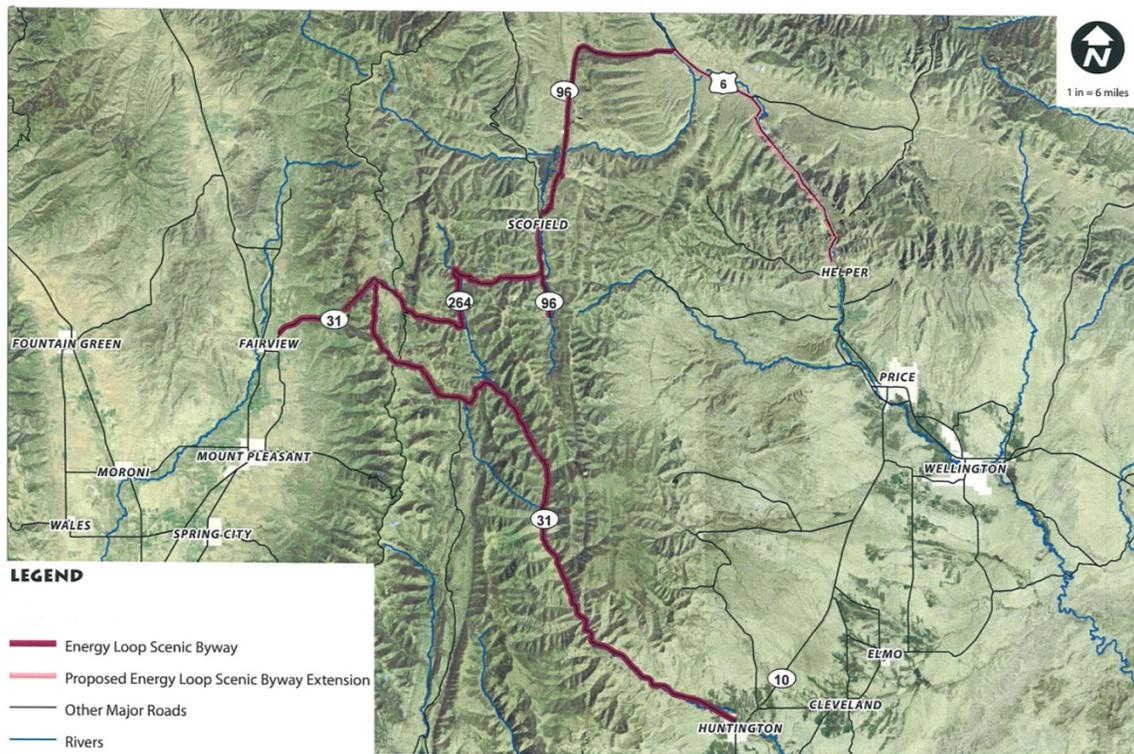
Currently, the Stuart Guard Station Historic Site and Visitor Center gives travelers a glimpse into the history of the Manti-La Sal National Forest and the contributions of the Civilian Conservation Corps; the Mammoth Discovery Site at Huntington Reservoir tells the unique story of the discovery of a Columbian Mammoth in 1988. Visitors can learn even more about the resources along the byway in a tabloid sized brochure developed in the 1990s. There are 36 interpretive panels located at 17 wayside stops along the byway. These, too, are twenty years old and are showing their age.

Because the human touch is always best, visitors may learn more from information specialists and hosts at Stuart Guard Station, the Museum of the San Rafael, the Fairview Museum of Art and History, the Western Mining & Railroad Museum in Helper, the USU Eastern Prehistoric Museum, and the Castle Country Visitors' Center.

Where It Is:

The Huntington and Eccles Canyons National Scenic Byway winds across the Wasatch Plateau in central Utah. Almost entirely on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, it was first designated as a National Forest Scenic Byway in 1992. State Route (SR) 31 joins SR-284 and SR-96 to form the byway. In the shape of a Y, the roads' gateways are found in three distinctive landscapes: Fairview City, on the east where SR-31 joins SR-89, is a small historic farm town set in the wide, long fertile valleys of Sanpete County. Huntington City, at the west where SR-31 joins SR-10, sits at the foot of the escarpment of the plateau on the edge of a wide plain that leads to a primitive high-desert landscape. Although farm fields surround Huntington City, residents here depend heavily on the coal and power industry for their livelihoods. The byway extends two miles northeast from Huntington City to Huntington State Park. The north leg of the Y passes by Scofield Reservoir and through Scofield town, a fishing and resort community set in a place called Pleasant Valley. Coal was mined here from the turn of the 20th century. From there the road travels through gentle hills to join SR-6 in Price Canyon, a steep but beautiful canyon that leads to Helper City, a historic railroad town.

Map of the Byway:



Who Visits the Byway?

Local residents, many visitors from northern Utah, and some from out of the state, come to the byway. Miners and power plant workers commute across the byway. Travelers use it as the most direct paved route between the east and west valleys. Some commercial traffic finds its way along the road. Drivers take cattle and sheep to grazing allotments along the byway. Managers of water systems come to inspect reservoirs, canals and ditches.

Families and friends gather at camping areas. Some weekends it appears there's a party or family reunion around every bend in the road. Kids roast marshmallows around a campfire, friends trek along a stream, fishing as they go, a couple sees the forest from the back of their horses, Boy Scouts on foot discover a national recreation trail. Students come to learn about trees, animals, fish, and how to respect the natural world. Youth groups come to summer camp. Volunteers come. They build trails, and fences, maintain campgrounds, talk to visitors, host campgrounds and treat weeds.

Events bring snowkiters, snowmobilers, marathoners, and ATV riders. Snow boarders have created their own favorite runs at the top of Fairview Canyon. Geo-cachers seek hidden treasures here. Hundreds come for no other reason than to see the beauty of the place in autumn, winter, spring or summer.

Even so, it's a big place, with space for solitude and quiet.

Target Audiences:

Casual

Regional

Travelers from Heritage Highway 89

More students from the schools and youth groups

Theme:

The abundant and varied resources along the Huntington and Eccles Canyons National Scenic Byway have enriched people's lives throughout history.

Objective 1: A majority of visitors will be able to describe at least three resources that can be found along the byway that they use or enjoy in their daily lives.

Objective 2: A majority of visitors will be able to retell at least one story of the people who lived or worked near the byway at the turn of the 20th century.

Objective 3: A majority of visitors will enjoy a connection with the natural features they see and/or experience along the byway.

Objective 4: A majority of visitors will gain a deep appreciation for those who have gone before, who mined coal, developed water resources, and built the roads and trails they travel along.

Objective 5: A majority of visitors will want to extend their visit to the Byway, enjoying the scenery, the historic resources, and recreational opportunities like camping, fishing, hunting, or hiking.

Objective 6: A majority of visitors will want to return to the byway often, participating in different activities along or near the byway.

Interpretive Exhibits Along The Byway

Most signs will be 36" H X 42" W X 1/2" D, made of weather-durable materials. Die-cut shapes may be considered.

Stop 1: Huntington City Gateway Kiosk (Signs 1, 2, and 3 will be duplicated at Colton, Fairview and Huntington. Sign 4 will be unique at each site.)

Theme: Explore the Huntington and Eccles Canyons National Scenic Byway and surrounding attractions. There is a lot to see and a lot to do.

Sign 1: Byway Orientation Map Updates:

Byway Area Orientation Map Update

- Include state scenic byway extensions – Huntington North State Park to SR-31, and from Colton to Helper.
- Add Tie Fork Visitor Center, Helper Mining Museum, the CCRIC in Price, and the Museum of the San Rafael in Castle Dale (visitor Centers).
- Add snowmobile parking lots at Big Drift, and Fairview.
- Add winter snow play areas (motorized and non-motorized)
- Decide how to list Huntington Canyon Campgrounds
- Add Bear Canyon Campground
- Change Forest Campground to Campground.
- Include all partner logos.
- Add QR code (where will it take the user?)

To be supplied by Bill Broadbear

Sign 2: Welcome to the Huntington and Eccles Canyons National Scenic Byway

Welcome to the Huntington and Eccles Canyons National Scenic Byways Your Road to Adventure

The diagram features a large rectangle with a thick black border. At each of the four corners and at the midpoint of each side, there is a circle containing an activity name. The activities are: Snow boarding (top-left), Camping (top-middle), Snowmobiling (top-right), Wildlife (right-middle), Hunting (bottom-right), Fishing (bottom-middle), ATV Riding (bottom-left), and Hiking (left-middle). The text "Activity Map" is centered within the rectangle.

The outdoors beckons . . .
Luring you to long hours along a blue-ribbon fishery,
A trail winding through spruce and aspen to stunning vistas
A lazy day on the lake
A tent, and a sky filled with countless stars
A trophy elk, a mule deer, and a hunting camp
Fields of wildflowers – purple, yellow, white
A flight from a snowy ridge
A snowmobile ride along the top of the world.
Memories to be made and cherished

What is a National Scenic Byway

Sign 3: The bounty of the Wasatch Plateau

The Wasatch Plateau, More Than a Pretty Face

As you drive through cliff faces, steep canyons, and grassy mountain meadows, you are driving through a land of abundance that has sustained human life for thousands of years.

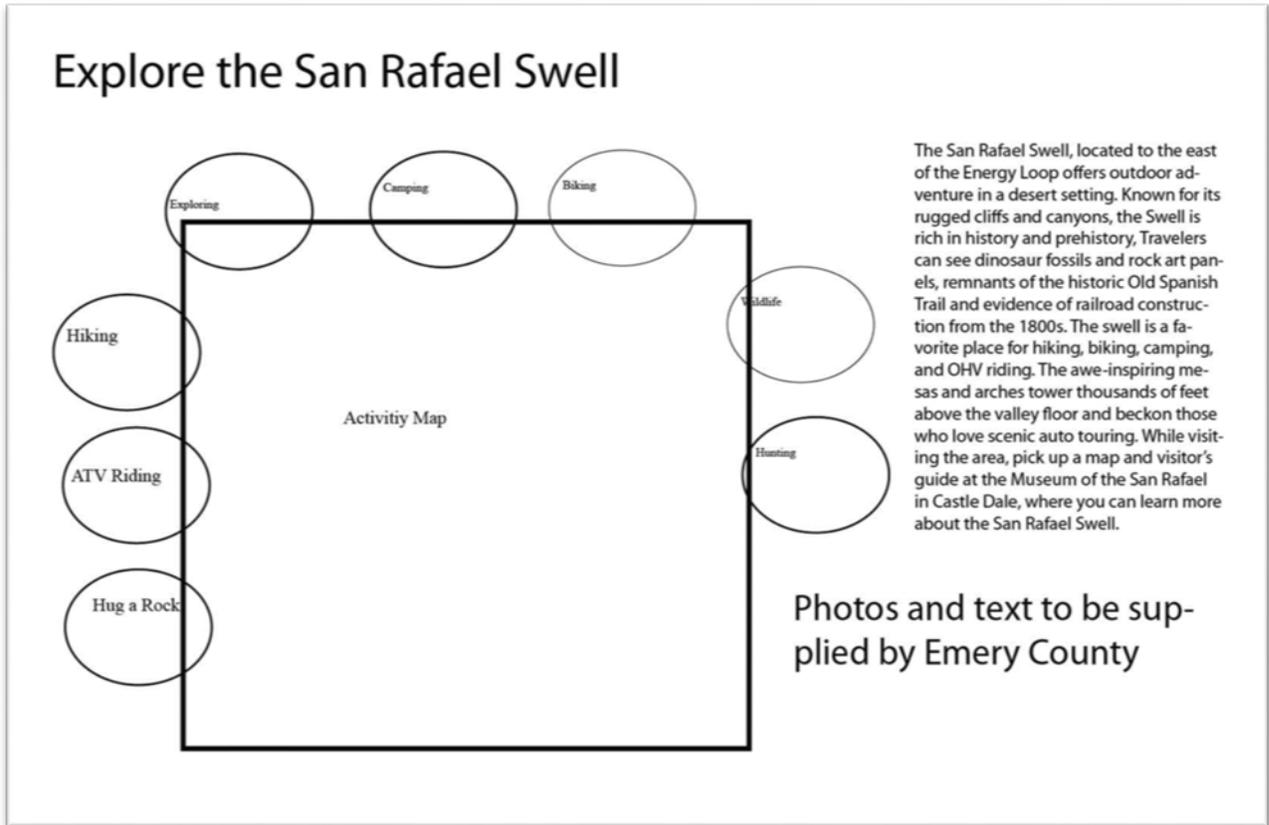
The rushing waters of Huntington Creek, fed by mountain snows and impounded behind earthen dams, soaks the farmer's fields, powers the turbines to make electricity, bathes the baby and quenches thirst. It is the water from the mountains that makes living in the desert west possible.

For more than 100 years men and boys have labored deep under mountains of the Plateau to bring to the surface tons of coal. At first miners dug only enough coal to heat nearby homes, churches and schools. Soon mine owners began building railroads through the mountain passes to take the coal to bigger markets. An industry was born. Today massive machines shear coal from the veins of the Plateau. It's moved by conveyor and truck to power plants where it heats water for steam to turn turbines generating power to turn on your lights, energize your computer, wash your clothes, and cook your food.

The trees, the grasses, the brush and the wildflowers of the plateau are food and shelter for wildlife and grazing livestock. They hold rich productive soils in place as summer rains and melted snow rush down steep hillsides.

Mule deer, elk and fish have made many meals for people who live near the Plateau and provided hours of recreation for hunters and fishers. They are but few of the many mammals and birds that inhabit the forests surrounding the byway. Be sure to keep your binoculars and cameras close-at hand as you travel through their home.

Sign 4: San Rafael Swell:



Structure: Use existing sign supports. Add a UDOT Visitor Information Sign on the east side of the kiosk or on the eaves.

Stop 2: Huntington Power Plant

Sign 1:

How coal becomes a megawatt (To be supplied by Rocky Mountain Power)

Update current sign about how the power plant works. Ask the power company for information and art that explains:

- a. How coal becomes electricity to power lights, computers, heat, air conditioning, microwaves. In Utah, if you turn it on, there is a 65% chance the power started in a coal mine. Where is the coal mined? How does it get to the plant? How is it made into electricity? Why is water important to the process?

Sign 2: Retain existing XTO sign.

Stop 3: Tie Fork

Sign 1:

More than a trickle . . .

This little stream is home to native cutthroat trout, a pure strain that thrives in this isolated habitat. The organisms that live in a stream tell us a lot about the health of the forest around us. Like fish and invertebrates, people need water for life. We use it for crops, industry, and our homes. Having clean plentiful water depends on protecting plants and soil from erosion and compaction. Tie Fork Creek contributes to Huntington Creek, which provides water for people living in the valley, irrigation water, and water to cool the turbines at the Huntington Power Plant. The average daily flow of Huntington Creek is 83 cubic feet per second. More than a trickle, Tie Fork Creek is essential to life.

Riparian areas are somebody's home

The shoreline around a stream is a riparian area. When it is healthy, it is covered with plants, soils are not compacted, and it is a haven for birds, insects, reptiles, big game and other wildlife. A healthy riparian area filters water, making it cleaner for the people who use it downstream. It also acts as a carbon sink, reducing carbon released in the atmosphere.

Sign 2:

Tie Fork Trail Maps, showing different types of trails,
single-track, motorized and non-motorized

To be supplied by Bill Broadbear

Stop 4: Left Fork of Huntington Trailhead

Left Fork of Huntington Trailhead Map (To be Supplied by Bill Broadbear)

Information about hiking, biking, equestrian trails; Promote Suart Guard Station with dates and times of operation

Stop 5: Stuart Guard Station

They paved the way for your good time

Their families were hungry, many were standing in soup lines, all were desperate for work. With millions of people in the country unemployed, the Civilian Conservation Corps offered young men an opportunity to earn a paycheck, most of which they mailed home to their families.

They built many of the roads that take you to your favorite place on the Forest. Many campgrounds were first constructed by these young men and later upgraded. They terraced slopes so that vegetation could regrow and stabilize soils. The Stuart Guard Station and many other ranger stations on the Forest were built by men employed in depression era work programs.

Fire!

June 2012 was one of the hottest and driest on record. Wildland fires were burning throughout the western states. At 5:50 a.m., June 26 a small fire was reported burning in the Left Fork of Huntington Canyon. Firefighters responded and discovered a fire of about two to five acres on Seeley Mountain in heavily timbered, steep and rugged terrain.

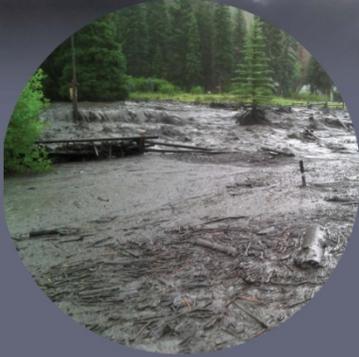
High winds, dry fuels and hot temperatures combined with scarce equipment and personnel made the fire impossible to contain. About 12 hours later the fire had burned down the Left Fork and winds began to carry embers across Highway 31, starting spot fires on the south facing slopes of the canyon.

The historic Stuart Guard Station was in the path of the fire. In a heroic effort to protect the historic structure, crews built backfires in timber behind the guard station and garage. They succeeded in preventing fire from taking the structures.

The fire eventually burned 48,050 acres before it was contained on July 18, but it was not the last threat to Huntington Canyon. Monsoonal thunderstorms began early in July and brought flooding with vast amounts of debris. Campgrounds, fisheries, trails, roads and important downstream facilities were damaged and will take time to recover.

Stop 6: Fisherman's Parking Lot (Previously Designed and Fabricated)

BE WEATHER AWARE!



WHEN TRAVELING IN A BURNED AREA:

Check the weather forecast for the area before leaving home.
Monitor weather conditions constantly.
Be prepared to act to ensure your safety.
Obey all closure orders

RAIN anywhere on the Seeley Fire scar can cause floods and debris flows where you are, bringing down tons of rock and logs from near or far away. Do not rely on others to warn you. Know where you can climb on foot to high ground. Remember, even large vehicles can be swept away in deadly floods.



ON WINDY DAYS unstable trees can fall. Blowing ash and dust can cause breathing problems and low visibility.

WHEN SKIES ARE CLEAR, burned landscapes can still be dangerous. Watch for falling trees, rolling rocks and logs, loose soil, and burned out stump holes.



AVALANCHES can be triggered easily on burned, bare slopes and are especially dangerous after a recent storm. Always check avalanche conditions for the Seeley Burn Scar before traveling through the area. Call 1-800-662-4140 or see: www.utahavalanchecenter.org



Watch for rebirth . . .

The green is coming back



The Seeley Fire left patches of green. These green islands among the burned landscape can include grass, wildflowers, shrubs, willows, aspen trees and conifers. The plants will be of different types and ages than those that grow back after fire. This provides a rich variety of habitats for insects, mammals and birds. Biodiversity creates a healthy ecosystem in the new forest.

Beneath the surface, under the ash, and in the soil, rhizomes are the first to begin pushing up new shoots of grass. Grass began to show on many of the burned slopes in Huntington Canyon just weeks after the fire. Gambel oak and chokecherry also sprout from deep rhizomes.



Wildflowers, such as indian paintbrush, lupine, and columbine survive because they resprout from underground structures like bulbs or corms. Others sprout from seeds that have lived in the soil for years and germinate once fire opens up the forest to sunshine.



Aspen suckers send up new starts very quickly after fire and can grow up to six feet in only a few years. The Englemann spruce and subalpine fir that once covered the hillsides of Huntington Canyon take many years to repopulate. Meanwhile another kind of forest will grow and provide habitat for wildlife, filter the water, and become beautiful to the beholder.

Stop 7: Sign at Electric Lake

The Underwater Ghost Town

Under the waters of Electric Lake lie the cabins and coke ovens of Connellsville, the first, brief settlement in what is now Emery County. These first settlers mined coal and cooked it into coke. They were also the first commercial miners on the Wasatch Plateau. Until then, pioneers mined only enough coal for their own use.

Workers cooked coal in brick ovens controlling the presence of air, creating coke. Washed, crushed coal was loaded into the ovens where it cooked for about 72 hours. After cooking it was cooled by water, then workers would pull the coke out of the ovens and load it in wagons. Coke burns much hotter than coal and is highly prized for steel-making.

In 1874 the Fairview Coal Mining and Coke Company began mining in Coal Canyon hoping to meet the demand for coke near Salt Lake City. Although the company town was named for the large coking center of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, its population was small, only a few dozen miners and coke-oven workers.

Unfortunately, the local coal made poor coke, and there were not yet trains to take the coke to market. By 1878 the project was deemed a failure, and the town was abandoned.

Stop 8: Cleveland Reservoir (Junction with Miller Flat)

Sign 1: Motorized Recreation Map. This is the spine of the Arapeen Trail. Show camp symbols on map.

Motorized Trail Map Featuring the Arapeen Trail System

(To be supplied by Bill Broadbear)

Stop 9: Signs at South Skyline Drive Junction

Sign 1 Need to consult with wildlife biologists, Need migration patterns, and role of birds on the plateau:

Wildlife

Raptors like this part of the woods. They can catch an air current and fly high above the forest and valleys looking for prey. If you're watching carefully you may see a hawk or an eagle pursuing a rabbit or squirrel. The Forest is filled with life. Big game like mule deer or elk like the higher reaches of the Forest during summer, but may be seen in the foothills come winter and early spring. Smaller mammals, like squirrels and chipmonks are abundant, and all kinds of song birds inhabit the Forest. See how many of the animals pictured below you can see in your trip today.

Stop 9: Fairview Overlook

Sign 2:

Water from the other side

Water runs downhill -- which means water from the forest summit runs east or west from the skyline and down to the valleys. Or does it? In (Year), residents from Sanpete began to build tunnels and ditches to move some of the water from the east side of the mountain to the west. There are now 50 tunnels and 18 ditches carrying water from the east drainage to the west.

People have worked hard through the years to be sure adequate water from the forest supplied their communities. They have built

- Dams and reservoirs
- Spring developments for culinary water
- Water lines
- Water tanks
- Irrigation canals and diversions for agriculture

Hydroelectric Power is generated from creek water in Mt. Pleasant, Spring City, Ephraim, and Manti. Ephraim City operates the oldest continuous running Hydroelectric plant west of the Mississippi River. Ephraim also has a hydro plant attached to a culinary waterline.

If you were a pioneer trying to farm in the high deserts, what would you do to assure water for your crops?

Stop 10: Skyline Drive Parking Lot?

Mountain Biking on Skyline Drive, ATV photo, Arapeen Trail Logo, Color code on Mountain Bike and ATV trails. Wildlife and Wildflower picture.

Activity Map of Skyline Area
(Bill Broadbear)

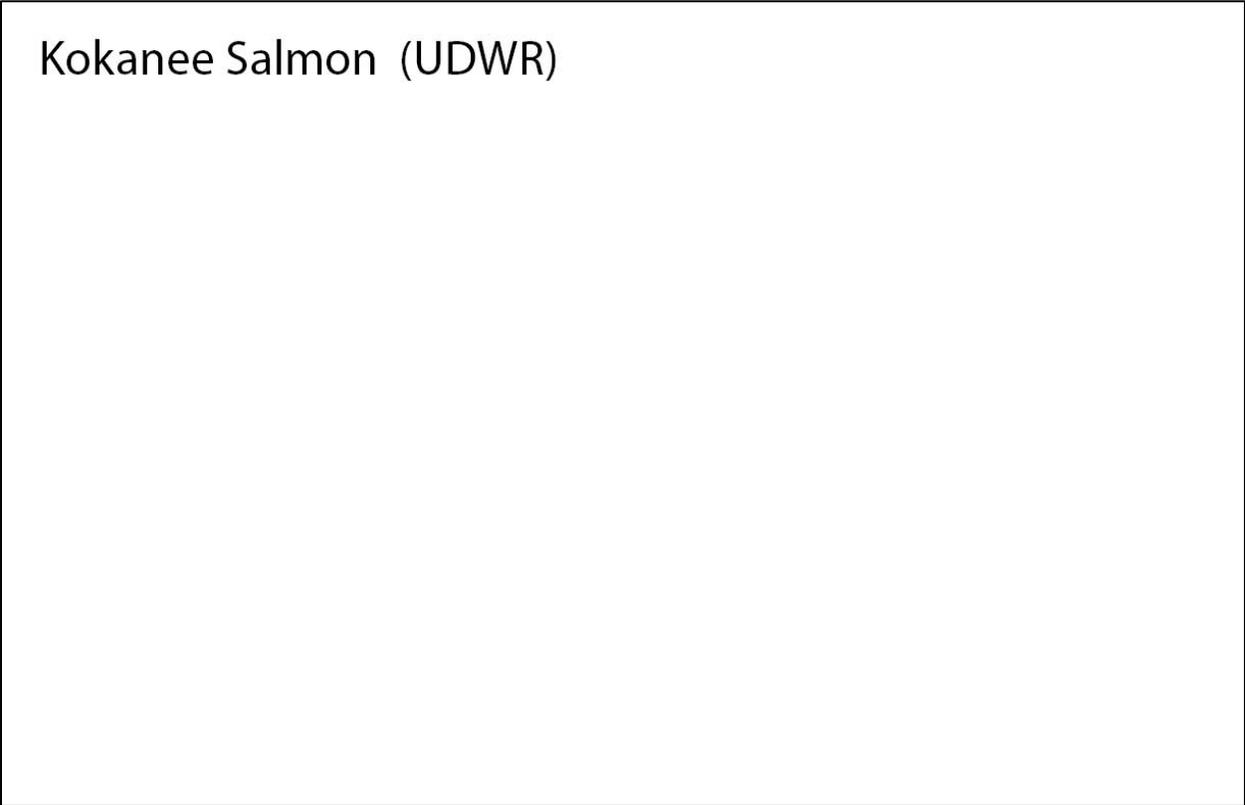
Stop 11: Flat Canyon

Sign 1:

They had milk!

Even the cool mountain air was a valuable resource to pioneers struggling to make a life at the base of the Plateau. Summer in the valleys was too hot to keep milk and cream from spoiling. Often pioneer families would pack up their household goods and dairy cows and move to the mountains where there was abundant grass and cool air and streams. Flat Canyon with its high meadows was but one area on the forest where pioneer families (usually women and children) lived each summer and cared for their herds and the milk they produced.

Sign 2: Story of Kokanee Salmon – UDWR



Stop 12: Skyline Mine Sign 1:

Coal Mining: A Wasatch Plateau Staple

Coal was discovered on the Wasatch Plateau in the mid-1870s and miners were soon swarming around Scofield. The clean-burning, high quality coal of the region soon made Carbon County the focus of the Utah coal industry. The Plateau's coal layers have been mined for more than a century and today still form the backbone of the economy in Carbon and Emery counties. Improvements in mining technology have steadily increased production from Utah's coal mines. Up from an average of 15 tons per day in the early 1900s, mines can now produce more than 10,000 tons of coal per day.

Coastal States Energy Company's Skyline Mine, 2 1/2 miles up the canyon, is just one of over a dozen coal mines still operating in Carbon and Emery counties. They Skyline Mine has over 10,000 acres of underground coal permitted for mining while disturbing only 122 surface acres. In over 20 years of mining, Skyline has produced almost 100 million tons of coal. That is enough energy to power Sanpete County for almost 3,000 years. It is one of the largest underground coal mines in the United States, producing about 5 million tons of coal per year. Mine development began in 1970 and the first coal was produced in 1981. Through the mine permitting process Coastal States has entered into a partnership with regulatory agencies and the public to minimize impacts on the environment and restore the land to a natural state when operations are concluded.

Captions 1&2: Close-up of skyline Mine's surface (portal) facilities. Coal is conveyed from underground to the transport and storage facilities shown in the photograph. The coal is then put on a conveyor belt and brought to this railroad load-out facility.
Skyline Mine as seen from Granger Ridge. Note the small area occupied for surface facilities relative to the extensive underground mining operations.

From Shovels to Longwalls (Photos)

Methods of extracting coal from beneath the surface have changed dramatically since coal was first discovered on the Wasatch Plateau.

Soon after settlement, pioneers began using coal instead of wood for fuel. Early miners relied on picks shovels, hand-held drills and horses to mine the coal.

Around 1900, mechanical rock drills began to replace hand drills. These machines were operated by compressed air, were cumbersome, but they speeded the drilling and blasting process considerably. Here, miners drill a hole for a mine roof bolt. The roof bolts were screwed into harder rock above and prevented mine roofs from collapsing.

Many of today's coal mines, such as Skyline Mine make use of a unique mining method called "long-wall" mining. Mining sections up to 3,000 feet long, a huge power tool works back and forth cutting the coal away from surrounding rock. The method is somewhat like yanking a table cloth (the coal seam) from underneath the table dishes (the overlying rock, which can be thousands of feet thick).

Moving the Coal

Once coal has been removed from the mine, it must be transported to markets, many of which are in distant locations. From this vantage point, you can see all four methods used to convey Wasatch Plateau coal to users: conveyor belt, tippie (load-out facility), railroad and highway.

After leaving Skyline Mine, most of the coal is moved down the canyon on an overhead conveyor system, a state-of-the-art system designed to minimize environmental impacts along the canyon. At the tippie, the coal is lifted into large chutes, then carefully loaded into moving railroad cars. This process is controlled by computers. Some coal is also transported by truck.

Photo Caption 1:
A place where coal is loaded for transport is called a tippie. Here, in 1886, a horse is harnessed to a small cart loaded with coal (on platform above railroad car) at the Winter Quarters Mine. As the horse pulled, the cart tipped and the coal fell into the railroad car below.

Photo Caption 2:
Large, specially designed coal trucks are a common sight on the Wasatch Plateau Roads. Give them plenty of room.

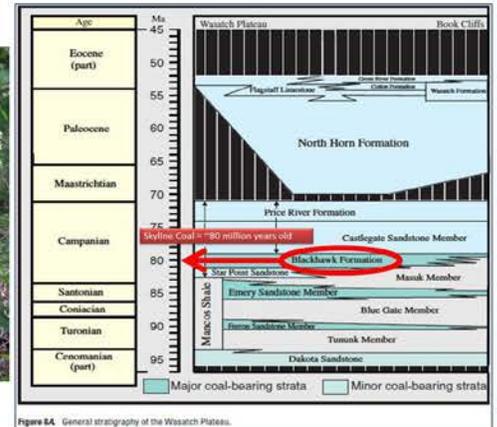
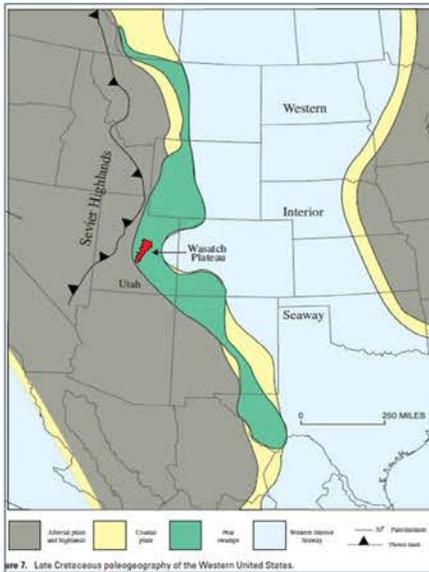
Photo Caption 3:
By 1910, the Winter Quarters Tippie was larger and more sophisticated to handle the increasing amounts of coal being mined. Completion of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in the 1880s (parallel to highway 6 north of here) greatly facilitated coal transport; more remote mines though, still relied on wagons, and later, trucks to move the coal.

Photo Caption 4:
Today's technology allows 84 railroad cars to be filled with coal in less than two hours.



Regional Geology

Paul Jensen
June 4, 2013



Coal seams on the Wasatch Plateau, large enough to mine economically, are in the Blackhawk Formation. The coal was deposited at sea-level in fresh water swamps, landward of the beach on the western shore of an ancient inland sea that covered central North America, about 80-100 million years ago. The environment was much like the present day Florida Everglades or South Carolina shorelines. The rock record suggests a very humid and hot climate, teeming with plant and animal life, including dinosaurs who's footprints are often visible in mine. When the plants died, they fell into the swampy bog. Due to the over abundance of plant material decaying in the swamp, the oxygen was used up in decaying process. This stagnated the swamp and prohibited the plant life from completely decomposing, resulting in the formation of peat – the beginning of coal. Large mountain ranges in western Utah and Nevada, long since eroded away, supplied the sediment for deltas and alluvial fans that now make up the Book Cliffs and conglomerate rocks (North Horn Fm) seen in Spanish Fork Canyon (Narrows) and Sanpete County (Maple Canyon). These sediments buried the peat layers and compressed them for millions of years – resulting in the prevalent coal seams on the Wasatch Plateau.

The rocks above and below our coal seams tell a story of rising and falling sea levels. The strata below our coal, starting with the Mancos Shale, were deposited in deeper water. We know this because smaller grains can be carried a greater distance from the deltas with less water current while the sands and silts have bigger grains and settle out closer to the shoreline. Then the water level dropped and the smaller shale sediments were carried further east into the ocean and the sands began settling out on top of the shales that settled out before the water level dropped. These sandy shorelines are the larger-grained rocks that make up the Star Point Sandstone. This beach sandstone forms the floor of Skyline Mine 3.

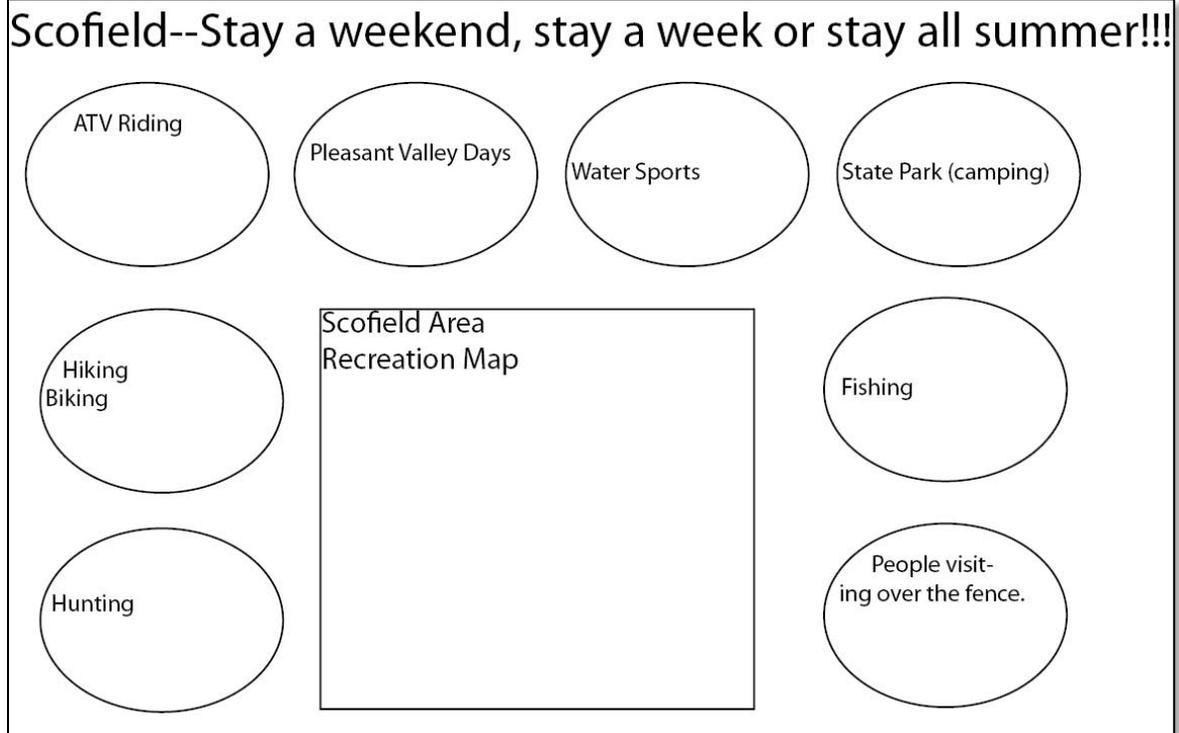
As the sea level continued to drop here in the Skyline area, the beaches moved farther east and the swamps followed close behind. The Skyline swamp was part of the Blackhawk Fm. This swamp formed along rivers and streams that sometimes flooded into the swamps, burying the peat in sediment. These sediment floods are the partings and interburden rock layers in our coal seams.

The mountains to the West continued to rise and erode, which continued to source additional sediment for the rivers and deltas. As the deltas grew, the beaches moved farther east with each pulse of sediment. Eventually the swamps moved east with the shoreline and the Skyline area became less swampy and more of a coastal plain/river dominated setting. Large rivers choked with sediment flowed through the area and were the source of the large sandstone cliffs that overlie the Blackhawk sandstones/siltstones/coals, called the Castlegate Sandstone.

- Dubiel, R.F., Kirschbaum, M.A., Roberts, L.N.R., Mercier, T.J., and Heinrich, A., 2000: Geology and coal resources of the Blackhawk formation in the southern Wasatch Plateau, central Utah; USGS professional paper 1625-B, United States Geological Survey.

Stop 13: Scofield South

Scofield--Stay a weekend, stay a week or stay all summer!!!



ATV Riding

Pleasant Valley Days

Water Sports

State Park (camping)

Hiking
Biking

Scofield Area
Recreation Map

Fishing

Hunting

People visit-
ing over the fence.

100 Years Later . . . Rededication and Commemoration

School children once again placed lilacs on the graves of miners who lost their lives at Winters' Quarters. New mahogany headstones marked the graves. Solemn dignitaries talked of the shock and sorrow of May Day 1900. Finland's Consul General, Maria Serinius, was among them. Sixty Finnish immigrants died when the mine exploded, 1/3 of those lost that day.

Descendants of the 200 dead told family stories about widowed foremothers who buried their husbands and raised their surviving children alone.

As you walk among the headstones, you will be shocked at the many markers with the same surname -- fathers, brothers and sons were killed together that day. If you notice birth dates you will see markers for the very young who lost their lives, too.

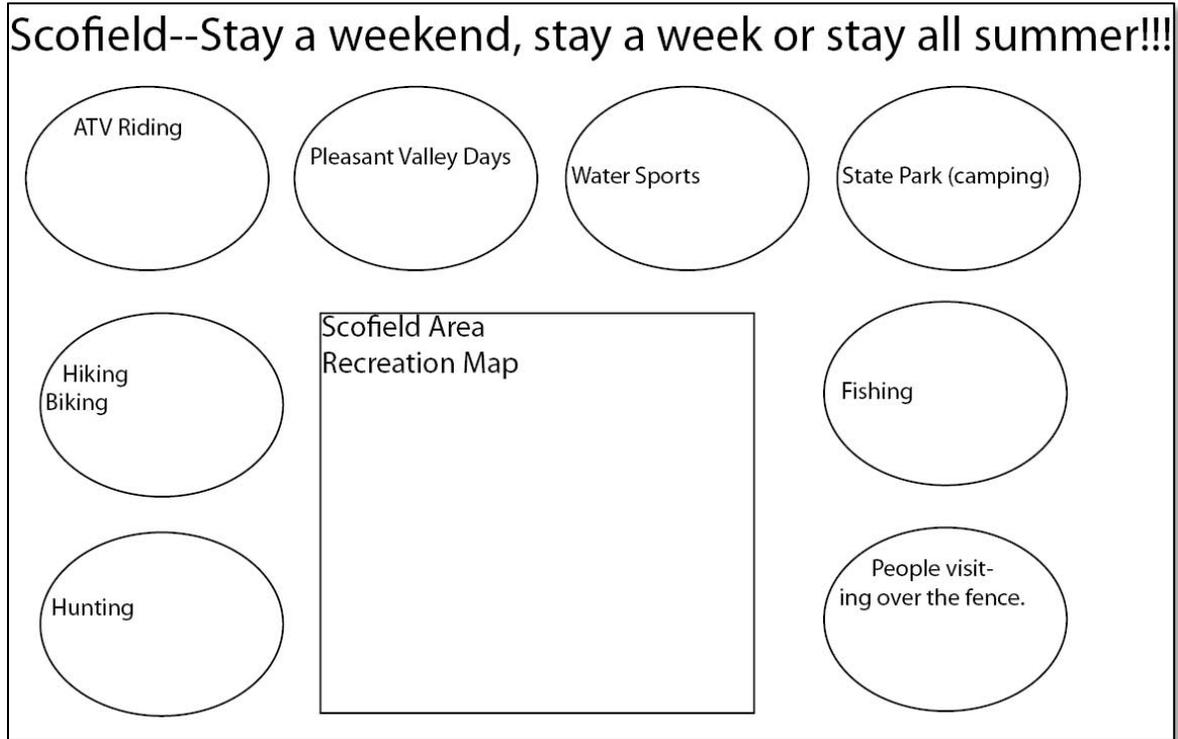
Sign 3: Update current sign on Scofield Disaster and cemetery.

Tragedy in the coal fields

May Day 1900 will forever be remembered as the day the Winter Quarters Mine exploded in a blast of burning coal dust, killing 200 miners. Just east of the mine, in the little town of Scofield, there lies a cemetery; mute evidence of the cost paid that day. If you walk among the headstones, you will be shocked at the many markers with the same surname – fathers, brothers and sons were killed together that day. If you notice birth dates you will see markers for very young boys, some in their early teens, who worked in the mine and lost their lives that day.

At the time, the Winter Quarters tragedy was the deadliest coal mine accident to have occurred in the United States. It left 107 widows and 268 children fatherless, affecting virtually every family living in Winter Quarters and Scofield. Soon after the mine was reopened and produced coal for another 30 years.

Stop 14: Scofield North



Kiosk at Colton:

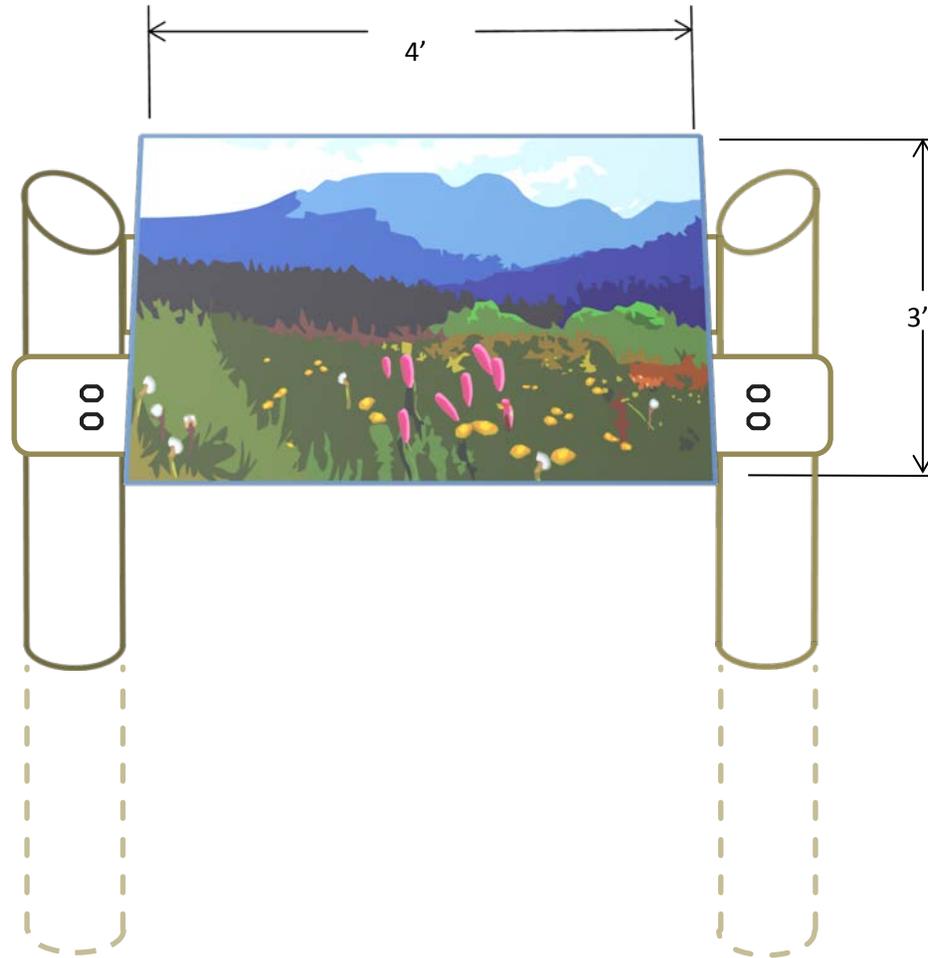
Use updated activity sign, map, and use updated Trains and coal sign. Use Existing Structure.

Kiosk at Fairview City:

Updated activity sign, map, Wasatch Plateau and use current information about pioneers in the valley, along with different pictures for a different look. Use Existing Structure.

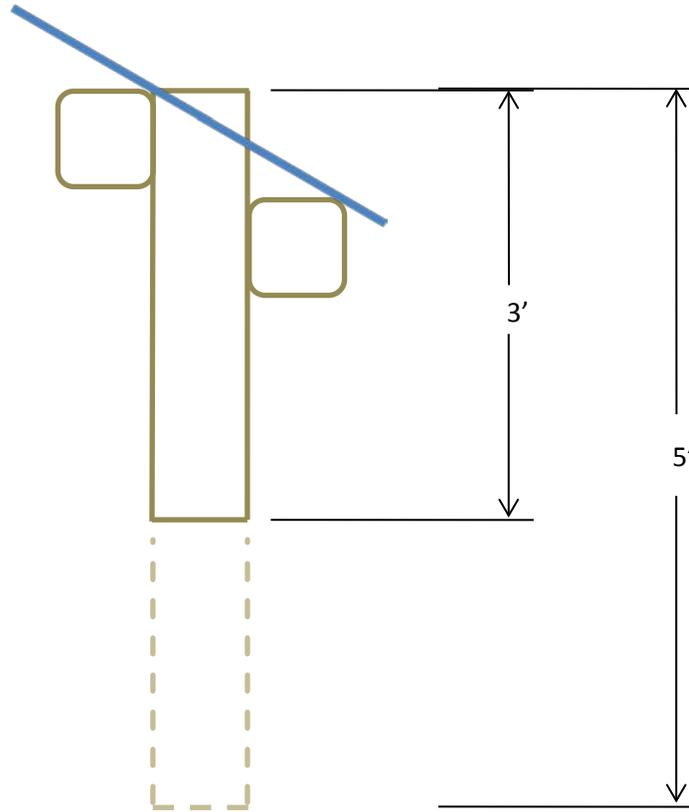
PEDESTAL DRAWINGS

Landscape Style



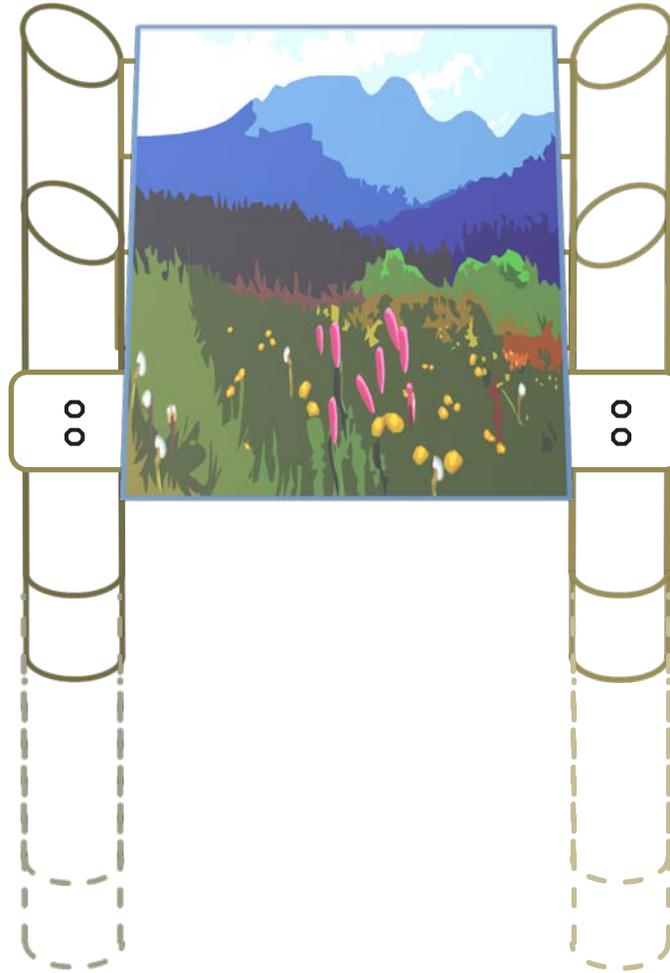
PEDESTAL DRAWINGS

Landscape Style



PEDESTAL DRAWINGS

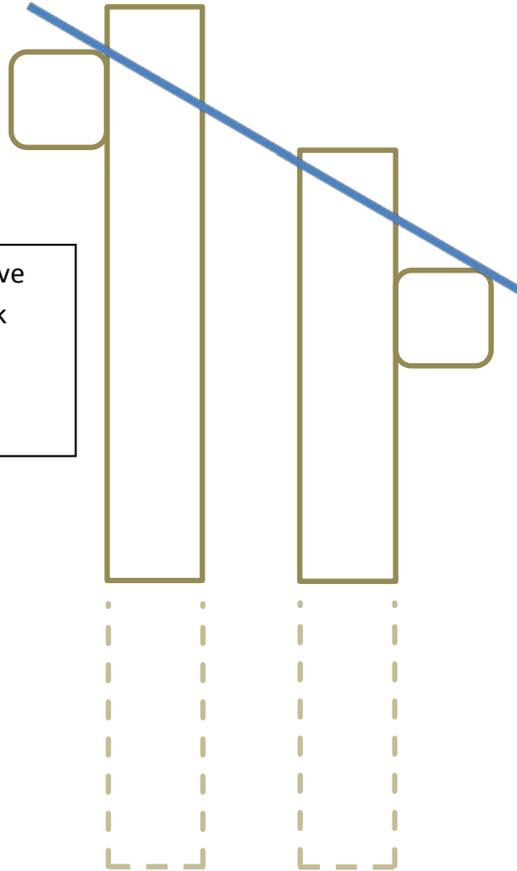
Portrait Style



PEDESTAL DRAWINGS

Portrait Style

To make this work, front post would have to be 5' (2' buried, 3' exposed) and back post would need to be 6' (2' buried, 4' exposed).



PEDESTAL DRAWINGS

Angled frames should be installed at a height of 30-34" from the bottom of the panel to the finished grade.

Frames should be at a 30° angle.

Vertical exhibits should be installed at a height of 24-28" from the bottom of the panel.

Logs are approximately 8" diameter and 5-6' long.

The sign must be removable in the winter months to prevent damage and vandalism.

The bracket holding the sign must allow for removal of sign by personnel, but must keep sign secure from visitors.